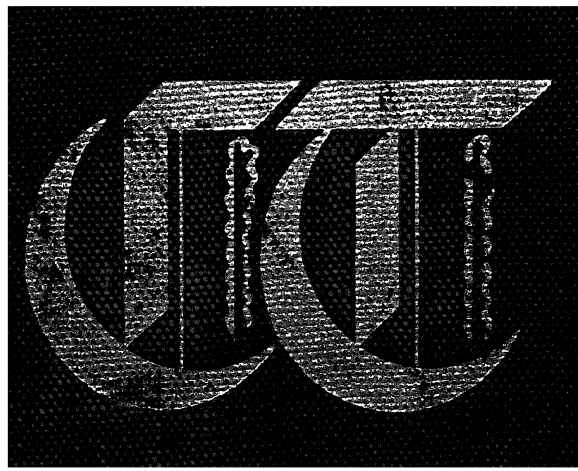


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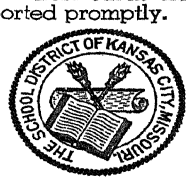
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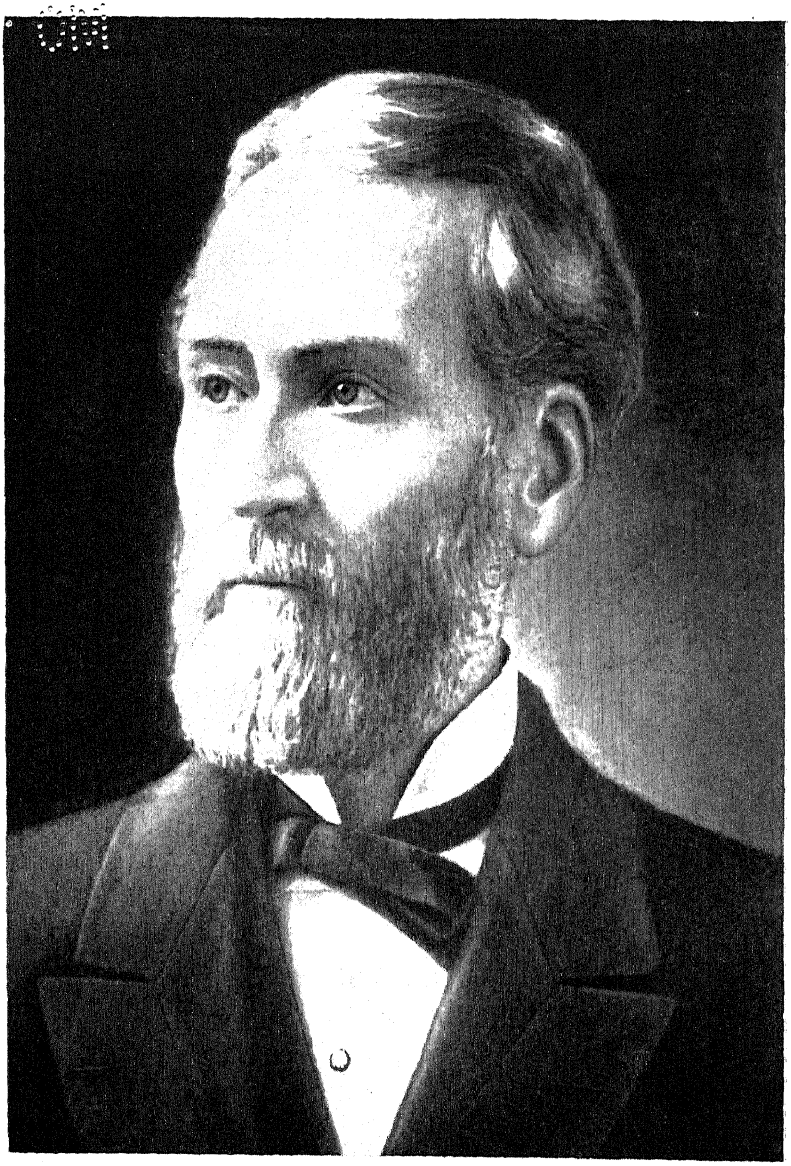
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VOLUME III



Joseph Medill, who died March 17, 1899, was, in the opinion of the American press, one of the country's ablest editors, the last outstanding survivor of the old-time personal journalism, and a man whose personal history was inseparable from that of Chicago, the Middle West, and the United States.

The Chicago Tribune

Its First Hundred Years

BY

PHILIP KINSLEY

Volume III

1880 * 1900

1946
The Chicago Tribune

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FIRST EDITION

PREFACE

THIS IS the third volume of the History of The Chicago Tribune, covering the important period between 1880 and 1900, a time in which the direction of American history was changed and in which this newspaper emerged from its earlier struggles into the class of the modern, entrenched metropolitan press. It had reached, according to Joseph Medill, its founder and editor-in-chief, the head of this class and proposed to remain there.

The great change in the direction of American history was brought about by the ending of the frontier period, which began about the year 1880, and the expansion into the Caribbean area and the Orient, as a result of the war with Spain. The growing intensity of the struggle between capital and labor; the gold standard issue, and the adoption of the protective tariff appeared definitely to mark the way for a future of capitalistic paternalism. The only question, as Henry Adams put it, was "how long and how far?" This also might be said of the growing tendency to greater governmental regulation. Monopolies on the one hand and Communism on the other threatened the peaceful development of the old Jeffersonian dream of American democracy.

This history is taken largely from *Chicago Tribune* files and presents a mirror of the times, undistorted by any effort to make the course of the *Tribune* always right, but explaining the great issues of those days and the reasons for the courses advocated. The effects of these old decisions are with us today and are therefore worth this unique historical viewpoint.

The editor of the *Tribune* became during this period a more and more important figure in the nation, passing from the status of a private citizen to that of director of a powerful newspaper. His thoughts became a mighty force. This evolution raised the question of the real meaning of the constitutional protection for "freedom of the press," a question that is still being debated.

The *Tribune* reached its half-century mark during this period. It had developed from a small "quality" circulation newspaper into a mass-circulation "people's paper," and retained its leadership of the news field by many notable innovations and "scoops." It remained a Republican paper, but not a narrow party "organ." It opposed many of the policies of the Republican presidents, but in elections always came back to the party that had saved the Union. It led the way for the national expansionists to enter the conquest of world markets and carry ideas of American democracy into the dark corners of the world.

This section of the *Tribune* history ends with the death of Joseph Medill in 1899, an event which, according to many commentators of the time, marked the end of a journalistic era. The era is reflected in these pages in the true way that things happen, slowly, day by day, out of beginnings that are recognized only by those of rare social intuition. The American mentality, something new in the world, with the Middle West as its truest expression, had reached its testing time. The dream of beauty that Chicago gave the world in 1893 is reflected here. The curtain rolls down again to rise upon the "Gay Nineties" and the golden days of a new youth.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

1847 – 1880

A CHRONOLOGY of the early proprietors of the *Tribune* during the period covered by the first and second volumes of the history of the newspaper (1847–1880) gives the reader an idea of the paper's early struggles. It follows:

June 10, 1847 – First issue of the *Tribune;* circulation 400. James Kelley, John E. Wheeler and Joseph K. C. Forrest are proprietors.

July 24, 1847 – Kelley sells his interest to Thomas A. Stewart.

September 27, 1847 – Forrest sells his interest for $600. Wheeler and Stewart take charge.

August 23, 1848 – John L. Scripps buys an interest.

July 7, 1851 – Wheeler sells his interest to Thomas J. Waite, who becomes business manager.

June, 1852 – Scripps sells his interest to a syndicate of Whigs. General William Duane Wilson becomes political editor and Stewart the local editor.

August, 1852 – Mr. Waite dies of cholera. The interest of the Waite heirs is purchased by Henry Fowler. Wilson, Fowler, and Stewart are the publishers. Truman C. Stickney is collector and bookkeeper. W. H. Austin is foreman of the news room; and Sam Beach foreman of the job printing room.

March 23, 1853 – General Wilson retires, Henry Fowler & Co. purchasing his interest. Timothy Wright and Captain James D. Webster are silent partners. (Captain Webster later became a general in the Union army.)

July, 1854 – Fowler retires because of failing health and T. A. Stewart & Co. are the publishers.

May, 1855 — Joseph Medill of Cleveland, Ohio, buys an interest in the paper. Timothy Wright joins as a general partner with the firm name becoming Wright, Medill & Co. In July, Mr. Stewart sells his interest to Wright and Webster. Medill acts both as managing editor and business manager. He organizes his staff as follows:

Dr. Charles H. Ray of Galena, Illinois, editor-in-chief; John C. Vaughan of Cleveland, editorial writer; Alfred Cowles of Cleveland, clerk and cashier of the counting room; Conrad Kahler of Buffalo, chief pressman, with Jack Woodlock as assistant; another Buffalo man, Thomas, foreman of the news room; John Dean, foreman of the job room, with Charles Day as his assistant; William Peck, local editor; Clarendon Davison, commercial editor.

At the time of Medill's reorganization an inch of space for an advertising card and a copy of the paper were furnished the advertiser for $15 a year. This policy is changed by Medill. The cost of the card advertisement is fixed at 50 cents an insertion and does not include the paper. The daily circulation at the time is 1,200 by carrier and 240 by mail; the weekly circulation is about 1,000. The editorial office is rented for $220 a year, and other offices in proportion. The next year the business office is moved to the street level at a rental of $1,200 a year which is considered a great extravagance.

August 29, 1856 — The corporate name of the firm owning the *Tribune* is changed from Wright, Medill & Co. to Vaughan, Ray and Medill (who each own a one-fifth interest on a basis of a $50,000 valuation). Vaughan and Ray are announced as editors. Vaughan retires the following year and the firm becomes Ray, Medill & Co. The only other member of the "company" is Alfred Cowles.

1858 — Ray, Medill, and Cowles purchase the interests of Wright and Webster and become exclusive proprietors of the paper.

July 1, 1858 — Consolidation of the *Tribune* and the *Democratic Press*, bringing in John L. Scripps, William Bross, and Barton W. Spears. Scripps becomes senior editor, James F. Ballyntine, commercial editor, and Henry Martyn Smith, city editor. Horace White becomes political reporter.

November 1, 1860 — The name *Press and Tribune* is dropped and the paper becomes *The Chicago Tribune* again.

February 18, 1861 — The *Tribune* Company is incorporated at Springfield, Illinois. The owners are John L. Scripps, William Bross, Charles H. Ray, Joseph Medill, Alfred Cowles, and William H. Rand, then head of the mechanical department. Scripps is president of the company; Bross, vice-president; Cowles, secretary and treasurer, and Medill the editorial superintendent. The original capitalization is for 200 shares of stock with a par value of $1,000 a share.

July 26, 1861 — The *Tribune* absorbs the *Daily Democrat*, owned by "Long John" Wentworth.

November, 1863 — Dr. Ray retires and Medill becomes editor-in-chief.

April, 1865 — Medill retires from editorial management of the Tribune, retaining his financial interest and keeping up some editorial and business activity. (He returned to take complete control in 1874.) Horace White becomes editor-in-chief. The circulation on the day of Lee's surrender is 53,000; normal for the time, 40,000.

May 29, 1865 — Dr. Ray returns to the editorial staff of the *Tribune*.

September 22, 1866 — John L. Scripps, part-owner of the *Tribune*, 1848-1852, dies.

October 10, 1871 — Two years after its construction, *Tribune* building at Madison and Dearborn Streets, burns in Chicago fire.

October 12, 1871 — Publication resumed at 15 South Canal Street.

August 22, 1872 — Rev. Henry Fowler, part owner of the *Tribune*, 1852–1854, dies.

November 18, 1872 — Thirteen months after Chicago fire, *Tribune* moves into its new, enlarged building at Madison and Dearborn Streets.

November, 1874 — Samuel Medill becomes managing editor.

November 9, 1874 — Joseph Medill acquires controlling interest in *Tribune* and resumes post of editor-in-chief.

July 13, 1878 — *Tribune* describes a new folding and pasting machine recently invented by Conrad Kahler, superintendent of its composing room since May, 1855.

January 1, 1880 — *Tribune* makes its appearance in new typographical garb — a larger type-face specially cast by Barnhart & Spindler of Chicago.

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1880 ⊠ 1900

Chapter One

THIS WORLD AND THE WORLD TO COME

THE CHICAGO PRESS had reached the head of the class in American journalism and intended to hold it, Joseph Medill told the Chicago Press Club in the summer of 1881. He meant, of course, the *Tribune,* altho the *Times* at that time was giving considerable rivalry in news, circulation and advertising. The *Times* employed advertising solicitors, which the *Tribune* of that day considered beneath its dignity. It relied on the law of business gravitation to keep its counting room in the ascendancy, a theory which then seemed to work. A big boom was on in the country. The *Tribune* called this a house of cards and at the same time set up new records in circulation and advertising.

One of the great achievements of the *Tribune* was recorded in 1881. On May 22 it printed a special 16-page supplement presenting the complete New Testament as just revised by English and American committees. This was in addition to the regular 20-page edition, making what was said to be the greatest single issue of a newspaper ever published in this country.

The growth of powerful monopolies and the spread of Communism presented the greatest threats to what the

Tribune considered the American way of life during this period. The *Tribune* saw a business panic in the making and took measures to prepare for it. It was engaged in controversy with General Grant during the year. On the constructive side the paper advocated military training and manual training in the public schools. During the spring of 1881 it met one of its frequent political defeats, in the re-election of Mayor Carter H. Harrison.

The *Tribune's* annual review of January 1, 1881, reported that the past year had been the most prosperous in the city's history. Readers were urged to buy extra copies and spread the story of Chicago's greatness. The review was a 10-page supplement. The increase in business had been 17 per cent over 1880. Population had increased approximately five hundred per cent in twenty years and commerce around nine hundred per cent.

An exclusive article on General Grant's views of the value of an inter-oceanic canal was printed on January 11. He commended the Nicaragua route, and said if the canal were not built by Americans it would be built by our rivals.

A consolidation of telegraph companies through a deal between Vanderbilt and Gould was reported by the New York correspondent on January 14. It was treated as a swindle and a "grand monopoly." The company would contain just "$30,426,590 of pure water," the writer stated. The *Tribune* said editorially: "The consolidation of telegraph companies into a single company owned and controlled by less than half a dozen persons is a warning to the American people of the danger that threatens the property, business and even the political freedom of the country."

This subject was dealt with again two days later when the *Tribune* advocated the building of telegraph lines by the government, with service furnished to the public at cost, the same as the mail. The public was being fleeced by the tele-

graph companies, it was stated, which had cost but 20 millions while dividends were being paid on 80 millions of valuation.

The first annual banquet of the Chicago Press Club was held at the Palmer House. President Francis B. Wilkie was at the head table, with Henry Watterson on his right and Joseph Medill on his left. This made a piquant situation, as these two gladiators had been sparring at each other for years in the columns of their papers. The affair passed off pleasantly. Mr. Watterson said that he could not attempt to compete with Chicago in the news field, that he made no effort to rival the *Tribune* or the *Times*, that he "addressed himself to the promulgation of great underlying moral truths that lay at the bottom of our social structure, and must permeate and inspire our parties, both Democratic and Republican." He had never found it necessary, he added, to malign a man because he differed with him in political opinions, and his instructions to reporters were: "First, be sure that you tell the truth, and second be sure that you are not animated by any unworthy motive in telling the truth."

Mr. Medill told why the press of Chicago had taken such leadership in the country.

"The press of Chicago has the courage of its convictions," he said, "or, stated in diplomatic language, it has sand, and is not afraid to criticize or censure what it deems inimical to the public interest or general welfare. The press of Chicago despises pretentious humbugs, sees through their disguise at a glance and transfixes them without hesitation or loss of time. It speaks its mind freely on all subjects, and reports everything that transpires without fear, favor or affection. It attacks the wrongdoings of the strong and high as fearlessly as it defends the weak and helpless. Every class of grasping, over-reaching men in business or politics comes in for its exposure and stings and political bosses are its especial aversion, and on them the press of Chicago wages a war of extermination; and this perhaps accounts for the insalubrity of the Chicago atmosphere

for that species of demagogical despot. . . . The press of this city is always true to Chicago and her interests. It blows her trumpet and beats her drum, making the blare and racket of a full brass band in her behalf. . . . The Chicago press has already reached the first place in American journalism, for its aims and efforts are not circumscribed by the limits of this corporation. 'No pent up utica confines our powers; the whole boundless continent is ours.' The whole daily life of the American people in detail is telegraphed to the Chicago press. All vocations, all interests, all things are reported in the Chicago press. In the scope of editorial discussion, in the sharpness of criticism and strength of argument, fortified by fact and citation of precedent and proof, the Chicago press easily 'lays over' its pretentious so-called metropolitan contemporaries; and while not yet in words, in acts they are yielding the palm to their growing, stalwart Western rivals. It is not, therefore, a vain boast or baseless claim that in Chicago the press has already reached the head of the newspaper class in America; and what is more they propose to hold it. . . . If I were asked what is the secret of the rapid rise of, the remarkable success and wide-reaching influence of the Chicago press, I should probably attribute it, in large part at least, to competition with each other, to a never-ending struggle to produce the best, most comprehensive, useful, trenchant and attractive newspaper regardless of expense, and the employment of the best talent within reach in each department and subdivision of the respective establishments. The clearest thinkers, the sharpest and sprightliest pens, the most encyclopedian heads, the nimblest fingers, the raciest reporters, the most sensational describers, are all sought out and pressed into service."

It was reported that the next World's Fair might be held in New York, with General Grant as its president. The *Tribune* advised that such a fair not be held before 1900 and said that Chicago should now put in its claim as the site of the exposi-

tion. This suggestion dropped out of sight for eight years, but was revived in 1889 and led with such vigor by the Tribune and Chicago business men that The World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 was the result.

In a lecture before the Philosophical Society on January 17 Dr. Charles H. H. Ham, talking on monopolies in America, said that the propertyless class would never relinquish its hold upon the possessions of the rich, a hold acquired by taxation, and that this might be carried to the verge of confiscation.

The Union Pacific railroad was to be "watered" ten million dollars, the *Tribune* said on January 20. Vanderbilt's income was said to be ten millions a year. The New York Central, it was stated on January 21, had had 47 millions added to its stock valuation "by the simple process of white paper and printing."

"The railroad and telegraph managers seem to be thinking and acting for the American people," said the *Tribune*. "How long will it take Vanderbilt and Gould and their confreres to gobble up the whole country? These monopolies threaten the commerce of the country and the peace of the country, for America is not to be relegated to a reign of feudalism peaceably."

Despite the prosperity reported in business there were thousands of unemployed in the city. The YMCA sought help for them. Joseph Leiter retired from his partnership with Marshall Field. He said he had enough money and wanted to go fishing.

Three hundred leading business men organized to work against Mayor Harrison's re-election. His administration, it was stated, had seen the growth of saloons, concert halls and gambling, with Mike McDonald one of his leading advisers. The city budget was $4,600,000.

An article by Henry D. Lloyd of the *Tribune* staff, was reprinted from the *Atlantic Monthly* on February 22. It dealt with the Standard Oil Company as a great and shameful monopoly. It told how the company had obtained a corner on

the world's light and had ruined hundreds of thousands of men.

President-elect Garfield arrived in Washington on March 1, 1881, for his inauguration. The *Tribune* found in his farewell address at his Ohio home a strong similarity to that of Lincoln in his farewell to Springfield. "Garfield will bring to his administration the same kind of ability, the same kind of thoughtfulness and good sense, the same love for the people, and the same kindness of heart that characterized Mr. Lincoln."

"Gath" (George Alfred Townsend) wrote a graphic description of the inaugural ceremony. "We stand today," said the new President, "upon an eminence which overlooks a hundred years of National life, a century crowded with perils, but crowned with the triumphs of liberty and love."

Military training in the public schools was advocated by the *Tribune* on February 23, taking issue with Wendell Phillips on this. Such training, the *Tribune* said, would make the ground work for militia if a war crisis arose suddenly, and we would have the essentials of a good army. This may have been the beginning of the ROTC system.

James G. Blaine became Secretary of State in the new cabinet; Robert T. Lincoln of Chicago, Secretary of War; William Windom of Minnesota, Secretary of the Treasury. Secretary Blaine, the *Tribune* said, had a great opportunity to establish peace on this continent by trade regulations and reciprocity.

While Mark Beaubien, one of Chicago's first settlers, lay on his death bed in Kankakee, a group of business men, said to be worth 50 million dollars, met in Chicago to organize for the building of a library and art center as a memorial of the 1871 fire.

The *Sunday Tribune* of March 27 contained 20 pages with 64 columns of advertisements. These were obtained, the *Tribune* said, "without drumming, giving away circulation,



THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Revised New Testament Edition.

SUNDAY MAY 22, 1881—SIXTEEN PAGES

THE

NEW TESTAMENT

OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOR

JESUS CHRIST,

TRANSLATED OUT OF THE GREEK:

Being the Version Set Forth A. D. 1611, Compared with the Most Ancient Authorities and Revised A. D. 1881.

PRINTED FOR CHICAGO AND THE NORTHWEST.

CHICAGO:

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE PRESS.

THE GOSPEL

ST. MATTHEW.

Among the many notable scoops in Chicago Tribune *history the printing of the complete text of the revised version of the New Testament in a special 16-page supplement on May 21, 1881 is outstanding. Ninety-seven compositors in twelve hours set the type for the supplement of which the first page is shown here.*

rebate of half or two-thirds of regular rates, anniversary dodges or any other effort to make a special demonstration." There were 27 columns of display advertisements.

Alderman John M. Clark became Republican candidate for mayor and the *Tribune* opened a new attack on Mayor Harrison and his gambling friends. State Street, it was said, was a long line of brothels from Jackson to 22nd Street. "The issue in the election is the non-enforcement policy of the mayor against crime and immorality."

Mayor Harrison was re-elected by a majority of 6,000. The *Tribune* said the Republicans stayed at home and the election went by default. In reply to criticism of its severity toward Harrison, the *Tribune* said on April 7:

"We do not shun criticism of this nature. They are testimonials to the good character of this journal. Other papers may perhaps afford to curry favor with the lawless and profligate classes in this community; THE TRIBUNE cannot. Others may be indifferent to the sentiment of the business men and the commercial classes; THE TRIBUNE is not. Others have no regard for the healthy moral tone and opinion of the vast population tributary to Chicago, which was not represented in the election Tuesday; but THE TRIBUNE speaks for them all.

"We have nothing to regret and nothing to apologize for in the conduct of this journal. It has stood up honestly and manfully for what it believed to be the public good; and although its principles have been defeated at the polls, they can never be overcome in the regard of the better elements in this community and the Northwest."

Mayor Harrison in a Saturday night pre-election speech had a good deal to say, according to the *Journal*, about a basket of champagne which he said Medill had sent him as evidence of his appreciation of the excellent management of municipal affairs. Medill in an interview said on this:

"In the last half of 1879 Harrison came to my office and

had a long talk with me in regard to conducting the mayor's office. He came to assure me he was going to administer government on strictly non-partisan principles. He said he wanted to secure if possible the support of THE TRIBUNE. I told him he had two papers supporting him and he ought to be satisfied. He said THE TRIBUNE reached large classes of people, the others did not. I told him THE TRIBUNE would give him fair, cordial and generous support in all the good he did and if he pursued the policy laid down—non-partisanship, working for the interests of the taxpayers—enforcement of law and order—that THE TRIBUNE would be constrained to support him in the public interest, that THE TRIBUNE was first, last and always devoted to the public interest, and measured men in office by that standard or rule. A week or two later he was taken sick with indigestion of some kind, so I sent him two dozen pint bottles of a particular brand of medicinal champagne, in the same spirit that St. Paul recommended Timothy to take a little wine for his stomach's sake. A little private social thing like that was not in good taste to talk about in a public meeting."

Harrison's majority turned out to be 7,741 which, the *Tribune* said, "represents slightly more than the combined vote of gamblers, thieves, confidence men and hangers-on of places of bad repute."

The Sunday edition of April 10 came close to the goal of 75 columns of advertising. The edition was a few copies short of 60,000, which was said to be the largest single edition ever printed by a Chicago Sunday paper. "This is not a special spurt, drummed up by canvassers for weeks in advance, but one day's representation of the enormous business of Chicago that flows into THE TRIBUNE counting room."

Correspondent "Gary" in a dispatch from Cleveland on April 14 quoted Judge J. M. Jones of that city as saying that Joseph Medill deserved the credit for naming the Republican party. He had found the evidence in the old *Daily Forest City*

which had been founded by Medill, and in its successor, Medill's *Cleveland Leader*, for July 1, 1854, as follows:

"Republican Ticket—This beautiful and expressive title bids fair to become the recognized name of the combined hosts who are uniting for the defense of liberty against the aggressions of slavery. The people of Michigan met in convention on the 6th instant, and baptized their organization the Republican party. The name is appropriate, significant and understood the world over. It is superior in some respects to the word Democrat in being more expressive of a free representative government such as ours. The term Democrat is more radical and corresponds more nearly with the French idea of unrestrained license to do whatever passion or appetite prompts. Republican is a milder and more conservative term and means Liberty restrained by law and fulfills every requisition of the American notion of freedom. The signs of the times are that Republican will be generally adopted by common consent of the new party as a compromise between the names of the old parties. What better could be devised?"

An advertising boom was on in the *Tribune* and the first pages of the editions of April 16 and 17 were filled with display appeals of merchants. The Sunday paper had 24 pages, making a new record with 66 columns of advertising and an edition of 60,000. The rival newspapers evidently were employing solicitors, a practice to which the *Tribune* had not yet come, for it said:

"This immense volume of ads came to the paper without solicitation, persistent drumming or reduction on regular rates. They came as the wind comes, of their own accord and unsolicited. These ads constituted the voluntary expression of a vast local community which embraces the class having something to sell and the class able to buy, a community which in a peculiar sense relies upon THE TRIBUNE as a medium of intercommunication."

The following Sunday there were 88 columns of advertise-

ments. Lord & Thomas, advertising agents, advertised their own efforts on the Tribune's page 1, illustrating their announcement with a map of the Chicago territory. The *Tribune* said modestly: "THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has become a marvel, not only to the general public, but even more so to other journals which long since abandoned their efforts at rivalry."

A lecture by Robert G. Ingersoll was given prominence on April 28. "We make our own God and we make him better day by day," he said. "Everything that is true, every good thought, every beautiful thing, every self-denying action—all these make my Bible. My Bible is all that speaks to man. Every violet, every blade of grass, every tree, every mountain crowned with snow, every star that shines, every throb of love, every honest act, all that is good and true combined make my Bible and upon that book I stand."

This was a notable season for music. The Apollo Club gave a sacred concert and Theodore Thomas led a music festival.

There was a general demand for an increase in wages, which was offset by the landing of 2,000 workers on American shores every day. Chicago's wooden sidewalks were in a dilapidated condition. Chicago had the title, the *Tribune* said, of the "wickedest city in the country." Mayor Harrison, on the eve of his second inaugural, was reported to have reformed Jerry Monroe of the Bon Ton Concert Hall, got him to go to church and to clean up his shows. The mayor defended his policy toward gambling, saying he preferred to keep the gamblers in the heart of the city where they could be watched, rather than have them spread underground.

The *Tribune* and the *Times* were having a fresh exchange of hostilities. The *Tribune* said the *Times* cable dispatches were a fraud and as to advertising it said:

"THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE does most of the advertising for the community and it is willing that sham newspaper concerns should do the bulk of the bragging. . . . The

mortgaged newspaper concern on Wells Street pretends that it is printing advertisements. But it is not. It is really filling its stomach with the east wind. And it is not growing fat on that diet. Including bogus advertisements, specials at 4 cents a line, and yearly contracts, the inflated specimen of a newspaper fraud could show but 50 columns yesterday (against 70 in THE TRIBUNE). In money value THE TRIBUNE advertisements represent six times as much cash as The Times."

The Revised Version of the New Testament, upon which a committee of American and English experts had been at work for years, was ready for publication and there was great rivalry over getting the first copies of it. On May 17 the *Tribune* said: "The fraudulent newspaper published in this city on Wells Street [the *Chicago Times*] printed Saturday morning a number of chapters from the New Testament and claimed to have received them by ocean telegraph. It was a rehash by writers in the home office. It is a born Cheap-John concern from cellar to attic."

Senators Roscoe Conkling and Thomas C. Platt of New York were in a political struggle with President Garfield at this time over the appointment of a collector of customs in New York. The President ignored them and they resigned their seats. The *Tribune* said this action of the Senators was an insult to the intelligence and patriotism of the country and the Republican party. Conkling, it was said, had committed political suicide. This verse was printed on May 19:

With tilted nose
Lord Roscoe rose
And homeward turned his turkey toes.
With Little Platt
He got no fat,
And spurned the seat whereon he sat.

On May 21 the *Tribune* announced: "THE TRIBUNE will print tomorrow from advance sheets the Revised Version

of the New Testament entire. Not a chapter or verse will be omitted. The whole will be put in large clear type, so that it will be perfectly legible, and old as well as young can see what the revision amounts to. Though the printing of this work in a single issue will involve great expense, requiring many times the ordinary amount of type setting and consuming a vast quantity of white paper, THE TRIBUNE will be sold tomorrow at the usual price of 5 cents for single copies and will be sent to regular subscribers without charge.

"Our first intention was to take the Revised Testament by telegraph and arrangements to that end had been entered into with the Western Union company. If this had been done, the issue would have occurred today. But being assured that accuracy was extremely important in this work, and that it would be impossible if the copy were taken by telegraph to insure good proof reading, we have deemed it best to postpone the publication for 24 hours and make THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S edition of the New Testament correct and complete in every particular. This postponement seemed to be specially suitable, as Sunday would naturally be the proper day for the consummation of so grand a work. No other newspaper in the world will have a standard edition of the New Testament like this one, a perfect reproduction of the original print, free from typographic or telegraphic errors, and in large type."

On the *Times* report of the revision the *Tribune* said the same day: "Like Satan rebuking sin, or Lazarus reviling poverty, is the editor of the Wells Street Blowpipe talking about 'impecuniosity.' The poor fellow owes money that he can never pay in this world. There is more than one newspaper in Chicago that could buy him out and not borrow at the bank to do it. He can never make the public believe that he paid $1,000 to have the Holy Bible transmitted by ocean cable. The only way to do that is to produce the receipts."

The May 22 edition of 20 pages carried a 16-page supple-

ment, with this heading: "The New Testament of Our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, translated out of the Greek, being the version set forth A.D. 1611, compared with the most ancient authorities and revised A.D. 1881. Printed for Chicago and the Northwest by The Chicago Tribune press. This edition is authorized by the American Committee of Revision, Philip Schaaf, president; George E. Day, secretary."

In a preface the *Tribune* said: "The public may be interested to know that the first type of the New Testament as it appears in our columns today was set at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and the last page made up and stereotyped at 10 o'clock last night. The job was complete, therefore, in precisely 12 hours. Ninety-two compositors were employed in setting type, and five in correcting errors noted by the proof readers. Meantime, 20 additional pages of advertisements and reading matter were set up, corrected, put in forms, and stereotyped; so that we are enabled to issue this morning 36 pages, not one line of which had been put in type at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. This issue of THE TRIBUNE will open the eyes of many newspaper readers to the amount of reading matter contained in its ordinary editions. The New Testament is set in type two sizes larger than that used for advertisements. If agate type had been used, the whole Bible might easily have been printed in THE TRIBUNE this morning and plenty of room left for news and advertisements. The New Testament might have been put in ten pages of advertising type.

"THE TRIBUNE is not inclined to boast of its present achievement. It believes in doing thoroughly what it undertakes to do at all. Hence it has not undertaken to give mangled extracts from a few books of the New Testament, but to print the Revision in such a shape that no reader of THE TRIBUNE need ever buy a copy of it unless he feels disposed to do so for special reasons. This journal was the first to announce the publication of the whole New Testament. It may

have imitators. It expects them. But it can have none who will be any more than feeble copies of the original. It is accustomed to having its ideas plagiarized by journalistic sharks that follow in its wake and pick up its leavings. But it intends always to lead the way and be the first in introducing novelties to the people of this community."

On May 23 and 24, in commenting on its New Testament edition, the *Tribune* said it was the largest newspaper ever issued in Chicago. "It was an epitome of the world's news, both of this world and the world to come, the present and the hereafter. It was the most remarkable newspaper ever issued on this continent."

The *Times* was exposed for its fake in setting up the 1611 version of the New Testament and then attempting to revise it by telegraph. It broke down on the job, the *Tribune* said, and then printed the original King James version without alteration as the revised version.

"The advertising flood continues," the *Tribune* editor added. "It promises to remain through the summer. There is no city in this country except New York, and Chicago being equally cosmopolitan is not far behind her in this respect, where business men talk so freely and fully with their customers as they do here in the columns of the newspapers, and there is but one counting room in the country that can stand comparison with THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in the amount and interest of the peculiar editorials which it furnishes. The history of any city can be written from the advertisements of its paper, and in this respect THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is making history at an astonishing rate."

The quarrel with the *Times* continued. The *Times* claimed that the *Tribune* did not have a London, Ontario, dispatch telling of the disaster to the steamer *Victoria*, when 150 persons were drowned. The *Tribune* printed messages passing between Samuel J. Medill, managing editor, and G. W. Felton, manager of the Western Union, in which Felton said he had

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1881—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GARFIELD.

A Hundred Thousand People View the Martyr's Coffin.

Citizens Arrive from All Directions to Do Reverence to the Dead.

Pageant of the Magnificent Procession Which Will March to the Cemetery.

Military and Civic Organizations Present from Many States.

Fabulous Field in Garfield's Honor Indulged in Throughout Almost the Whole Civilized World.

The Spanish Court Ordered to Go into Mourning for One Week.

Jumping Away of a Horror Created in Illinois Be Doctors from Pain-to-Opinion.

Outline of Dr. Reynolds's Charges Concerning the Conduct of the Autopsy.

Assumptions to Believe that They Cannot Be Ignored or Passed Over.



JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD.
Born Nov. 19, 1831; Died Sept. 19, 1881.

THE PUNERAL.

THE DECORATIONS.

THE ATTENDANCE.

THE CEMETERY.

YESTERDAY.

THE FAMILY.

received a 428-word special dispatch for the *Tribune*. The *Tribune* said it had convicted the *Times* of fraud and misrepresentation and invited it to produce receipts for several alleged cables. The *Times* produced receipts, but those of other dates.

Boston proposed to hold a world's fair, and the *Tribune* said on May 30 that the time for the next fair should be 1890. "Where it should then be held modesty forbids our naming."

Senators Conkling and Platt had taken their case to the New York legislature, where they were defeated. The *Tribune* called Vice-President Arthur a huckstering politician and said that if accident should make him President he would probably bring more discredit on the office than any of the preceding accidental presidents. "He has advertised to the country that he is a mere tool and whipper-in for Conkling."

An account of the Illinois General Assembly session, with abstracts of 124 bills passed, was printed on June 3.

The *Tribune* advocated a new departure in education, the manual training school, teaching a diversity of employment. "We are building a cardboard house now," said the *Tribune* on June 5. "Another panic is on the way where the voice of the Communist and the tramp will be heard." A panic was again predicted on June 10 and it was stated that a great inflation was under way. "Our advice is that all persons who have bought or invested in speculative railroad stocks should sell out, and that without delay and invest no more. Leave gambling to the gamblers. Let the Wall Street cut-throats deal with one another; let other men who have accumulated some money avoid stock speculation as they would the common gambling room."

The high cost of beefsteak, which was 16 cents a pound, was investigated by a *Tribune* reporter.

General Grant, returning from Mexico, was interviewed by the *Tribune* and showed a strong sympathy for Conkling. The *Tribune* pointed out its disagreement with this view.

The next day a friend of Grant quoted him as saying that he had never been well treated by the *Tribune*. The *Tribune* said on June 15:

"We cannot believe that the General used the language attributed to him, for he is well aware that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE was one of his earliest supporters and has always been a consistent friend of his. It has approved every worthy act of his public life; assisted in the gratification of every proper ambition he has entertained, and at all times cheerfully admitted his great services to the Republic and the obligations of the people to him. For twenty years THE TRIBUNE has been and still is one of the truest defenders of General Grant. It began to be so when he was comparatively poor and friendless, and for ten years or more never found occasion to differ from him; and when at last it did so it did not attack his fame, but rather sought to preserve unsullied the great name he had made for himself and his country. Time will show whether the wisest friends of General Grant were those who asserted a new dogma of infallibility on his behalf and sought to break the traditions of the Republic through him, or those who wished him to enjoy in honorable retirement the laurels he had won and the repose he so well deserved."

Continuing this subject the next day the *Tribune* observed: "General Grant is cut off from healthy communication with his fellow citizens, surrounded by sycophants, who are able to make the worse appear to him the better reason; and the opinions which it would be disagreeable for him to hear or for them to express are as carefully suppressed as if he were a Sultan of Turkey in the midst of his dependents."

In a letter to a friend a few months later Joseph Medill said: "Grant is no longer a Western man, but is now a New York stock gambler and partner of Jay Gould in many of his deals, and is reported to have made a fortune."

On June 17 the *Tribune* called attention to the "unfor-

tunate mental condition of Wilbur F. Storey." It called on the men who had grown gray in his service to protect him from his mistakes. "He is dying a-top. Let his hallucination be indulged that THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE has lost all its circulation and its advertisers have gone over en masse to the *Times,* as that is the present form of the poor old man's monomania, and until quiet and good nursing restore his mental perceptions, when nobody will laugh more heartily than himself over the pitiable puerilities of his present lunatic double-leads and italics."

"Sinful Storey" was the heading of a story on June 20, in which the *Tribune* charged that the *Times* paid a woman $20 a week to write bogus want ads. The *Journal* said that both the *Tribune* and the *Times* were telling the truth in charging each other with bogus want ads. The *Tribune* challenged the *Journal* to produce a single instance of a bogus want ad in the *Tribune.* If proved they would pay $10 a word to any designated charity. The *Journal* said that life was too short to hunt for such evidence.

"The Quite, Quite Mad Mr. Storey" was following in the footsteps of Ophelia, the *Tribune* said on June 26. The *Times* was claiming superior city circulation. The *Tribune* printed statistics of its carrier routes, showing the *Tribune* 20,000 ahead of the *Times* in the city.

The tide of business rose higher throughout the country as the midsummer of 1881 came, with its great tragedy.

Chapter Two

BY THE SIDE OF LINCOLN

THE STRANGE parallel which the *Tribune* had often found in the lives of Abraham Lincoln and James A. Garfield came to a tragic dénouement in the fall of 1881, when President Garfield died from the effects of an assassin's bullet. This was a deep blow to the *Tribune* editors and put into power a President whom they considered a New York political spoilsman, and turned the political course toward high tariff and tight money which they had feared and fought. As a Republican newspaper the *Tribune* found itself considerably embarrassed by the Arthur regime, which it looked upon as a disaster. That its fears were justified was borne out by the political and economic developments of the next four years.

Chicago's commercial greatness and its political wickedness under a Democratic regime appeared side by side in the *Tribune* of this period. It was at once the world's wickedest city and a commercial giant. The lingering death of the President, the long and bitter trial of Guiteau, which the *Tribune* called a national disgrace, cast a deep gloom over the nation in the latter part of the year.

"James A. Garfield Falls Before Assassin's Bullet," was the shocking news of July 3. This was on page 2, for page 1 was still sacred to advertisements. The *Tribune* gave six pages to news and features of the tragedy. The President had been shot while walking arm in arm with Secretary Blaine in the Pennsylvania railroad depot in Washington. The assassin was Charles J. Guiteau, an eccentric lawyer and theologian well

known in the *Tribune* office. First mention of him was in 1876, when he had an office on Clark Street and sued the *New York Herald* for $100,000. He wrote letters to the *Tribune* and in 1877 had advertised his lecture on the second coming of Christ at the Clark Street Methodist Church. He had printed a twenty-page pamphlet on his religious ideas. Recently he had demanded a place as United States consul at Vienna. "I am a Stalwart; it had to be done," he was quoted as saying after the shooting.

"Stalwart" was the name taken by the Conkling Republicans who had been so bitterly at war with President Garfield over patronage. The *Tribune* said editorially: "The country will unquestionably and without a dissenting voice acquit those at political variance with General Garfield of all complicity or knowledge of this atrocious deed. At the same time it will be remembered that this crazy demon was in that mental condition to be influenced by the current events of the day, and the fact that a faction in New York was striving to defeat the Administration was just such an event as would suggest to the mind of this man, seeking notoriety, that the removal of the President would terminate the contest, unite the party and perhaps win for himself the gratitude of the victors. . . .

"President Arthur, if Garfield dies, will have to choose at once between adopting and carrying out in good faith the policies of President Garfield and his administration and that of setting these policies aside and revolutionizing the government by adopting the Conkling system of New York politics and degrading the government to the level of a spoils grabbing machine."

A debate as to whether or not Guiteau was insane began on July 4. This was to last for many months. The *Tribune*, which had said at first that this was the act of a crazed man now said:

"Guiteau is not insane. He is a lazy, worthless, malignant

devil. . . . The man who murders, or seeks to murder, the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, should be treated as a traitor to the National peace and Union, and all his associates and accomplices should with him meet the fate of traitors. . . . It is universally agreed that the attempted assassination of President Garfield was the outcome of what is known as the spoils system of American politics. Had it not been for the exciting and irritating course adopted by Conkling and his faction there is no probability that Guiteau or any other vagabond would have become possessed with the fiendish idea of destroying the President because he had arrayed his personal and official powers against the advocates and office seekers of the spoils system."

The President's condition remained in doubt. Never before, said the *Tribune* on July 8, had there been so much praying as there had been in the United States during the last five days. On July 14 the President was said to be recovering. Guiteau, it developed, had worked for Garfield, had made a speech in his behalf and had demanded a job from him.

Judge Elbridge Lapham was elected Senator in place of Conkling after more than forty ballots. The President was reported worse on July 24.

Miss Minnie Brooks, brothel keeper on Fourth Avenue, in the district called "Cheyenne," got religion and began holding gospel meetings in her house. Mayor Harrison was called a "firebug" by the *Tribune* because of his advocacy of a change in the fire limits, permitting wooden buildings.

The *Tribune* had daily reports on the first page of the President's condition. Its brief news and semi-editorial paragraphs on page 1 were an attractive feature of the paper, one which many newspapers follow today.

The State Street cable line was well under way in August. Dr. Thomas N. Cream, who was accused of the murder by poison of Daniel Stott of Garden Prairie, was brought back from Canada for trial. He was convicted and sent to Joliet

for life. James Redpath's letters from Ireland became a regular feature in the *Tribune.*

Guiteau sought to get out on bail and the *Tribune* said there must be "no sentimental foolishness about this fellow."

The true history of Billy the Kid was contained in a dispatch from Lamy, New Mexico.

Octave Thanet in a study of American poorhouses said of the one in Cook County: "When windows are broken they are economically mended with paper or rags stuffed in the holes. The ground about the building has a fine artificially rolling tendency, given it by ash heaps, tin cans and potato parings. The inmates are clad in rags and they do not bathe in winter because the water is scarce. It contains, probably, more rats, roaches and other small freebooters than any almshouse in the North except that on Ward's Island, New York City."

The heresy trial of the Rev. H. W. Thomas began on August 10. The formal charges were his denial of the doctrines of inspiration and the atonement, and teaching probation after death for sinners.

The President's fight for life was described on August 17. His case had taken a turn for the worse. Living or dead, said the *Tribune,* "he will be one of the grandest men of American history and of his time."

The hero of the day was one George Cook, who had slapped a man who said he hoped Garfield would die. He was fined $10 and a collection was taken for him. There was an editorial exchange at this time between the *Chicago Tribune* and the *New York World* over the matter of the suppression of the *World* by General John A. Dix in 1864, for two days. The *World* said the immediate provocation was a bogus proclamation for a new draft, written by Joe Howard. The *Tribune* said on August 20 in an editorial on "The Fire-in-The-Rear Newspapers":

"It is really not a matter of much moment what pretext

closely preceded the suppression of The World newspaper, nor what process was adopted by those who were charged with the duty. It was a martial proceeding, and in the nature of things it was not tempered with any particular politeness or consideration. A company of soldiers had been ordered by competent authority to take possession of The World office and see that no more newspapers were printed there until further orders. They seem to have marched there in regular form and to have proceeded in the most efficient manner to carry out the command that had been issued to them. The publication of the paper was stopped for two days only, and now, after a lapse of 17 years, the Bourbon World, never forgetting and never learning, attacks the memory of one of the most generous rulers who ever presided over the destiny of a great nation during the trials of war.

"It may be that the publication of a forged proclamation was the inciting cause for the suppression of The New York World at that time. It may be that the publishers of The World were deceived in this matter. But the fact remains that during a period of nearly three years The World and scores of other Copperhead sheets, in full sympathy with the Rebels, had lied about the Government, had misrepresented the progress of the war, had extended aid and comfort to the enemy, and in every possible way had kept up the fire-in-the-rear which was started by a disloyal newspaper in Detroit, then edited, we believe, by the person who now publishes the Chicago Times [Wilbur F. Storey]. Whatever the provocation may have been on the morning of May 19, 1864, it was merely the last straw which broke down the endurance of the Government, and called for some summary procedure that had already been too long delayed.

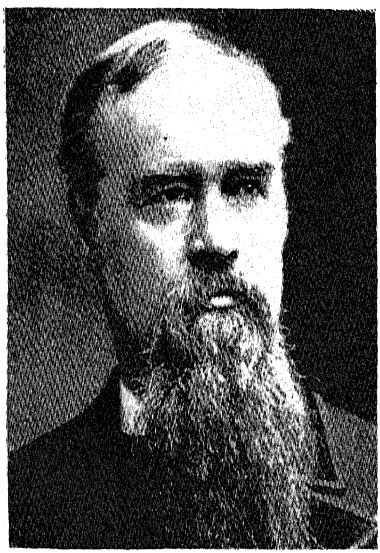
"So far as we can remember there were only four notable seizures of seditious fire-in-the-rear newspapers in the North during the Rebellion, and these were only temporary. The Chicago Times, the Cincinnati Enquirer, the New York



Elias Colbert, with the Tribune *from 1857 to 1897 in various editorial posts, was also noted as an astronomer.*



Robert W. Patterson came to the Tribune *in 1873 and was its editor-in-chief from 1899 until his death in 1910.*



George P. Upton, Chicago's first top-flight music critic, was a member of the Tribune *staff for fifty-seven years.*



John D. Sherman, to whom Vanderbilt gave his "public be damned" interview in 1882, was Tribune *city editor in the '90s.*

World and the Journal of Commerce in the same city were seized and suppressed for a day or two at the most, on account of their bitter antagonism to the Government and the prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union. These journals were all imbued with the most exaggerated notions of state sovereignty and the constitutional right of secession, and believed and taught that the only Constitutionalists were those who availed themselves of the right of secession and defended their homes against the 'invasion' of the Union Army. The extreme indulgence with which these Copperhead newspapers were treated is altogether unparalleled in the history of warfare, and it was due in the main to the kindly, generous, and sympathetic nature of Abraham Lincoln, whom the New York World now reviles as a despot. With these exceptions, no Governmental restraint whatever was put upon the outspoken and aggressive disloyalty of the Copperhead press during the war.

"In the time of the Revolutionary war the very first utterances of the same character would have been followed by swift suppression and condign punishment under the orders of George Washington. Had General Jackson been president in Lincoln's time, these same newspapers would have been suppressed for good and all, and the editors thereof would have considered themselves lucky if they had escaped hanging. But the gentle and forgiving nature of Abraham Lincoln prompted him to deal leniently with the very worst kind of foes the national forces had to contend with. Grant, Sheridan, Thomas, Hooker, Burnside, Logan, Sherman or any of the military leaders of the war who were in downright earnest against the Rebels, would have silenced every Copperhead fire-in-the-rear newspaper in the Union if they could have had their way. In the 15 Southern Democratic states which exercised their constitutional rights, according to the Democratic doctrine, no Union newspaper was permitted to utter a word in behalf of the old flag and the Nation. The very

fact that the Copperhead World was published is sufficient proof of Lincoln's generosity."

The *New York World* replied to this and the *Tribune* said on August 25: "The Union newspapers throughout the war contended that, if the Government was worth saving, and if the war was to be fought out to that end, treasonable publications at home ought to be suppressed in the interest of right and humanity. The Union newspapers have not changed their views as to the matter after a lapse of twenty years, and there is no probability of their ever doing it."

Preparations were made early in September to move the President to Long Branch. Hope fluctuated from day to day. In Chicago the heresy trial of Dr. Thomas, former pastor of the Centenary Methodist Church, attracted much attention. Dr. Thomas furnished the evidence against himself in a special sermon at Hooley's theatre. The *Tribune* said that he was a good man and that his teachings would be more widely heard as one result of the trial. The prosecutor said there were gray-haired fathers and mothers in Chicago who were weeping over the downfall of their sons in dancing, theatre-going, card-playing and drinking, which began when they accepted the teachings of Dr. Thomas. The minister was convicted on September 10.

The Chicago Corset Company advertised the perfect corset on page 1. It was made of wire springs, whalebone and jean. Haverly's theatre was opened. Fall business was brisk but a great drouth had struck the West.

"He Is Dead" was the mournful news of September 19, announced by the *Tribune* in six black leaded columns. President Garfield had died on the anniversary of the battle of Chickamauga, where he had won his rank as Major-General. "By the side of the name of Abraham Lincoln," said the *Tribune*, "the American people now reverently inscribe that of James Abram Garfield,—two great names that will live forever in history. As they mourned Lincoln they will mourn

Garfield, with a feeling of reverential tenderness; with gratitude for the example of his lofty, pure life; with pity for his untimely death."

He had been killed by a bullet in the right side. The post-mortem examination showed that surgeons had been deceived as to the location of the bullet.

General Grant, who had been in Chicago earlier in September, was quoted in the *Times* in criticism of the *Tribune* and Editor Medill for attacks on Vice-President Arthur. It was a misfortune to have such newspapers and editors, Grant was quoted as saying. The Vice-President was now President Arthur and the *Tribune* said of him on September 21: "The country is prepared to welcome and greet the new President for his personal worth and his personal ability; they are willing to grant him their confidence and support, and in doing this they do not expect or believe that he will hastily, or at any time, do violence to the policy of his illustrious predecessor, or do any act in his high office to disturb or destroy that peace and tranquility which prevail throughout the land by the revival of party strife, or the even more calamitous renewal of those domestic troubles in the matter of rewarding friends and punishing enemies."

Chicago was in mourning, with business houses, public buildings and private homes draped in black. The *Tribune* printed memorial odes by Eugene Hall and Ella Wheeler (later and better known as Ella Wheeler Wilcox). Criticism was made of the *Tribune* for turning the column rule in the edition announcing Garfield's death. The *Tribune* said it was no offense to good taste for a newspaper to go into mourning.

President Arthur's inaugural address was praised. A great memorial procession was held in Chicago on the day of the funeral. This edition of the *Tribune*, September 26, was again in mourning, with a large picture of Garfield in a black circle on the first page. The inside columns were also black-bordered with the name Garfield set in a black background at the head

of each column. There were special dispatches from Cleveland and a page on the Chicago demonstration. The edition was intended as a memorial of the event, and so it has been treasured in many a family chest these many years.

"Farewell, great, tender soul! On thy brow rests the shining crown of martyrdom! The legacy of a lofty purpose loftily pursued through a life of toil is the universal heritage of all the ages," was the *Tribune's* apostrophe as the procession moved away from the tomb.

The *Tribune* credited Mayor Harrison with originating the idea of the funeral procession and said it was the most imposing parade that had taken place here since the Lincoln parade of 16 years before.

The Chicago Baseball Club was scolded by the *Tribune* for playing a game with Troy, New York on the day of the funeral. It was suggested as punishment that the city cancel the club's lease of the lake-front park. "If baseball is conducted by men so insensible to common feelings of propriety, the sooner the game is wiped out the better." The editor modified his indignation later, however, when the Chicago boys won the 1882 pennant in October.

President Arthur was called upon to promote an era of good feeling. Medill was worried about changes in the Cabinet, particularly the Treasury. In a letter to L. W. Reavis, Beardstown, Illinois, journalist and biographer of Richard Yates, on October 12, Medill said:

"I am apprehensive as to the effect of a change of cabinet and of placing the national treasury under Wall Street influence. . . . The most dangerous thing would be for Congress under certain influences to abolish the legal tender equality of greenbacks. As long as that is not done the people will be able to pay their debts when the next panic comes. The West should stand together on the finances."

Medill had refused to write an introduction to the life of

Yates, and he had also refused to write a preface for a book by Elias Colbert of his own staff.

He would stick to his appointed task, he told Colbert, "so long as I am publishing a newspaper for all kinds of people, bigots and fanatics as well as the liberal and learned."

Guiteau was arraigned in court for murder and his trial set for November 7. The controversy continued as to whether or not the murderer was insane. A. S. Trude, Chicago lawyer, was approached by the defense and for a time was inclined to take the case but finally declined. The *Tribune* said that if there were a loophole in the law Trude would find it.

The Methodist conference expelled Dr. Thomas from the church, but he continued to preach independently every Sunday. The *Tribune* opened its columns to his sermons, as it had done for Professor Swing six years earlier.

Justus Schwab, a New York Communist, was interviewed by a *Tribune* reporter on the program of his party. Commenting on this the *Tribune* said: "The utterances of such incendiary ideas show the large latitude of liberty of speech and opinion of our people. Parnell lies in prison for utterances not as bad. But Schwab should not mistake the patience of the American people. He may sit in his saloon among his frowsy followers and bark as loudly and as long as he pleases, but if he ever attempts to bite he will suffer the fate of a mangy cur."

The *Staats-Zeitung* criticized the *Tribune* for printing a letter by George Villeroy on France and the American Revolution on the occasion of the Yorktown celebration. In reply the *Tribune* told of Bismarck's method of holding newspapers responsible for all they printed, whether contributed or not, and said:

"This sort of suppressive censorship does not suit the genius of this country. The Staats-Zeitung or any other newspaper published in the United States may adopt such a rule for its own guidance, but THE TRIBUNE prefers the American

policy of fair play. Whenever the Bismarck plan of censorship shall be established in this country THE TRIBUNE will go out of the newspaper business."

A pen picture of the courtroom scene was printed at the opening of the Guiteau trial. Leigh Robinson, a young Virginia lawyer, was assigned to the defense. George Scoville, Guiteau's brother-in-law, was most active in the defense work. Guiteau said that he had slain Garfield because of his unwise use of patronage. The *Tribune's* regular head on the trial news was "The Assassin."

A labor congress met in Pittsburgh, with Samuel Gompers of New York emerging into leadership. The first practical test of the Edison electric lights in Chicago was held at Blue Island and Hoyne Avenues, with 125 lights. It was successful.

Walt Whitman's claim as a poet was discussed on November 26. His *Leaves of Grass* had just been published. To rank him as a great poet, the *Tribune* said, made it necessary to fix a new standard. Was it a new art or art in a degraded form? "Probably we fail to comprehend Whitman. We fail to enjoy what he is pleased to call his poetry."

Investigation of Guiteau developed that he had once had the idea of buying the *Inter-Ocean*. He wanted to put into it "the advertising patronage of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the Republicanism of Greeley and the enterprise and snap of James Gordon Bennett." His book on the second coming of Christ had been written at the Chicago Public Library.

Twenty experts were called on Guiteau's sanity. The defendant said that he had removed Garfield by the inspiration of Deity.

The 47th Congress opened under nominal Republican control. The *Tribune* said that Grant and his third term friends seemed to be dictating Arthur's cabinet. His first message was considered a disappointment. Friends of the silver dollar, the *Tribune* said, were alarmed by his position. Objection was raised to reducing the debt-paying money of the country to

gold. President Arthur had recommended the retirement of silver certificates.

The *Inter-Ocean* said that the message pleased everybody but Joseph Medill. The *Tribune* replied that William Penn Nixon, *Inter-Ocean* publisher, wanted to be collector of customs and had therefore flopped on the silver question.

Dr. Thomas in preaching on the immoralities of Chicago said he had been informed that in the district between State and Clark Streets and Congress and 14th Streets there were 550 saloons, 600 places of assignation, 3,000 fallen women and that 12,000 young men visited the saloons daily. There were also 125 concert saloons or variety theatres, and 15 gambling houses. There had been 37 murders in Chicago during the year. The *Tribune* said the policy game was unchecked in the city and gave a description of it.

The selection of new committees in Congress did not please the *Tribune*, which found in it a threat of extortion and extravagance. The Ways and Means Committee, it was said, was "packed with high tariff men, and the protectionists and spendthrifts were in power." President Arthur was referred to as the "Acting President." The *Inter-Ocean* was referred to as "a newspaper which panders to the spoils faction and actually participates in the scramble for public plunder. Such a concern is a disgrace to the profession and to the city."

Despite its drawbacks Chicago was on the whole a city of happy Christmas shoppers and the volume of advertising was high. A State Street lot sold for $4,000 a front foot. The yearly trade review, printed December 31, included special stories on the progress of individual firms. The total trade of the year showed a gain of 12.8 per cent, with a 30 per cent increase in bank clearings.

"Chicago has accumulated the capital to handle the produce of the country and make a market for it," said the *Tribune*. "It has constructed the warehouses necessary to store the grain, and controls the money market required to hold it

whenever the conditions for sale are unfavorable. It can take all the livestock in the country, distribute it or reduce it to meats. It is prepared to manufacture the lumber which Wisconsin, Michigan and Canada furnish. It has an abundance of coal within a few miles and it is building mills and factories of all useful kinds and in most approved patterns. It is destined to be the greatest manufacturing, as well as the greatest distributing center of the American continent. . . . As it bounds toward a million in population it is preparing the proper requirements for health and the desirable accessories for the enjoyment of life."

Chapter Three

THE AGENT OF PURIFICATION

FROM A political standpoint the *Tribune* found the year 1882 discouraging yet stimulating. Its predictions concerning the effect of the Arthur administration on the public were fulfilled, and it began to bend its energies toward the purification of the Republican party and the 1884 presidential election. Grover Cleveland came upon the political horizon but was not regarded seriously at first. The Democratic victories of the year, according to the *Tribune*, were merely the revolt of the people against spoils politics as practiced by Arthur and the "Old Stalwarts."

The *Tribune* sought during this year to break down monopolies, regulate railroad rates, extend common education through Federal aid, and to amend the criminal code to deal better with organized crime, which was beginning to be felt. As for Chicago, with all its wickedness, the sky was the limit



The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 1891.—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

S. M. ROTHSCHILD, 158 State-st.

OPENING!

DRESS GOODS.

Light Cloth Cloaks

Corset Department.

Black Cashmeres.

YOU WILL

MANASSE'S

SPECTACLES & EYE-GLASSES

S. M. ROTHSCHILD, 158 STATE-ST.

C. Y.

Furniture Moved by the Hour.

SALESMAN WANTED.

PAPER HANGERS WANTED.

WANTED.

H. ROCHER, PHOTOGRAPHER, 77-79-81 State-st., Chicago.

Real Estate and Loans

CHEAP

A Little Louder.

Mrs Clara Cadwalader, the merry wife of Joseph Cadwalader, bookkeeper for Jones & Jones, a prominent South Water-st. firm, has been visiting a new Furniture Store on West Madison-st., and being somewhat excited over the New Spring Carpets, New Parlor Styles, Chamber Furniture, etc., telephones her husband:

"What have you at hand for say 10 th sharp, this afternoon?"

Listener: "That must be at that new Furniture Store. You remember Smyth's—you called it the West Side Furniture Palace."

Pause: "What?"

Another Pause: "Can't hear! You say I put too much—can't hear the name, you? You'll speak it louder!

John M. Smyth.

John M. Smyth.

How do you hear? Well, if you know what is good for yourself you will be on hand at 10 th. I want you to look at some Black Walnut Chamber Sets of their own, make th, they're nobby! It's a real ellegant place, and I want you to go with me anyhow."

Pause: "What? Happy! Oh, don't be alarmed; they don't want your money. It's Busy Payments all through. They have five splendid Restroom over at Parsifarm. I'll be there by the forenoon and I want you to be there. I was over-in."

Listener: "All right, we that you do. Bye."

And Mrs. Cadwalader is but one of some thousands of merry wives of Chicago who are telephoning their husbands in the same way about the West Side Furniture Palace, as they call it.

OPTICAL GOODS

YOU WILL

OPTICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS AT

MANASSE'S

Optical Establishment, 91 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

SPECTACLES & EYE-GLASSES

MORRIS BERNHARDT OPTICIAN.

TO RENT,

Very desirable Lofts and Offices in the center of the Wholesale Grocery District.

J. C. HAGELL & CO., 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT,

FOR RENT,

MADAME GRISWOLD'S

The Abdominal Corsets.

J. B. PUTNAM,

MERITS OF ALL,

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.,

Lindt, Richter, Kuhnle, Junckins, Abt, Boudlle,

And many others, whose names are as high as fame and untiringly can write them. All of whom have united in an acknowledgment of the Hallet, Davis & Co. Piano that if in the best and most perfect instruments ever invented to articulate the plangent harmonies with which the great minds have been inspired. At the present New Scale, Upright, 1891. It is the great indestructible Instrument ever made.

W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Monroe-sts.

Story & Camp

Story & Camp

Story & Camp

Story & Camp

Story & Camp

188 & 190 State-st.

HENRY F. MILLER PIANO

Julius Bauer & Co.,

193 & 195 Wabash-av.

DR. DAY,

Best $5 SET TEETH

PARDRIDGES' FIRST GRAND OPENING TO-MORROW.

ELEGANT DISPLAY OF NOVELTIES IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Special attention asked to the display in SILKS, DRESS GOODS, FRINGES, BUTTONS, PASSEMENTERIES, CLOAKS, MILLINERY (in our Millinery Department shall show some elegant Imported Bonnets and Hats), REAL LACES, HOSIERY, LACE CURTAINS, CHILDREN'S SUITS, WHITE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

AN INVITATION

Specially extended to those that have never favored us with their patronage, or that have entertained the idea that we do not keep fine goods. To our regular patrons we wish to extend our grateful acknowledgements for their appreciation of our past efforts, and to ask their presence at our first "Grand Opening" as an encouragement for future endeavors.

AN ASSERTION.

"We are selling fine and desirable goods at the lowest prices in Chicago."

"We have compared and we know."

"Inspection and comparison invited."

A LEADER.

STYLISH SUMMER SILK SUITS AT

$9.00,

GOOD QUALITIES, ASSORTED COLORS.

PARDRIDGES'

Main Store, 114 & 116 State-st.

Furniture

A. BAMBERGER,

250 & 252 Wabash-av.

CAPITALISTS,

6 Per Cent

Money to Loan

BROWN & KELLY,

Real Estate Loans Negotiated.

FOR SALE.

'SUFFERN'S TRACT'

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,

FOR SALE.

For Sale—North Side

ELEGANT

Residence Lots

JUMP IN!

$4,600.00 TO ROB YOU UP SERENELY!

NEXT THURSDAY, ENLARGED PREMISES.

SEA'S

A CLEANING UP OF OUR FIRESALES

RELIOR "AT FIRE!

THREE GRAB DAYS

CURTAINS,

ALPACA & CASHMERE,

ZEPHYRS.

CORSETS,

GLOVES,

HOSIERY,

LACES

14 BARRELS OF LACE REMNANTS.

14 cts.

21 cts.

BARGAINS ALWAYS.

SEA'S GRAND OPENING.

RIBBONS,

One Cent Yard

$100 SILKS—$20 CARPETS

SEA'S THURSDAY.

Gents' Furnishings

SEA'S OPENING.

BUTTONS.

GOLD EMBROIDERIES, THURSDAY

THE GRAND PALACE AND THE CORRECT STORE NEXT THURSDAY.

SEA, State-st.

GRAND OPENING NEXT THURSDAY.

SEA'S

A Jewelry Sale,

STOCK JEWELRY, "7" $20,000.00 "7"

Jewelry and Silverware

Three Three Days.

JEWELRY

Triple-Plate Silverware.

ELGIN WATCHES.

ROLLED PLATE JEWELRY.

SOLID GOLD RINGS.

THE SMALLEST CLOCK

98 cts.

THIS BLACK

$2,000.00

The Jet Jewelry

A typical front page of the Sunday Tribune *during the '80s. The practice of devoting the entire first page—and, frequently, the first two and three pages—of the Sunday issue to advertising was discontinued by the* Tribune *in October, 1899.*

for its future growth. The most satisfactory event of the year was the sending of Guiteau "thundering down the ages" from a scaffold in Washington.

The increase of crime, particularly by gangs, led the *Tribune* to propose an increased saloon license, the money to be used to put on 250 more policemen. The campaign to remedy abuses and defects in criminal prosecutions was also carried on with vigor. Chicago began to discard its wooden pavements, laid "on a foundation of mud and dead cats."

Oscar Wilde, who was referred to as "the apostle of the utter," was visiting America. "MHF," writing from New York, described him as six feet tall, with brown hair so long it rested in curling fashion upon his shoulders, and wearing a low-necked white shirt with a turndown collar of extraordinary size. Later, when Wilde ignored a Baltimore society affair in his honor, the *Tribune* called him an uncouth advertiser.

Lily Langtry, the "Jersey Lily," made her first appearance on the London stage early in January. Mayor Harrison kept open house on January 2 at West Jackson Boulevard and Ashland Avenue. The reporter, who had partaken of claret punch laced with sauterne, described the extreme geniality of the mayor. Adelina Patti was at Haverly's theatre that week. Missouri officers were out after Jesse James and his gang. The first performance of Wagner's new opera *Parsifal* was announced for July in Bayreuth. Swinburne had just completed *Mary Stuart.*

Commenting on the progress of Oscar Wilde, the *Tribune* said: "He may have learned a good deal about lilies and sunflowers, and 'frozen love' and storks, and the Renaissance and Florentine jars, and medieval harpies and blue china, but it is evident he has yet to learn something about courtesy."

The Guiteau trial was on in Washington, with long reports appearing daily. The closing addresses began January 13. On January 14 the *Tribune* printed a four-column map of water

routes from the Erie Canal to the Mississippi, with the proposed Hennepin Canal from the Illinois River at La Salle to Rock Island. This canal, the *Tribune* said, would be the grandest national work ever undertaken for cheap transportation. Work was begun on Congress.

Joseph Medill, John ("Long John") Wentworth, Joseph Forrest, James W. Sheahan, William Bross, and George P. Upton were among the *Tribune* veterans at the annual dinner of the Chicago Press Club on January 14. Letters of regret were read from Longfellow, Holmes, Whittier, Mark Twain, Oscar Wilde, Charles A. Dana, and Carl Schurz, all of whom had been invited but could not attend.

An anti-polygamy mass meeting was held in Farwell Hall on January 24. "Polygamy must go," was the voice of Chicago. Thomas Hoyne, Schuyler Colfax, John Wentworth, and William Bross were among the speakers.

"The Hyena Hangs" was the triumphant headline of January 26, when the conviction of Charles Guiteau, long hoped for by the *Tribune*, was reported. The jury took but six minutes. Guiteau shrieked his rage and disappointment. The weird scenes at the trial were described in dispatches that filled two pages. "There is a great anthem of thanksgiving from all portions of the continent," said the *Tribune*.

The first cable car ran over the new State Street route on January 28. Mayor Harrison made a speech. There was a band from Lyon and Healy's music store. William Bross told of the growth of the city from 18,000 to 600,000, which he had witnessed. The sky was the limit for the future, he said.

Communists held a meeting at Greenbaum's Hall on February 6 and decided on a joint program. Among the proposals were these: "That no ordinance granting a franchise be valid unless supported by a popular vote. That education should be compulsory and at the expense of the city. That employment of children under 14 be made a penal offense. That the city require its employes to work only eight hours a day. That

the city supply citizens with fuel at cost. That the 'horrible economy' since 1873 be ended and liberal expenditures made for sewage, waterworks, and health. That Saturday be a universal half holiday, ward libraries and reading rooms be established and that the railroads be required to build viaducts."

Senator Logan introduced a national education bill, which would use the whiskey tax for the benefit of the common school system. The *Tribune* had long advocated this, so it appears that the Senator and the *Tribune* had made up their old political quarrel.

John L. Sullivan and Paddy Ryan fought for $3,500 near the boundary line of Louisiana and Mississippi. The *Tribune* deplored the fight. Sullivan won and on his way home was given ovations at train stops. He arrived in Chicago February 12 and said he was thinking of settling there and going into the liquor business. As for himself, he said, he took only a small glass of beer now and then. The *Tribune* printed a sketch of him.

Oscar Wilde's lecture at Central Music Hall was reported February 14. He called the Chicago water tower a "castellated monstrosity, with pepper boxes stuck all over it." He read from an editorial in the *Tribune* comparing the art of Wilde with that of John L. Sullivan, rather in favor of the pugilist. Wilde said he did not wish "to reproach the wicked and imaginative editor, because the conscience of an editor is purely decorative." His dream, he said, was to start an artistic revolution in England.

Joseph Medill lectured on Irish history at the Dungannon Convention at the Palmer House. This was in memory of the Irish Volunteer movement of 1782, when the demands made at the Volunteer Convention held at Dungannon caused the British to make concessions.

Mayor Harrison issued orders to close gambling houses. He was yielding to public clamor, as expressed in the press, he said. George Hankins refused to close and was arrested.

The *Tribune* advocated the Interstate Commerce Commission bill in Congress and also urged the use of Federal whiskey tax for common school education. The South, particularly, needed this aid, the *Tribune* argued. This was not regarded as federal interference with the schools. The *Tribune* also stood for the regulation of railroads by the nation.

The Tribune discovered a "Kitchen Cabinet" in President Arthur's administration and said on March 2 that he was an avowed candidate to succeed himself. "The Republican party never has nominated a candidate through the influence of official patronage, but then the official power of the government has never been so completely and unscrupulously used to accomplish this end as it will be under Arthur. He and his advisers in the Kitchen Cabinet will endeavor in the large field of national politics the artifices which they have used so successfully in ward politics."

The Chicago Baseball Club must vacate Lake Front Park, the mayor said on March 2. W. E. Curtis, managing editor of the *Inter-Ocean*, complained that grand jury reports of the gambling investigation were given to the *Tribune* and his reporters had been overlooked. The *Tribune* printed a list of 20 large gambling houses under investigation. The indictment of 50 gamblers was reported on March 5. Mayor Harrison escaped indictment for non-feasance, it was stated, by only one vote.

In an article on crops and critics, the *Tribune* said on March 5: "The advice given by THE TRIBUNE is proven by the facts to have been wise and good from first to last. The yelps we now hear come only from the curs who have not sense enough to appreciate the situation till several months after it has been stated by THE TRIBUNE and understood by our readers."

The Chinese Exclusion bill was passed and "Ah Sin sees the Golden Gate shut down for 20 years." An anti-polygamy bill was also passed.

Jay Gould was worth in the neighborhood of 100 millions, the *Tribune* said on March 16. "There is something radically wrong in a system which enables one man to plunder tens of thousands of people to the extent of 100 millions of dollars within a dozen or fifteen years. It is only the contemplation of such monstrous pillage which makes Communism comprehensible. . . . It is for the political representatives of the people to determine whether the progress of the Jay Goulds shall be arrested by protecting the people, individually and in communities, from continued plunder, or whether the march of monopoly shall be tolerated until the people themselves shall rise up in revolution against it and perhaps carry with them vengeance, destruction and chaos."

There were strikes and shrinking stocks. A standing heading in the *Tribune* was "Labor and Capital."

An open letter from James B. Eads to Joseph Medill was printed on March 22. The *Tribune* had called him an audacious, unprincipled lobbyist and had opposed his 100 million dollar levee system along the Mississippi. "Your oft repeated slanders and abuse concerning me during the last few years have marked you as one devoid of every sentiment of truth and honor," wrote Eads. The *Tribune* replied next day: "THE TRIBUNE opposes these and all other corrupt and visionary jobs, whereby men seek to palm off their private schemes of plunder on the government. It cares nothing for Capt. Eads personally,—it opposes the subsidies, no matter by whom proposed."

A monster Chicago petition was sent to the President in behalf of Sergeant Mason, who had been sent to prison for eight years for his attempt on the life of Guiteau. The *Tribune* took up a subscription for "Betty and the Babies," (Mason's wife and children) which came to $600.

The traction question came up for discussion again. The question of the extension of franchises or city purchase was debated. The city council had never recognized the action of

the legislature in 1865 in fixing the time of the franchises for 99 years from the date they were granted (1858). The question for the courts was whether the legislature had power to make such a contract without the consent of the city.

Another aldermanic election was at hand and the *Tribune* tried in vain to arouse the business element and the Republicans to defeat "the old corruptionists," centering their fight chiefly on Ed Cullerton of the "Bloody Sixth" ward. It was in vain. Cullerton remained the king of his ward and council leader. The opposition got only five aldermen. "Out in the wet," said the *Tribune* on April 5. "The old corruptionists will have two years more of profits."

Telephone conversation was established between New York and Boston. Jumbo, world-famous elephant, bought by Barnum, arrived in America from London. The first thing he did was to "drink a quart of whiskey to settle his stomach."

Convictions were obtained in the trial of the gamblers and the *Tribune* said gambling could no longer be regarded as a necessary evil.

A study in comparative advertising, printed by the *Philadelphia Ledger,* the *New York Herald* and the *Chicago Tribune,* was given much comment. "The small ads in a large city always gravitate to one paper," this expert stated, "and once that paper has come to be recognized as their medium nothing is more difficult than for a rival to deprive it of supremacy. In Philadelphia this paper is the Ledger, in Chicago THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE."

W. H. Vanderbilt summoned a French painter to paint the 17 windows in the grand dining room of his new house.

The death of Darwin was given news prominence on April 21. There was a special cable from London on his scientific achievements and on the meaning of Darwinism. The death of Emerson at Concord was reported the same week. As "the leading philosopher of the world" he was given a three-column story. His poem *Brahma* was printed.

The church was not represented at the funerals of Emerson or Darwin, the *Tribune* commented on May 8: "If the church or its exponents are to stand in the way of scientific research or the unfoldings of the secrets of nature, or to withhold their endorsement of any school or sound morals then the religion based upon such ignorance and intolerance is doomed to wilt in the light of this epoch."

General Grant had been terribly hurt financially as the result of dealings in Louisville and Nashville Railroad stock, "Gath" reported from New York. A campaign to help American boys learn trades was started by the *Tribune* in May. It was claimed that trade unions shut out apprentices.

The discoveries of Louis Pasteur had brought a revolution in medicine, it was stated on May 11. Guiteau's hanging was set for June 30. Strikes were called in many parts of the country during June. These were mostly lost by the workers. It was estimated that 750,000 immigrants had come into this country during the last year. There was violence in Chicago, with non-union workers shot.

The Tribune called attention to a revolution in journalism. Only a few years ago, it was said, the majority of newspapers in the United States wore political collars. "They were organs and their editors were humble organ grinders. The journal which becomes an unquestioning party organ, voluntarily emasculates itself. The change is now here. Goodbye, organ, goodbye, boss!"

"Justice at 12:42 p.m. Yesterday," was the announcement of July 1. "Guiteau Went Thundering Down the Ages." This called for a two-page descriptive story of the hanging and a poem entitled *Approval* by Eugene Hall, whose pen met every occasion with facility. A detailed medical report was published later on the condition of Guiteau's brain. This gave no ground for insanity, except a moral insanity, it was stated. The skeleton was to be mounted on wires and put in the military museum.

The *Tribune* sought editorially to silence the cannon, the pistol and the firecracker on July 4, but the list of casualties was about as usual. England began war on Egypt and took possession of the Suez Canal. The *Tribune* said the bombardment of Alexandria was a cruel, unjust act.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln died at Springfield at the home of her brother-in-law, Ninian Edwards. It was predicted that Robert R. Hitt, Assistant Secretary of State under Blaine, would get the congressional nomination from the Sixth Illinois district. This was the same Robert Hitt who reported the Lincoln-Douglas debates for the *Tribune.*

John L. Sullivan and Tug Wilson, champion of England, fought before 15,000 at Madison Square Garden, New York. Wilson stood up for four rounds and got $1,000. Theodore Roosevelt's history of the war of 1812 was reviewed.

The *Tribune* said on July 25 that the crimes of England in India, Australia, South and North Africa, Afghanistan and Ireland must some day pay a fearful reckoning. "Nations are no more exempt from the ultimate dues of justice than individuals. They must be paid."

Jay Gould's income was estimated on August 1 at six millions a year. The *Tribune* said pugilism was a catchpenny show and it was hoped if it was tried in Chicago the promoters would land in jail.

A surprise party was held for Mayor Harrison who was leaving for a tour of Europe. Compulsory vaccination, the *Tribune* stated, had stopped the smallpox epidemic in Chicago.

Another strike was broken by idle labor. "There is no power to fix wages, either maximum or minimum," said the *Tribune.* "Force will not compel employers to pay wages which exclude profit."

The President was at Newport in September. "He was eating of big dinners," said the *Tribune,* "drinking of champagne, witnessing the imbecilities of polo, attending fashionable cruises, entertaining delegations of gilded youths and

sunflowered belles, with surroundings of poodles and pottery, submitting to the small nothings of snobs and flunkeys. Even a fox hunt was held for him."

Another big reception was held on the return of Mayor Harrison. A *Tribune* reporter met him in New York and interviewed him on his tour and his political ambitions, which were reported in the direction of Congress.

The *Tribune* discounted the mayor's opinion of himself as the mayor of "the best governed city in the world." It called attention to 3,500 saloons, and to widespread vice and gambling. The mayor was met by a crowd of five thousand at Lake Front Park, with fireworks, bands and cheers.

The *Tribune* sensed Democratic victories in the political wind that fall. The Republicans might even lose Congress, it was predicted on October 3. This was because of "the determination of the people to drive out boss rule, the spoils system instituted by Arthur. It will be a good thing for the Republican party to clean this up before the 1884 campaign." Ohio went Democratic. It was thought that William McKinley had escaped the landslide but even he was defeated.

Philip D. Armour announced that he was going into the shipping of dressed beef instead of live cattle to the eastern markets. "Northwest News Items" became a new feature of the *Tribune*.

Samuel Tilden was running the New York Democratic Convention, and the Tribune said "he invents Grover Cleveland to order, a respectable and pleasant gentleman who came into prominence in Buffalo through his energetic veto of aldermanic ordinances."

William Vanderbilt was quoted in the *New York Hour* as having said "the public be damned" in a Chicago interview. John Sherman, Hyde Park (then a suburb south of Chicago) correspondent of the *Tribune*, and later city editor, was the author of this interview.

Cleveland became the Democratic and anti-monopoly candi-

date for governor of New York. The *Tribune* called him a double-shuffling candidate.

Herbert Spencer in a New York interview said that in time America would produce a civilization grander than the world had ever known. He said the people were not yet ready for a republican form of government. "That is a matter of character rather than education. Education does not keep out briberies, lobbying and other corrupt acts that mark your government."

The *Tribune's* local campaign was directed against Mayor Harrison and Mike McDonald, political boss of the city and county. Mike entered a political meeting on November 4 to the strains of a band playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes."

"Gentlemen, I did not come to make a speech," he said, "but to treat you all to beer." The kegs were rolled out.

Mayor Harrison said the *Tribune* printed improper "personals" in its advertising columns. The *Tribune* said that each "personal" was censored by three employes and that many were rejected.

While the Republican county ticket won and McDonald was defeated, the national vote was Democratic. The *Tribune* said the Republicans had met with a disastrous defeat. "Republicans have employed the Democratic party as the agent of purification. We must cut loose from the corruptions of the past, crush out bossism and organize as a purified party for victory in 1884."

General Butler was elected governor of Massachusetts, Mayor Cleveland of Buffalo was made governor of New York. The *Tribune* circularized congressional candidates as to the causes of Republican defeat and printed columns of replies.

England was victorious in Egypt and Queen Victoria reviewed her troops on November 19 in the presence of a million persons.

The Chicago Exposition declared a six per cent dividend. It was reported by "Gath" that Cleveland had presidential aspirations but that he had no chance. The First National Bank moved into its new home at Monroe and Dearborn Streets. Gilbert and Sullivan's *Iolanthe* made its bow. The Michigan Central Railroad offered $800,000 for the lake front city property.

A new controversy was started in December over Sunday blue laws. A group of clergymen wanted to stop Sunday newspapers, horse cars and milk deliveries. The *Tribune* said that Sunday was not constituted a Jewish Sabbath by Divine command and that nothing was said by Jesus about it. It had grown into a holiday by general usage and consent. The same old arguments were used back and forth that were used in 1866. The *Sunday Tribune* at this time contained 24 pages, with three solid pages of advertising before the news was reached.

Chapter Four

PASSING OF SAMUEL J. MEDILL AND JAMES W. SHEAHAN

THE *Tribune* of 1883 made many Republicans angry, also educators devoted to the classical tradition, and Mayor Carter H. Harrison. It opposed the third term, using lurid descriptions of the levee district where "Our Carter" was said to have his "headquarters," but it was all ineffective, as the Germans and Irish were against any "Puritan" movement and the majority of business men, according to the *Tribune*,

were apathetic, "with fat paunches and plethoric purses," and had grown used to bad government and rather liked it.

This year saw the death of Samuel J. Medill, managing editor of the *Tribune* and brother of its founder, and also of James W. Sheahan, chief editorial writer for many years and assistant to Medill. Samuel Medill was a popular man in the town, president of the Press Club and noted for his many proteges and odd charities. It was said of him that he substituted facts and succinctness for fine writing in Chicago journalism, and that with him the pyrotechnic pens of the 60's came down to earth.

The *Tribune's* fear of monopolies led it to advocate a government postal telegraph system, as well as the regulation of railroad rates. Other Republican papers criticized this as bad doctrine, but the *Tribune* took the ground that individual enterprise must be restrained in the interest of the people. They were in sympathy with the young New York "radical," Theodore Roosevelt, who was just coming out against "malefactors of great wealth."

New York introduced two-cent newspapers but the *Tribune* frowned upon this, clinging to its belief in "quality circulation," among those who could afford to pay more.

A 10-page review of the 1882 business of "the imperial city" was printed on January 1. There had been a 3 per cent increase in business. The eminent dead of the year were listed, as were those who met death by execution.

The "Jersey Lily" opened at Haverly's theatre and there was speculation in seats. Mayor Harrison kept open house in true Kentucky style. Murat Halstead and "Deacon" Richard Smith merged the *Cincinnati Commercial* and the *Gazette*. The *Tribune* said: "Beer has made Mr. Halstead a cosmopolitan, a man of the world and withal brilliant, agreeable, susceptible, picking up every gage of pleasure. Water has made the Deacon a stern, uncompromising Puritan. It is a good union."

Chicago was being hurt by the tariff, the *Tribune* said on

January 3. "Everything produced by our manufacturers is made more dear than it otherwise would be. The tariff on salt, machinery and rails cuts into the foreign market of the meat packers, for instance. All that Chicago needs to become a great exporter to Europe and Asia is to be released from the assessments it now has to pay the manufacturers of Pennsylvania and New England."

The "Jersey Lily" was at the Grand Pacific Hotel, where she had a row with reporters. After the theatre she took two dozen oysters on the half shell and a quart of Ponté Canet.

A Paris physician named Georges Clemenceau, who had been a sympathizer with the 1870 Commune, was coming into power after the death of M. Gambetta.

Mayor Harrison scolded the *Tribune* for calling so much attention to crime. The *Tribune* printed a list of December robberies in reply. There had been 32 cases during that month. Governor Shelby M. Cullom was elected United States Senator.

The romance of Russell Sage, a poor boy who had become the second richest man in the United States, with an estimated fortune of 75 millions, was printed on January 20. In its 1883 prospectus the *Tribune* said: "THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE enters its 36th year with the support and confidence of an immense and growing constituency and a possession of a public influence unrivaled in journalism. Its best efforts will be devoted to purification of the public service, sweeping away of all unjust taxation, good civil service, economy in public expenditures. THE TRIBUNE wages war against all monopolies and combinations which deal unjustly with the people, advocates national as well as state regulation of railroads and their tariffs. Experience shows that when left to themselves they commit extortion and oppression and act toward the public without conscience or fairness."

The Citizens Association inspected the Italian quarter. At 561 South Clark Street they found in a small room on the

ground floor eleven men, two women and five children. The room was 18 by 25 feet. These people ate there, slept there and washed there. The landlord refused to repair it. There were other places like it, the report said, and added that some day there would be a great reckoning in crime.

Mayor Harrison, the *Tribune* charged, got $110 a month rental from one of the lowest type of variety saloons, in the rear of the Desplaines Street police station.

The *Tribune* was again in harmony with General Grant, who wanted taxes reduced by 100 millions. The *Tribune* printed a pamphlet on tariff reform to go out with a booklet of the American Agricultural Association. The argument was for a substantial reduction of tariff taxes.

Citizens Association men and a *Tribune* reporter visited flop houses where 2,500 men were housed at ten cents a night. Another reporter, masquerading as a drunk, got into the Washingtonian Home and described the treatment there. In Chicago 200,000 workers, it was stated, needed more and better housing.

John Brennan, who kept the saloon said to be owned by the Mayor, assaulted a *Tribune* reporter on a streetcar. He was prosecuted by A. S. Trude and fined $45 by Justice Prindiville.

The death of Samuel J. Medill, managing editor of the *Tribune* for eight years, was reported on February 21. He died in Quincy, Ill. In the account of his life it was related that he had been born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1841. He had been general utility boy on the *Coshocton County Republican* and carrier for the *Cleveland Leader* when these papers were published by his brother, Joseph. In 1859 he came to Chicago to work on the *Northwestern Prairie Farmer*, published by James Medill and printed in the *Tribune* office. In 1860 he went into the *Tribune* office to learn job printing under Charlie Day and John Dean. He enlisted in 1862 in Company G of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry of which William

Medill was major. He was discharged in November, 1862, because of inflammatory rheumatism, after he had seen service at Antietam and in Virginia. He went to Beloit College in 1863 and then returned to the *Tribune* job office and later entered the news room. In 1864 he became a full-fledged reporter and eventually one of the best sports writers in the West. In 1866 he was made assistant city editor of the *Republican,* at the time several *Tribune* men were induced to take a financial interest in that paper. In 1868 he was made city editor of the *Tribune* by Horace White. Later he was transferred to Washington to take the place of James W. Knowlton, and in 1874, after traveling as a special correspondent in the West, he was made managing editor.

"He knew what news was at sight, what the public wanted, how much they wanted and how to furnish it," said the *Tribune* editorial on his death. "He was almost a pioneer in the use of telegraph and telephone in the development of newspapers. He was a strong, positive, emphatic nature, free from ostentation or a desire for publicity."

The Chicago Press Club, of which Samuel Medill was president, held a memorial service for him at 133 Clark Street on February 23. A special delegation was sent to Quincy; Leo Canman representing the *Tribune*, and Melville E. Stone the *Chicago Daily News*. The funeral service was held at Joseph Medill's home at Cass and Ontario Streets. Six members of the *Tribune* composing room chapel were among the pallbearers.

The new tariff bill in Congress was called "a parliamentary monstrosity" by the Tribune. Theodore Roosevelt in the New York Assembly denounced the "wealthy criminal classes." The *Tribune*, listing monopolies in oil, barbed wire, coal, the telegraph and railroads, was inclined to agree with him. The *Journal* criticized the *Tribune's* tariff stand and the *Tribune* said it was not right to have the people taxed for the benefit of a few.

Citizens began to organize for the spring election, in opposition to what the *Tribune* called the "saloon and bummer element" that supported Mayor Harrison. An independent committee of 18 citizens decided on Levi Z. Leiter for mayor. This trial balloon did not sail well and two days later the committee nominated R. T. Crane. Republicans were expected to adopt the recommendation of the committee. A few days later Crane was dropped and Eugene Cary was taken up as the candidate of the Citizens Union ticket. The *Tribune* daily thundered away at Harrison's third-term aspirations.

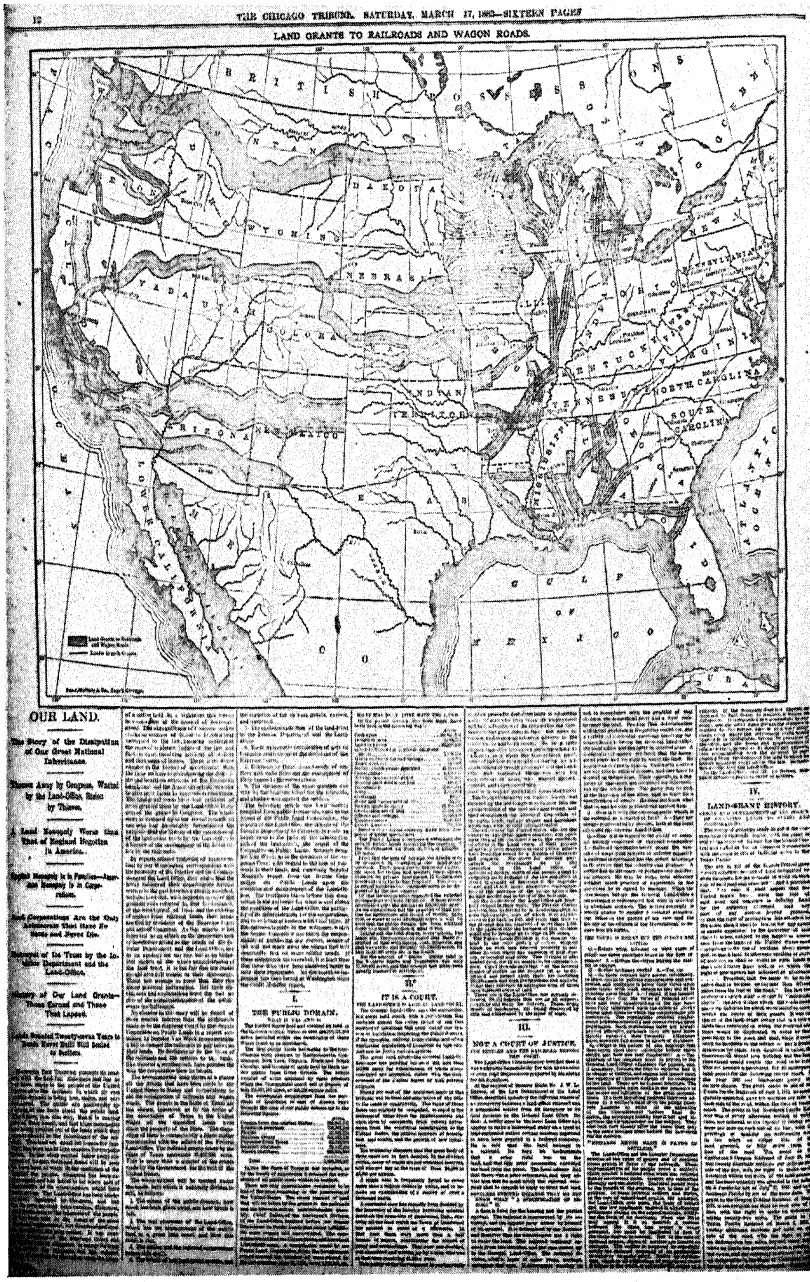
The death of Karl Marx in London was reported on March 17, with a two-column biographical sketch. The third edition of *Das Kapital* was just off the press. The *Tribune* the same day presented a two-page story on the methods by which the public domain was being lost, stolen and surrendered, and how huge monopolies were being created. A seven-column map of land grants to railroads and wagon roads was printed.

Commenting on industrial and social conflict in Europe, the *Tribune* said this could not be removed with dagger and dynamite, that a social force had been loosened which would be destructive of emperors and kings unless the causes were removed.

President Porfirio Diaz of Mexico was entertained in Chicago.

The *Tribune* endorsed Cary's candidacy and sought to win over the German and Irish liberal element, which had been scared away from the Republicans by the "Puritan" talk. This was not a Puritan movement, the *Tribune* said, but one for better protection of life and property and to restrain a licentious system. High license and good government was Cary's platform. By an agreement with the Citizens Union he was nominated by the Republican convention.

The levee district, fifteen blocks bounded by Jackson, 12th, State and Clark Streets, with 225 saloons, was shown in a map on March 29, and labeled "Harrison's Headquarters."



Whenever the situation called for action in the public interest, the Chicago Tribune *was a vigorous battler against the exactions of monopoly. Characteristic of its persistent fight was the 7-column map used in its issue of March 17, 1883, to illustrate an article dealing with the grants of public lands to railroads.*

A story of the levee at night was printed next day, telling of "sidewalks thronged with harlots and bunkosteerers, brazen bawds and prostitution." The following day similar places on the west side were described. Chicago "firetraps," large apartment buildings with wooden elevators and narrow staircases, were also investigated.

Mayor Harrison, the *Tribune* said, was a genial fellow but a demagog. "It is not possible that thieves, gamblers and bummers are in a majority in this city," the *Tribune* exclaimed on March 16.

A reporter visited west side dens again on April 1. Across the Randolph Street bridge and west on Madison Street, he said, the streets were "monopolized by cyprians and the customary chirrup and 'Hello dear' assailed his ears at every half dozen yards." Harry Ormsby's concert saloon with women upstairs was described as "Mayor Harrison's place."

Mayor Harrison was re-elected for his third term on April 3. A solitary Republican victory was in the South Town district. The mayor promised to make things a little better on State Street. The *Tribune* said:

"The election of Harrison as mayor of Chicago for the third time is none the less a scandal and a disgrace because it was achieved by several thousand votes. A portion of that majority (9,000) is represented by frauds at the polls, the Harrison machine, the city hall gang, the aldermanic ring, the contractors, ninteen twentieths of the saloons. The Germans voted with him on the high license question. There is no occasion for frantic lamentation over the result. Chicago is too prosperous to be seriously affected, and the people have become so accustomed to dirty streets, ribald scenes and unclean government generally that they will probably bear up under a continuation of these conditions with the serenity that goes with fat paunches, plethoric purses and profitable business. They may weary some day of demagogism and then there will be a landslide."

Chicago merchants entered into a co-operative street-cleaning plan in April. Electric lights were given a trial at Haverly's theatre. The *Tribune* advocated the Commercial Club plan for a Chicago manual training school. Experiments in steam heating were reported in St. Paul. Jay Gould was building the yacht *Atlanta* to sail around the world.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes and Joseph Medill were entertained at the Lotos Club in New York on April 15. Medill was introduced by Whitelaw Reid, who was once a Washington correspondent for the *Tribune*. Medill said he had come to New York to tell them to name the next presidential candidate. He applied for membership in the club and said he would probably spend his declining days in New York.

An advertising boom was on in the *Tribune*. Gains for the preceding Sunday were 18 columns of advertisements over the corresponding issue of a year ago. The *Tribune* was now printing 117½ columns of advertising, including 3,049 want ads, chiefly real estate. "This activity shows clearly the prosperity in Chicago, but THE TRIBUNE will meet the demand for advertising space without allowing its news columns to suffer. Advertisements of themselves do not make a newspaper."

Mayor Harrison came out for a tariff for revenue only plank. The Democrats were angry about it. The *Tribune* said there was much truth in what he said but that Democrats could not be trusted to carry out such a policy, that the Republicans had taken the first step toward pure tariff reform.

Kohl and Middleton's Dime Museum attracted much attention by a beauty contest in which there were hourly exhibitions of girls and balloting from the customers.

Joseph Pulitzer, who had entered journalism by buying the *St. Louis Post Dispatch* for $2,500, took control of the *New York World* in May. He said he would publish an American, not a European, newspaper.

"The New Deal" was the heading over the news of alder-

manic changes. A high license fee for saloons bill, long advocated by the *Tribune*, was passed in the lower House at Springfield. "The whiskeyites," said the *Tribune*, "are shaking the firmament with orations on the tree of liberty, but it is nonsense."

A man and two women were arrested at State Street and Harmon Court for smoking cubeb cigarettes and talking noisily on the street. Mayor Harrison had started in to clean up the levee district.

Progress in spelling (speling) reform was noted on May 19 in letters from leading educators. Mark Twain's *Life On The Mississippi* was published.

Tommy Lynch and Jimmy Welch fought 39 rounds for $200 just across the Indiana line and 250 spectators were arrested as they returned to Chicago from the fight. The new Czar of Russia, the third Alexander, entered Moscow amid scenes of barbaric splendor, and was crowned.

The *Tribune* printed pictures of the Brooklyn Bridge, wonder of the world, on May 24 and three columns of description. It was just completed after 13 years of work at a cost of $15,000,000. James W. Sheahan, associate editor of the *Tribune*, was reported ill of nervous prostration. He was nearly 60 years old and had worked on the paper 20 years.

The Fair department store took an entire page of advertising on the last Sunday in May, featuring forty stores in one. It got a column of pure reading matter in addition.

Henry Ward Beecher celebrated his 70th birthday in good health and spirits. A three-column special cable from London carried a sermon by Charles H. Spurgeon, sensation of the London Tabernacle.

Cable-car conductors of the Cottage Grove and State Street lines were on strike when an effort was made to cut their wages to 20 cents an hour. There was rioting along the lines.

An Inland Voyage by Robert Louis Stevenson was reviewed as a delightful narrative, but Robert Browning's lat-

est poem *Joceseria* left the reviewer cold and in a fog. He thought it might be a practical joke. Robert Laird Collyer corresponded from London during June.

The high license bill was finally passed and *Tribune* correspondents in every Illinois county sent in opinions on it.

Henry Ward Beecher's sermons would be printed in full each Monday, the *Tribune* announced June 12. As he spoke extemporaneously the sermons had to be taken in shorthand and telegraphed.

Chicago University (predecessor of today's University of Chicago which was opened in 1893) was reported in a bad way. The mortgage holders were pressing and receipts were less than expenditures. "Chicago should be the seat of a great central university," said the *Tribune*, "richly endowed and furnished with a staff of educators who would command the respect and confidence of scholars in this country and abroad."

The death of James W. Sheahan was announced on June 18. He was born in 1824 and after working in Washington had come west in 1847 to start a Democratic newspaper for Stephen A. Douglas. This was the *Times* which he sold in 1860 to Cyrus H. McCormick. He then started the *Post* which he sold to the publishers of the *Republican* in 1865. When Charles A. Dana left Chicago, Sheahan joined the *Tribune* staff. His famous editorial on the coming of President Johnson to Chicago to pay tribute to Douglas was recalled. "In all the long years that he sat at his desk in THE TRIBUNE not one of his associates can remember a day that was not made brighter and happier by his presence, or who can recall a disagreement with him." His articles in defense of economy, public honor, private probity, the furthering of educational schemes, social and moral reforms, were praised as the work of "a Christian gentleman."

There was some presidential gossip at this time linking Robert T. Lincoln's name with President Arthur. John D.

Rockefeller was a witness before a New York legislative committee investigating monopoly in oil. He was pictured on the stand as a "tiger," with his most frequent response, "I decline to answer." Congressman Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois was making himself felt on the appropriation committee in Washington.

An editorial headed "A Great Light" on June 24 commented on the memoirs of Renan as follows: "There is a deeper learning than all the modern improvements on the theory of evolution. What do the brilliant men, from Voltaire down to Renan and Ingersoll, give us half so inspiring as that which they seek to tear away? When we are weary and heavy laden there is a voice that we can hear above their mocking tones. Grant that we do not know what that voice is, and that it sounds from across a chasm that we cannot cross and live. Still we hear the voice. Whether from without the soul or from within the soul, a great light burst upon the world on the day to which we date back our era. Its rays shine before us far into the future, illuminating ideals toward which we must daily travel, but which in thousands of years we shall scarcely reach."

Late in June, British explorers left Melbourne to annex part of New Guinea to the British empire.

An anti-monopoly convention met in Chicago July 4. The *Tribune* said it was not the organ of the convention but suggested that it start agitation for a congressional investigation on monopoly abuses. There were 250 delegates from twenty states. Dennis Kearney of San Francisco, seeking admission as a delegate, was excluded and started mass meetings of his own. He agitated for higher wages and called the anti-monopoly group "free trade, free rum, free love, blackmailing, hatchet-faced cranks." The anti-monopolists decided to form a third party and name a presidential candidate.

The spoliation of India by Great Britain was called the "world's greatest crime" in an editorial of July 20. The strike

of Western Union operators led the *Tribune* to urge Congress to take action toward government ownership and operation of the telegraph.

Thomas Hoyne, pioneer Chicago lawyer and great Union Democrat of Civil War days, was killed in a railroad accident in New York state on July 27. He was given an impressive civic funeral at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

Members of the Western Associated Press, meeting in Chicago, were taken on a visit to Pullman, the model city. President Arthur arrived in Chicago on his way west on August 2. He was given a big reception and set out for the Yellowstone with General Sheridan.

The *Tribune* again pressed for government telegraph, and printed comment from newspapers throughout the country. The end of August saw the boom days which began in 1880 gone down the wind. The bank clearings were the smallest since the nomination of Garfield.

The *Cincinnati Commercial* scolded the *Tribune* for its postal telegraph campaign, saying that "if we propose to remain Republicans in this country we must confine the government to indispensable public business." The *Tribune* replied on September 2: "The national government if it does its duty will soon make provision for regulation of commerce between the states. . . . The telegraph business is in the hands of a huge monopoly which has the public at its mercy. The consequences are too great to permit it to remain in the hands of private individuals."

The old Northwest, with Chicago for its capital, now began to give way to the new Northwest, opened by the Northern Pacific railroad. A great celebration was held at Helena, Montana, with Henry Villard driving the golden spike. Villard had been a *Tribune* correspondent in Washington during the Civil War.

A great Christian convention opened at Farwell Hall under the leadership of Dwight L. Moody on September 19. Com-

menting on the success of Moody, the *Tribune*, which always delighted to call him "Brother Moody," said: "His conviction of the reality of eternal things is the secret of his success. He is not eloquent, not showy, esthetic, poetic or philosophical. He is just an earnest man."

The *New York Times* started a journalistic sensation by cutting its price to 2 cents.

Mayor Harrison took the war path against the *Tribune*, saying he was going out to Iowa to make speeches abusing it. A ten-thousand word dispatch from Washington was printed on September 29 giving "The Long Roll," a list of Cook County pensioners, with names and amounts received.

Professor David Swing said in his weekly sermon in the *Tribune* of October 1: "Man is essentially a mental being. He is not of earth or for earth. All efforts to make him a creature of sense and time have resulted in ruin. Fasten him to earth and he becomes a glutton, a drunkard or an animal, but detach him and leave him to his thoughts and he becomes a philosopher or a poet, or writer or orator, or some form of divinity."

A special cable service was announced October 3. This was to be printed daily instead of Sunday only and was intended to be the fullest and most trustworthy chronicle of foreign news printed this side of the Atlantic.

Henry D. Lloyd wrote from Salt Lake City on how the Mormon priesthood was defying the anti-polygamy law. The *Tribune* offered $10 weekly prizes for the best short story accepted for the Saturday issue.

On "penny journalism" in New York, the *Tribune* had this to say: "That is a great mistake the New York publishers have made. They have in a moment of phrenzied rivalry made an excessive reduction and cut down the price of what costs 3 or 4 cents to 2 cents in order to attract a class of readers who do not like the 'high-toned' kind of papers and who

would not read them as a gift, and who would add nothing to the value of a newspaper's circulation if they did read it. Quality is worth quite as much in newspaper circulation as quantity. It is a mistake to describe your goods to those who have no money to buy them with."

Industrial education for the children of the poor, now shut out from learning trades by the unions, was one of the great needs of Chicago, the *Tribune* said on November 2. Its suggestion that it was time to stop the study of Greek and go in for scientific education resulted in a flood of letters.

A picture of economic conditions in the West was presented on November 3, with the conclusion that while times were "tight" in the cities the condition of agriculture was all right.

Republican victories in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts led to the assurance of victory in 1884, the *Tribune* said, if good candidates were chosen, an honest platform adopted and diligent efforts made. Virginia went Democratic, making the South really solid. High license fees for saloons had come into politics in the West. The Tribune entered the Iowa political field in November by advising against the adoption of a prohibition amendment. Opinions of Iowa legislators on this subject were printed November 10.

John B. Drake entertained 600 at his annual game dinner at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The menu included mountain sheep, black-tailed deer, buffalo tongue, antelope, bear, elk, squirrel, birds and fish.

Congressman Joe Cannon congratulated the *Tribune* in an address at the Union League Club in being a pioneer in the movement for postal telegraph. Sergeant Mason of "Betty and the Babies" fame, was pardoned by the President for his attempt on the life of Guiteau. John G. Carlisle of Kentucky was made speaker of the 48th Congress.

The *Evening Journal* plant was destroyed by fire on De-

cember 1, with a $200,000 loss. The *Tribune* offered its help and a new plant was started.

President Arthur, Secretary Blaine and General Logan were the chief figures in the coming presidential race. The decision to hold the Republican convention in Chicago on June 3 was regarded as a victory for the Logan people.

An ordinance permitting the Chicago and Evanston railroad to enter a downtown station was passed by the council amid much talk of bribery. The *Tribune* city hall reporter thought that $50,000 to $100,000 had been used in the passage of the ordinance. Mayor Harrison vetoed the ordinance but the council passed it again, with Mike McDonald pulling the strings.

A Philadelphia advertising firm credited the *Tribune* with only 22,000 circulation. The *Tribune* said this was untrue, and probably a punishment for its refusal to advertise in a newspaper annual. The *Tribune* said its lowest present issue was 30,000, its highest three times that, and its average twice as much as stated in the annual.

Chapter Five

THE FIRST NEW DEAL

ONE OF the most spectacular and bitter campaigns in political history engaged the attention of the *Tribune* during much of the year 1884. James G. Blaine, "The Plumed Knight," had the whole-hearted support of the *Tribune* in his tournament against the uninspiring Grover Cleveland, who came out of relative obscurity with a speed that overwhelmed all

opposition in his party. The result, according to the *Tribune* was decided by a silly, fanatical side issue, but it was a result that put the Democrats in power after what had seemed like an almost certain Republican victory. The *Tribune* editors heard "the rebel yell" again but said that the majority must rule and that we were all in the same ship.

The *Tribune* made a special effort to be the "arsenal of facts" in this campaign and sent its *Campaign Weekly* into 85,000 homes, with the aid of Republican postmasters. Illinois, at least, was kept from the Democrats and "Our Carter" was kept out of the governor's chair.

Communism again reared its head in Chicago, for the times were hard and thousands were out of work and hungry. The *Tribune* said the answer was to remove the causes of social unrest, but warned that men could not give employment without a profit, or at least making cost. One scene on Market Square foreshadowed the Haymarket tragedy of a later time. The *Tribune* attacked both the "lawless plutocrat and the lawless proletariat."

Many new activities in public service were initiated by the *Tribune* during the year, such as investigations of milk, short weights, medical quackery, the hoof and mouth disease among cattle, and lotteries.

Commercial Editor Colbert's annual review, published January 1, 1884, was more elaborate than usual. It consisted of 24 pages. Chicago's record was reassuring. There had been no panic or great commercial failures and there had been a small gain in manufacturers. The increase in the cattle and farm products accounted for the good showing. Chicago prosperity was described as "coralline energy."

January 5 was the coldest in 20 years, 28 degrees below zero, and there were from 75 to 100 applicants for charity every day.

Eugene Field made the hit of the evening at the annual Press Club banquet with his poem *The Editor's Wife*. The

Illinois Central Railroad bid $800,000 for a quitclaim deed from the city for three blocks of lake front property. The *Tribune* said the offer should be accepted.

Matthew Arnold, English poet and essayist, was interviewed in Chicago, where he had arrived for a lecture. He did not think much of majority rule, but saw a saving grace in the Puritan and German minorities. He said the Germans were the most moral race the world had ever seen. Our danger, as he saw it, was a prevalent hardness, boastfulness, materialism, false modesty, false audacity.

The Union League Club decided to build a permanent home on Jackson Boulevard, and a new opera house was to be built at Clark and Washington Streets.

An interesting note by Abraham Lincoln was found among Thurlow Weed's papers and published February 1. In it Lincoln commented on his second inaugural address. He thought it would live but not be immediately popular. "Men are not flattered," he wrote his old friend, "by being shown that there has been a difference of purpose between the Almighty and them. To deny it, however, in this case, is to deny that there is a God governing the world."

During February of 1884 the *Tribune* began a crusade against lotteries in Chicago. Three reporters testified before the grand jury and 60 indictments were returned. The Louisiana Lottery Company gave up business in Chicago. Another public service was the investigation of grocers and bakers on complaints of short weights. Purchases were made by reporters at 170 groceries, and the retailers were found fairly honest.

A stock market panic hit Wall Street. The *Tribune* called it a "moral panic" and said that confidence in Wall Street could be restored only by a return of common honesty in the methods of managing corporations.

General Grant, who was said to be in ill health, came out for Senator Logan as a presidential candidate. The *Tribune*

said he would have the Illinois delegation and would make a formidable candidate.

A woodpile for men out of work was opened by a charity organization at Clark and Maple Streets. The Pacific Garden Mission ran a free soup house. Ten thousand were made homeless by floods along the Ohio River. A *Tribune* reporter went into "partnership" with a medical quack and was given a page in which to relate his discoveries.

A Blaine boom was started in Pennsylvania. The Democratic National Convention was set for July 8 in Chicago. In answer to the *Mobile Register*, which said the *Tribune* was still grinding away on the old tunes, the *Tribune* said it proposed to keep grinding away just so long as the conduct of Bourbon bulldozers necessitated that kind of music. Advance sheets of Blaine's *Twenty Years in Congress* were printed in the *Tribune* March 15, covering the period between Lincoln's election and the end of Buchanan's administration.

A special *Tribune* "commissioner" was sent to the new Coeur d' Alene gold region in Idaho. Another investigated the foot and mouth disease among Illinois and Kansas cattle. Sitting Bull investigated St. Paul (Minnesota) department stores and gave his autograph to the ladies.

Herbert Spencer looked into the future and saw a period of slavery for the people. All socialism involves slavery, he said, mentioning new undertakings of the state, such as the postal telegraph of Great Britain and the tobacco monopoly of the French government. "The people will spend their lives laboring for the support of countless hordes of inspectors," he was quoted. The *Tribune* said this was rather absurd; that the state, after all, was human and could be made what its human elements desire it to be.

The fast mail put the *Tribune* onto Iowa breakfast tables, it was announced on April 1. The *Sunday Tribune* was put on a special train for Milwaukee, reaching there at 6:30 a.m. There was a new lightning-fast mail to New York.

Senator Cullom began preparation of an Interstate Commerce Commission bill.

Matthew Arnold, writing on Chicago after his visit, said what impressed him most was a "certain assumption of culture, which, upon close observation, I found to be very superficially varnished over a very solid basis of Philistinism. Of ethical culture there is hardly any pretense. Chicago society has reached a stage of development at which the incompleteness of the commercial life is beginning to make itself felt, and is somewhat uncertainly groping in search of the larger and finer things whose existence it dimly apprehends." Refinement would follow the commercial age, Arnold said, and "America holds the future." This article later was said to have been "faked" in New York, but its sentiments follow closely the earlier Chicago interview.

"Uncle Dick" Oglesby, who had been well boomed by the *Tribune* was nominated for governor.

A directory of "The Elite" of Chicago, containing 7,000 names, was printed by Jansen, McClurg & Co. West side saloonkeepers, fighting high license fees, talked of giving up free lunches.

Samuel Tilden, who was described as having one foot in the grave, was being put forward by friends for the Democratic nomination in April. The *Tribune* called him the ghost of the party. President Arthur's hopes of nomination appeared to depend on southern delegates. No mention was made at this time of the candidacy of Grover Cleveland. A list of delegates was printed in the *Tribune* of May 4, giving Blaine 378 and Arthur 271.

Professor David Swing, lecturing on Herbert Spencer's final conclusions regarding religion, quoted him as follows: "But among the mysteries which become the more mysterious the more they are thought about, there remains the one absolute certainty that he [Man] is ever in the presence of an infinite and eternal energy from which all things proceed."

The attributes of this energy were described by Professor Swing as kindness, joy, right and beauty. "The sublime and useful laws of right," he said, "are as natural results of this energy as are the laws of gravitation or of light and heat, hence we have a force out of which springs righteousness."

Failure of the Wall Street firm of Grant and Ward was announced on May 10. It was explained that General Grant had merely put in his money and that he had been the victim of shrewd and unscrupulous men. Grant had borrowed $150,000, it developed, from W. H. Vanderbilt on a personal note, and had given it to Ward who had lost it. Grant then gave Vanderbilt a deed to his house, which Vanderbilt returned, saying that the note could be paid at Grant's leisure.

The death of Cyrus H. McCormick at the age of 75 was chronicled on May 14. The story of his reaper and his political and newspaper career, was presented without any of the harsh criticism to which the *Tribune* of an earlier day had subjected him. He had been a Democratic leader since the Civil War days and had at one time owned the *Chicago Times*. His will disposing of $10,000,000 was printed May 20.

What was called a gambler's panic was started in Wall Street. The *Tribune* said that business on the whole was on a sound footing and that there was every reason for confidence. "Chicago will remain undisturbed by stock gambling in Wall Street. This is a moral panic. What Wall Street needs is a revival of religion. The men who have been abusing their position as trustees to accumulate enormous fortunes are just as truly thieves as if they had stolen bread or meat. At the root of this trouble is the fact that moneyed men have grown rich faster than they have grown good."

The *Tribune's* preference in presidential candidates was Blaine, but it was announced on May 20 that the paper would support President Arthur if he were nominated, even if it was not satisfied with his administration.

Ministers claimed that there were 30,000 prostitutes in Chicago and sought to arouse the public about it. They listed 144 houses of ill fame, 47 assignation houses and 43 resorts for street walkers. Mayor Harrison and the police said this was absurd, that there were only one thousand prostitutes.

A music festival began at the Exposition Building during the last week in May and the sound of a great orchestra and chorus led by Theodore Thomas mingled with the noise of early delegations to the Republican national convention, with their marching clubs and bands.

On June 1, the *Tribune* announced, it would begin publication of a series of short stories by distinguished American authors, such as Henry James, W. D. Howells and Bret Harte.

It was also announced that the *Tribune* would have an exclusive verbatim report of the convention, with ten shorthand reporters and a number of descriptive writers on hand. They intended to make the convention report a model.

As the convention opened the *Tribune* spoke of the evil of presidential self-nomination through the appointive power. It was predicted that the Arthur effort would fail and that the Wall Street rally to him would fail. Blaine was played up as "Our Next President," and he was nominated on the third ballot, with 375 votes to 274 for Arthur. Two young delegates active in the convention were Theodore Roosevelt of New York and William McKinley of Ohio.

The nomination of Blaine was regarded by the *Tribune* as a triumph of popular sentiment. "The people have chosen their leader and raised their banner," the paper said on June 7. "They will march to victory under the Plumed Knight as surely and steadily as the Blaine army in the convention proceeded to the nomination. No presidential candidate ever had a better assurance of election than Blaine has today, unless it was General Jackson or Thomas Jefferson."

There was more talk of Cleveland after this. The *Tribune* said he could not get the support of his own state, that the "Swallow Tails were for him, the Short Hairs against him."

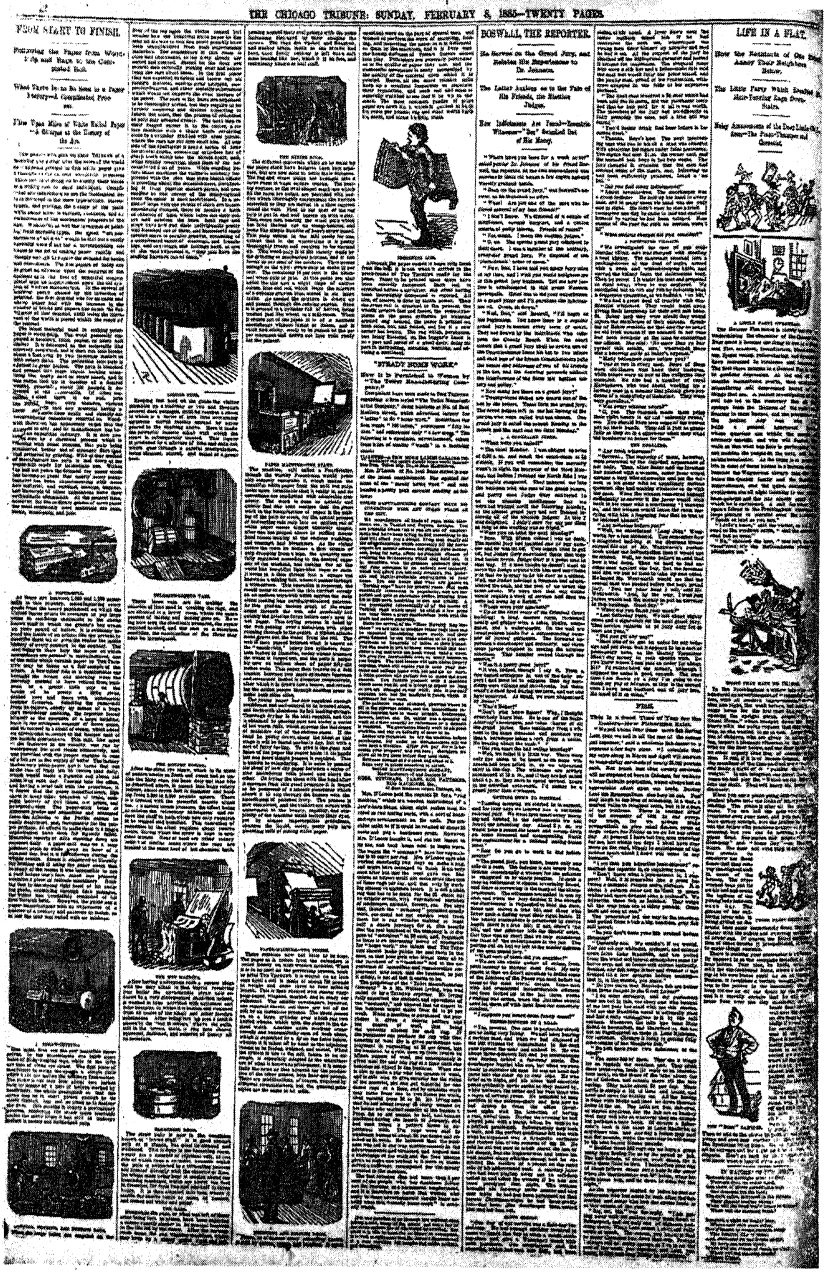
Tilden declined to be a candidate on June 13 and urged the nomination of Cleveland, putting a different aspect on Democratic politics. A ratification meeting for Blaine and Logan was held June 15. The *Staats Zeitung* announced it would not support Blaine. It was telling the Germans, according to the *Tribune*, that "the cry of the Republicans, voiced by THE TRIBUNE, is up with the Irish and down with the Dutch, which is a shameful lie. They are talking of an alliance between the Yankee prohibitionist, the Irish whiskeyite against the beer Dutchman, and more rubbish of that sort."

The "Plumed Knight" was formally notified and accepted in a 200-word speech. Cleveland was rising higher in New York politics, with the delegation uninstructed.

Correspondent W. A. Croffut, writing from New York, told of the great success of Pulitzer with the *World*, which had become the third paper in that city. He had asked Pulitzer what were his ideas on newspaper management and the reply had been: "It should make enemies constantly, the more the better, for only by making enemies can it expose roguery and serve the public. The most valuable and successful paper will generally be that which has the most enemies." Mr. Pulitzer may have studied the history of the *Chicago Tribune* before reaching these conclusions.

Preparing for the Democratic convention, the *Tribune* engaged the same staff of ten shorthand writers and said that its report "would not be tampered with or doctored in the interests of any association or political party."

Mayor Harrison was nominated for governor at the Democratic convention in Peoria. "Harrison is not dealing alone with city scum now," said the *Tribune* on July 4 "but with the towering country strength of Blaine, Oglesby and Logan.



THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1885—TWENTY PAGES.

FROM SILENT TO FINISH.

Preparing the Paper from White Pulp and Rags to the Completed Roll.

What There Is to Be Seen in a Paper Factory—Complicated Processes.

Three Tons Miles of White Rolled Paper—A Glimpse at the Luxury of To-day.

BOSWELL THE REPORTER.

He Serves on the Grand Jury, and Relates His Experiences to Dr. Johnson.

The Latter Assisting as to the Fate of His Friends, the Station Judges.

How Indictments Are Found—Incidents Whereon "Bos" Sounded Out His Story.

LIFE IN A FLAT.

How the Residents of One Shut Among Their Neighbors Below.

The Little Party Which Resulted in Skin-Tearing Rage Over Nails.

Many Amusements of the Dust Limited Area—The Four Changes and Carnival.

"READY PRINT WORK."

How It Is Furnished to Women by "The Tower Manufacturing Company."

LIFE IN A FLAT.

FIRE.

If he thinks he can beat that combination with whiskey and demagogism his vanity verges on insanity."

The Cleveland boom was said to be dwindling from a cyclone to a zephyr as the delegates began arriving in Chicago. Two days later, however, his chances were said to be high. The New York Cleveland machine was evidently in control as the convention sustained the unit rule. The convention was covered with the same detail as the Republican convention. The *Tribune* attacked Cleveland editorially as the friend of the corporations and said his veto of the bill regulating the fares on New York elevated railroads had put the veto of the people on him.

The nomination of Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks, former governor of Indiana, was reported on July 12. Cleveland, said the *Tribune*, had been forced on the party. "He has never risen out of the plane of the local politician. If elected he will be the tool of some clique. He will be weakest in his own state." The workingmen of Chicago were said to be against Cleveland.

Subscriptions for 60,000 *Tribune Campaign Weeklies* were obtained at the close of the convention. "It is evident," said the *Tribune*, "that the people of the west desire to read a paper unswerving and emphatic in its support of Republican candidates." The postmaster at Audobon, was the champion in getting *Tribune* subscribers, with 404 to his credit. The *Campaign Weekly* was advertised as an arsenal of facts in support of Blaine and Logan. "It will sustain no doubtful or hesitating course, but will repel every attack that the malignity of an enemy long accustomed to regard falsehood and forgery as legitimate weapons in political controversy can devise. It will also provide material for honorable and aggressive warfare."

The *New York Tribune* said that Cleveland was a small man everywhere except on the hay scales. Theodore Roosevelt announced he was going to his western ranch but that

he would vote for Blaine and Logan. A story of scandal in Cleveland's life, taken from the *Pittsburgh Leader*, was printed on July 22. This told of the birth of a son to one Maria Halpin of Buffalo, of which Cleveland was said to be the father.

The death of Jane Grey Swissholm, long a vigorous *Tribune* contributor, was reported on July 22. The cholera epidemic arrived in France and a *Tribune* representative described the scenes there. The march of the scourge was shown in maps.

George William Curtis, editor of *Harper's Weekly*, came out for Cleveland and the *Tribune* recalled how that paper had lampooned Lincoln, reprinting some of its worst cartoons. This continued for several weeks. Lincoln was called "the Rowdy West's First President."

Carl Schurz also became a "renegade" to the *Tribune* for his support of Cleveland. Logan, the old political enemy, was now a "gallant Illinoisan." Mayor Harrison, campaigning down state, was described as "the quintessence of brag and froth, talking twaddle to people who don't know him." The *Campaign Weekly* grew to 77,000 subscriptions.

"The country cannot afford to have a tool of the railroad monopolists and an enemy of the working classes in the presidential chair," said the *Tribune*. "It cannot afford to have the government turned over to a horde of merciless cormorants who want control only for purposes of plunder."

Cleveland had gone fishing while the scandal of his past life simmered. The *Indianapolis Sentinel* printed a story of alleged seduction of a young woman and how the father had forced Blaine to marry her. Blaine sued for libel. The *Tribune* said it remained for Cleveland to follow his example.

Form-fitting bathing suits, with colored, decorated stockings, came into style that summer. A Western Union official said that the *Tribune* had paid $100,000 for special dispatches

during the last year. This was more than any other Chicago paper.

The *Inter-Ocean* on September 7 printed a dispatch from New York saying that Joseph Medill on a visit there had told members of the national committee that Illinois was lost to the Republicans unless they got more money and votes than they had at present. Medill said this was a lie, that on the contrary he had told members of the committee that Blaine would carry every northern state from Maine to California and that he needed no help in Illinois. "Nothing can defeat Blaine and Logan," said Medill, "except carelessness and cessation of effort resulting from over-confidence."

The *Campaign Weekly* now went into 85,000 homes.

In October the *Tribune* began to object to the location of polling places in saloons and the appointment of Democrats as judges of election. Mayor Harrison addressed an open letter to the editor of the *Tribune*, seeking to make him and his paper an issue in the election. The *Tribune* said that all it asked for was an honest and open election and it was not an issue. "We shall not be diverted from the main question by any blackguardism that Harrison may choose to bestow on the editor of THE TRIBUNE, who is merely a private citizen doing a plain and imperative duty to the best of his ability."

The Ohio elections gave the Republicans a majority and the *Tribune* said this placed the election of Blaine and Logan beyond peradventure.

Henry Ward Beecher was attacked for his support of Cleveland and it was intimated there was a moral sympathy between the two men. Blaine was making what was called a triumphal tour of the country. In Chicago there was a torchlight procession for him, which took three hours in passing the *Tribune* office. Mayor Harrison continued abusive speeches about the *Tribune*. "He can't shake off responsibility by maligning THE TRIBUNE, as it will stick to him

like the poisoned shirt of Nessus. Let him stop his rascality and he has our permission to say all the mean things about THE TRIBUNE he can invent."

A citizens' committee and United States marshals were seeking to prevent frauds at the polls.

The death of Wilbur F. Storey, publisher of the *Times*, was reported on October 28.

Attention was called on November 1 to a phrase that was destined to have a devastating effect on Blaine's campaign. This was the charge by the Rev. L. D. Burchard of New York that the Democratic party was being inspired by "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion." The remark was made during an address of welcome to Blaine at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on October 29. It was noticed at the time and Blaine afterward said that he thought he heard it "Rum, Mormonism and Rebellion." The Catholics took it up at once. The *Tribune* said that Blaine meant no offense to Catholics, that Burchard was an old bigot and that he alone was responsible for the remark. The matter would not down, however, and Blaine answered the charge at New Haven. Dr. Burchard had retracted his famous alliteration, it was said. He was described as a man in his dotage, a relic of a past generation. The *Tribune* saw the danger in the situation and endeavored to get the Irish Catholics to forget it, but circulars were put out by the Democratic National Committee and sent around to church doors the Sunday before election.

As the *Tribune* saw the choice on November 2 it was: "On the one hand, a dull, heavy creature, a hangman, a self-confessed libertine, a political accident, a friend of monopolies, an enemy of the working man. On the other hand the most splendid figure in American politics, a born leader, the most American gentleman in America, idol of the people, the friend of labor."

Arrangements were made for special election reports, with wires to Washington, New York and six other cities. The

returns were to be flashed on a screen opposite the *Tribune* building. The election was in doubt at 6:30 a.m. on November 5. New York state was close. Illinois was Republican, with Cook County giving Blaine 7,000 majority.

"The indications are certainly unfavorable to Blaine," the *Tribune* said, placing the trouble to "the conjunction of the Solid South with the worst elements of New York and possibly the deep seated Copperheadism of Indiana."

The next morning it was still close, although the Republican National Committee in New York announced the election of Blaine. It was charged that the Democrats were trying to carry New York by fraud. Mayor Harrison was defeated in his ambition to be governor and "Uncle Dick" Oglesby was elected.

Official returns from New York were still awaited on November 12, but the Democrats' claim looked good. The *Tribune* said the rebel yell was heard in the South again. "Done Up," was the heading of November 15. "Almost the last chance of Blaine's election has now passed. Cleveland is 872 votes ahead. [In New York] One of the greatest statesmen of the age is probably defeated by a fanatical side issue."

"Cleveland is Elected. Plurality in New York 1,106" was the Tribune's headline on November 16.

"As THE TRIBUNE has already taken occasion to say, he will be inaugurated with the complete and cheerful acquiesence of every Republican as well as every Democrat. Principles are more important than men, and the fundamental principle on which our institutions are founded, namely: — that the majority must rule — has never found more respectful and constant vindication than in the ranks of the Republican party. Mr. Cleveland has been elected by the Solid South and the Bourbon city of New York. We are all in the same ship, and no patriotic citizen will ever be willing that any lasting harm should come to the country, whichever party may be in power."

A gloomy picture was painted of the hard times, the low wheat prices, depression among farmers, wages falling, thousands of men out of work, strikes and closed mills. The growing Prohibition movement has aided in Blaine's defeat, the *Tribune* said. "They have helped to give the Republicans a set-back and have put the rum party in power."

The Chicago election had been kept reasonably honest by close canvassing of the registry lists. It was said that more than 300 were scared away from repeating votes. The *Tribune* printed a list of 40,000 names to aid the checking. "The New Deal" was the heading over an interview with President-elect Cleveland on November 18. This became a standing head on Cleveland news.

Commenting still further on the election, the *Tribune* said that Dr. Burchard's poisoned arrow was not the error of a senile mind but an intended hit, that Dr. Burchard and his sons were mugwumps. The real victory blow for the Democrats, however, was the disfranchising of the Republicans in the South. There seemed no cure for that.

As Thanksgiving approached the *Tribune* found the worldwide hard times hard to understand. In Paris there was fear of bread riots. In London thousands of starving gazed at the Lord Mayor's procession on the way to a banquet. "There is surplus grain and starvation, idle looms and shivery bodies, a singular state of affairs."

"Hunger's Black Flag" was a page-1 head on November 28. It was the story of thousands of hungry and shivering men who stood in Market Square on Thanksgiving Day to answer the Socialist call, while a band played the *Marseillaise*. A. R. Parsons cursed the "capitalist robbers." C. D. Griffin said no man should have more than he could use. August Spies complained that when the Socialist called for bread Carter Harrison gave them a stone by calling 400 policemen to drive them from their homes.

The *Tribune* referred to this as a Communist gathering,

"led by demagogs talking against the wind. We are sorry for their dupes. The manufacturer must work at a profit, or at least cost, or close his shop. No amount of talking can change this."

As the year closed the great powers were dividing up the waste places of the world. The French were biting off slices of China and looking toward Formosa. Germany was about to enter a vast colonization scheme and Bismarck met the social unrest by "imperial socialism" and a workmen's compensation bill. The Japanese war minister was on a world tour. General Grant was in the last great battle of his life, writing his memoirs, while ill and in pain, in order to pay the debts incurred by his unfortunate speculations in Wall Street.

Chapter Six

THE SAVIOR OF THE REPUBLIC PASSES

THE WORLD began to look brighter in 1885, as business started to improve under Cleveland's "New Deal." The collapse of the old University of Chicago led to an agitation for a new and great university here. A beginning also was made in the movement for a World's Fair in Chicago in celebration of the landing of Columbus.

The *Tribune* reflected the improvement in increased circulation and advertising patronage. It improved its features, notably in the Saturday issue, started a new cable service and new departments and engaged in the usual political battles. As usual, also, it lost its current struggle with Mayor Harrison. The mayor, however, was almost defeated and at

the close of the year his right to office was still under contest in the courts.

The aftermath of the business depression was seen in widespread labor troubles and organized demand for an eight-hour day, which was opposed by the *Tribune* as premature. The Republican party went out of power and the Cleveland administration came in for close criticism. The chief fault found by the *Tribune* was the "spoilsman" tactics of the new administration. The Southern political problem remained unsolved, from the *Tribune* standpoint, and Cleveland was referred to as a "minority president," a political accident.

The great event of the year was the death of General Grant, a few months after he had finished his memoirs, publication of which was to rehabilitate his family financially. The *Tribune* published two notable editions on Grant's death and funeral.

The annual review of business printed on January 1 gave a gloomy outlook for 1885. The total business of the city showed a loss of 11 per cent. Building, however, was active, indicating a faith in the future.

The old year, said the *Tribune*, had made a record for crime, casualty and suffering more intense than in many years. The present picture was one of business stagnation, wage reductions, tight money, bankruptcies, with a stormy winter ahead. The writer sought to find some comfort in the long view of history, the "roaring loom of time" which gives only transitory gleams of color and figure. He seemed to have in mind the wave theory of history, in which progress is noted by what is left on the shore after each advancing and retreating tide of human affairs. He was confident that the general movement of the world was in the right direction and that the twentieth century would be better than the nineteenth, but found it still "a mysterious business."

Andrew Carnegie said in a Pittsburgh interview that he

was a Socialist. He spoke of the snobs of this country and the lords of the old country and was quoted: "To the evolutionist and student of history it is plain that workingmen must rise in the future as they have in the past. Once they were serfs, and just as sure as they have obtained the advantages they possess today just so sure are they to improve still further. Socialism is the grandest theory ever presented and some day it will rule the world."

The *Tribune* said that Carnegie was still running his mills on business principles, closing them or reducing wages as the situation demanded. It was said that he gave away seven or eight times as much as he spent on personal pleasure.

James Gordon Bennett had just started a new special cable service and the *Tribune* announced on January 9 that it had bought this service for Chicago. Albert Sutliffe, *Tribune* correspondent in China, ran the Formosa blockade and described the war in China, where France was taking some of the fairest southern provinces. The Japanese police department was being reorganized by Germans.

The *Tribune* condemned "Wall Street Nihilists" on January 19, in connection with the manipulation of elevated railroad bonds. "Outbursts of physical violence by the poor are not more dangerous to the genius of our civilization than those insidious and consuming attacks on values built up out of confidence of man in man."

A page-1 cartoon on January 20 depicted President Arthur stabbing Blaine in the back as Cleveland, in the guise of a big bear, approached a cabin in the woods.

The "great American novel," *Ramona*, by Helen Hunt Jackson, was announced for publication January 24. Illustrations, both in advertisements and in news columns, appeared in the paper with greater frequency. These were chiefly woodcuts. Mandel's underwear department, for instance, featured a drawing of a Mother Hubbard nightgown with Hamburg insertions.

Four columns on the history of paper making, now using wood pulp, were reprinted on February 8, with pictures of the machines used.

General Logan was nominated by the Republican caucus for United States Senator. Preparations for the spring election went on in Chicago. The Washington monument was dedicated on February 22, thirty-seven years after the cornerstone had been laid. General Grant's condition became alarming and daily stories were carried during March on his condition. Congress finally passed a bill restoring his army rank and retiring him.

The Republican party after twenty-four years in power had to retire on March 4 with the inauguration of President Cleveland. Forty thousand witnessed this ceremony. The *Tribune* called his inaugural address commonplace, and predicted that the next President would be a Republican.

The *Tribune* supported Judge Sydney Smith, who was nominated for mayor by the Republicans. Mayor Harrison was named by the Democrats and the old struggle went on. It was a struggle, according to the *Tribune*, between honest government, a citizens' ticket headed by a business man, and "corruptionist blackmailers and ballot box stuffers."

Mayor Harrison said he would run for mayor as long as the *Tribune* opposed his candidacy. "During the winter," said the *Tribune* in reply to this, "when he said he was not a candidate, he was telling the people that THE TRIBUNE was trying to freeze him out by ignoring him. He could not endure to take up THE TRIBUNE morning after morning and find no mention of himself as a candidate. He boasted he would make THE TRIBUNE talk about him, and he preferred to be abused rather than ignored. He is happy now and every speech is devoted to THE TRIBUNE. This amusement will continue a week longer and then he will be laid on the shelf along with played-out demagogs."

The mayor came back with the charge that when Medill was mayor of Chicago he was scared away to Europe by finding the city treasurer, David Gage, a defaulter. The *Tribune* said this was a lie, that Medill had no suspicion of Gage when he left.

The election was undecided on the morning of April 8. Harrison had a majority of about 1,000 with 20 precincts unheard from. The *Tribune* called for a public protest meeting, declaring that the grossest frauds had been committed. A cartoon by Ramage depicted Harrison as "The Hoodlum's Friend," protecting sandbaggers and holdup men. The Harrison majority dwindled to 293, and a committee went to work on election frauds.

The *Tribune's* business went up, with the Sunday paper of election week carrying ten pages of want ads and 48 columns of display advertising.

There was a delay of a week in counting the vote. Mayor Harrison threatened libel suits against persons and newspapers that criticized him. The *Tribune* said that in every suit he would find it necessary to defend the record he had made as a public officer. Canvass of the votes by the city council finally gave Harrison a majority of 395. The *Tribune* called him the "mayor pro-tem."

An interesting libel suit was reported on April 19. J. Appleton Wilson had sued the *Tribune* for $100,000 on a story which said that it was reported he had been indicted for murder. A. S. Trude defended the case and the verdict assessed damages of $250 against the paper. "This case has a special interest for newspapers," said the *Tribune*, after telling how their reporter had been deceived and how prompt efforts had been made to correct the error. "It indicates an improvement in the methods of estimating the liability of a newspaper when mistakes are committed without malice. It will discourage libel cases in the future for money making purposes."

A page of description was given to the new Board of Trade Building on April 25.

General Logan, "The Black Eagle," was having his troubles in Springfield, where the legislature was in a month-long deadlock over the senatorial election. It was not until May 20 that Logan was elected, after death had removed a Democratic legislator and a Republican was elected in his place. President Cleveland, after a long siege with office hunters, shocked many people by going fishing on Sunday.

One hundred and fifty Bridewell prisoners who refused to work were put in cells without beds and strung up by their wrists to bars until they gave in.

Attention was called on May 3 to Michael Kenna, a saloon-keeper of the First ward, but better known as "Hinky Dink." Patrick White, a Democratic candidate for alderman, said that Kenna had pretended to be his friend, but that he had an offer of $200 from his opponent and as his saloon license would soon run out he could not afford to support White. Later, White said, Kenna offered to support him for $300.

A committee of Baptist ministers attempted to reorganize the University of Chicago, which was to be sold at auction to satisfy insurance creditors. It was bought by the Union Mutual Life Company for $275,000. There was room in Chicago for a university, the *Tribune* said, and it would be a thousand pities if the noble gift of Senator Douglas were allowed to lapse to other uses.

The Dearborn Street railway station was completed. It was described as a splendid structure with a lofty, symmetrical tower. Cottage Grove Avenue was improved by cable car service.

Henry Ward Beecher was back on page 1 in June with his weekly sermons. He had taken up the subject of evolution and looked at it in this way: "So we have two revelations—God's thought in the evolution of matter and God's

thought in the evolution of mind; and these are the Old Testament and the New, not in the usual sense of the term, but the appropriate scientific use of these terms. Science is but the deciphering of God's thought as revealed in the structure of the world."

Mayor Harrison, whose election was to be contested by Judge Smith, with the Citizens' Association backing the contest, decreed in June that the gamblers must go and the sale of liquor to minors stopped. "What has happened to Our Carter?" asked the *Tribune*. "Lord, be merciful to me, a sinner!"

July was filled with labor troubles, with strikers parading the streets of Cleveland and Pittsburgh. The question of whether the streetcar company could hire and fire men without consulting the union caused a strike in Chicago. There were riots on Madison Street when strikebreakers ran the cars.

Grant was at Saratoga. He had finished his memoirs and was growing weaker.

On July 11 much of page 1 was given to a London sensation. William T. Stead, editor of the London newspaper, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, had exposed the vices of aristocrats and the trade in girls. There were details of the sale of virgins, and the attempt to suppress the story. The *Tribune* hoped that this would lead to laws here protecting minors, and on July 16 advocated a law making carnal knowledge of a girl under 16 punishable as rape. Sales of the English newspaper in Chicago were large. Mayor Harrison said the *Tribune* story was the nastiest thing he had ever read and threatened to have the editor arrested. The *Tribune* said this was an exposure of organized crime against the chastity of poor men's daughters and "we have no apologies to the Chicago Pecksniffs."

A bill was filed on July 15 contesting Harrison's election.

South Orange, New Jersey was excited over a tennis game

that was played on Sunday opposite the Presbyterian Church.

A license of incorporation was issued July 18 to the *Chicago Sun*, a 1-cent daily of four pages, to begin publication on September 1. All the stockholders were advertisers and each was to take from 10 to 250 copies a day, making a circulation of 20,000. William D. St. Clair, advertising agent of the *Times*, was one of the incorporators; H. G. Foreman, another.

The new Rialto Building near the Board of Trade was described as the largest office building in the world. State Senator P. M. Sutton of Iowa was made a special *Tribune* "commissioner" to investigate prohibition in Kentucky, where 36 counties had voted dry.

An early morning extra on July 23 announced the death of General Grant under the headlines, "Death Conquers. The Great Soldier of the Republic Sinks to Rest." The *Tribune* printed an extensive biographical sketch of the sturdy old hero, stern and silent, laboring to the last, stripped by sharpers, wasted by disease.

A Grant memorial edition of the *Tribune* was printed the next day. This was soon sold out and an extra supply was printed. The first four pages were in mourning. In addition to news and press comments from "The World Grief," and all the biographical and feature material, which filled eight pages, the paper carried three editorials. The dead hero was treated as a military commander, as a statesman and as a public man.

"Grant as a public man," it was stated, "will occupy a higher place in history than has been awarded him by his contemporaries." His veto of the greenback inflation bill, the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, civil service reform, and prosecution of the customs and whiskey rings, were mentioned as the chief acts of his presidency. The question of where he should be buried arose at once, and the *Tribune* said the place should be Washington, not Central Park, New

York. On July 28 the *Tribune* printed dispatches indicating a nation-wide sentiment against this burial place. "It is a matter of bitter regret and mortification all over the country," said the *Tribune,* "that the old hero, who belonged to the Nation, should be buried in a local pleasure park attached to a city which has no claims for the honor."

A subscription list was opened by the *Tribune* for a Grant monument in Lincoln Park. This fund had reached $1,000 by August 5. "Here, if anywhere," said the Tribune, "in the great metropolis of the West, by the shores of the mighty lakes, should rise a shaft of enduring strength and beauty in honor of the man who first drew his sword in defense of the Union as a soldier of Illinois and laid it down as commander of the armies of the Republic."

Another Grant memorial edition was printed on August 9, the day of Grant's funeral in New York, with Chicago also holding a memorial procession. There were eight pages of description and illustrations. The veteran correspondent "Gath" viewed the scene in New York. "The City's Sorrow—The World's Woe," was the *Tribune* heading. The circulation of the edition was 75,565, with many extras printed as mementos.

"It is proper," said the *Tribune,* "to salute the old commander passing to his rest with decorous manifestations of grief. It is becoming to bid him hail and farewell; but all of this pageantry will be but mockery if the American people do not renew their fealty to the Nation over his ashes and pledge themselves that the great cause for which he fought shall never again be imperilled."

Attention was called on August 11 to the condition of the colored men in the South. This seemed worse than slavery, it was stated. "They are swindled, menaced in life and property, their rights of citizenship utterly destroyed. The country will not continue with free citizenship in one section and political slavery in the other."

The *Tribune* at this time favored the movement for the suspension of silver coinage, "not in the direction of monometallism but for the express purpose of sustaining the double standard and equal values." This suspension must be temporary, it was stated, as the people were against demonetization of silver.

The new Chicago Opera House was opened on August 19 with Thomas W. Keene in *Hamlet*. Police removed nude wax figures from a Dearborn Street shop window because they attracted crowds. Mayor Harrison refused to stop the driving of cattle in the streets and the *Tribune* said he should be impeached. John L. Sullivan got on the first page in the story of his fight with Dominick McCaffrey at Cincinnati. W. D. Howells' *Rise of Silas Lapham* was an event in the literary world.

Typewriters were just coming into use. The *Tribune* had six and said they could be recommended for use in newspaper offices. The Saturday edition of the *Tribune*, which was really a Sunday paper for much of the outlying territory, was given special feature treatment and its circulation increased 15,000.

The contest of Judge Smith against Mayor Harrison was filed. It was alleged that 771 illegal votes had been cast.

The *Tribune* devoted much of its energy during the fall to an attempt to reform the county board and put an end to election frauds. A new election law was adopted by the city in November and Joe Mackin, former secretary of the Democratic Central Committee of Cook County, was sent to prison for ballot box frauds. "Chicago has redeemed itself," said the *Tribune*. Better treatment of the poor and insane in county institutions was called for.

At the same time the *Tribune* was investigating the cost of education in suburban schools and working for extension of manual training in the public schools.

First mention of a world's fair for Chicago was noted at

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLV. FRIDAY, JULY 24, 188—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Black and White ENGLISH CAMBRIC, FOR DRAPING, 5 cents PER YARD.

DAVIS & MORSE CO., State and Van Buren-sts.

A NATIONAL REPUTATION FOR GOOD GOODS.

THE GREAT Atlantic and Pacific TEA CO.

Lehigh Coal.

STEINWAY.

LYON & HEALY,

LAKE GENEVA.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BROS., 67 & 69 Clark-st.

Waukesha Water

10 gallons for One Dollar

Grant's Memorial Banner,

41 South Water-st.

HE SLEEPS IN PEACE

Beyond the Reach of Care and Pain While a Nation Bows in Grief.

The End of the Sufferings of the Patient Hero at Mount Mactregor.

Gen. Grant Sinks to Rest at Five O'Clock the Morning of July 23.

His Family Grouped Around His Bedside When Life's Spark Went Out.

His Last Word of the Dying Soldier Was a Faint Request for "Water."

Program of the Funeral Arrangements—Speculation as to the Disposal of the Remains.



THE DEATHBED

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

THE LAST RESTING-PLACE

The death of Ulysses S. Grant was the occasion of a special memorial edition which the Tribune *issued on July 22, 1885. Eight pages of this edition were devoted to the life and exploits of "The Saviour of the Republic," and to comments from the nation's press.*

the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Exposition Building. A resolution offered by George Mason, vice-president of the Excelsior Iron Works, declared that it was the sense of the meeting that a great world's fair be held in Chicago in 1892, the 400th anniversary of the landing of Columbus. This was adopted.

The eight-hour movement was the subject of constant agitation. The *Tribune* took the position that conditions that might make it possible some time in the future had not yet arrived, that it would increase the cost of production. Prohibition was declared to be a failure in Kansas, in an article by Senator Sutton.

The unknown reporter who is the backbone of every newspaper had a story on December 1 which illustrated the good quality of writing that is often tucked away in city "briefs." It follows:

"About 30 years ago Thomas McOstrich Palmer was a well known and influential citizen, owning a tidy bit of property and driving his own horse. A taste for whiskey and philosophy ruined him and now the wind blows through his coat and the water runs through his shoes. He stood before Justice Meech yesterday, pushed his long, white hair and buttoned closer his shiny coat to hide the lack of anything beneath it.

"'What may the charge be?' he asked. 'Drunk, eh? Such is life—the evil least expected is the first to come. You had better dismiss the case, Judge, it can't be proved. Charge me with being poor; you can prove that. Charge me with being old; you can prove that, but drunk, bah!'

"'Had you been drinking at all?'

"'Let us suppose I was drunk, sir. What of it?' asked Mr. Palmer, squaring his shoulders and placing his hands behind his back in Napoleonic fashion.

"'What of it? Well, $25.'

"'Fine, eh? A pleasant world this for a philosopher. Soc-

rates got drunk. Was he brought before a police court, sir? Was he run in by the Athenian patrol wagon, sir? Ah, life is grass. It is cut down and the asses eat it.' Pass on."

A $2,000,000 library was assured for Chicago through the will of Walter L. Newberry, whose widow had just died in Paris, it was announced on December 11.

The *Tribune* asked for a strong savings bank in Chicago, one into which people would be willing to put their money. Such a bank, it was argued, would have 10,000 depositors of the wage-earning classes by the end of 1886. "And that means 10,000 persons vaccinated against Communism."

The demand of the school board for $2,182,000 for the new year was called outrageous.

The 49th Congress had opened and Cleveland's message of 36,000 words had been printed. "The Cleveland administration," said the *Tribune* on December 22, "stands alone in preaching reform loudly and at the same time practicing spoils grabbing with a devotion greater even than that of Jackson."

A special Christmas edition was produced consisting of ten pages of pictures and stories. Poetess Ella Wheeler Wilcox was represented by *An Angel's Whisper*. A Ramage cartoon had Uncle Sam wishing all the states a Merry Christmas. Part of a Japanese newspaper with figures and characters was printed, also verse by Stanley Waterloo. The next day a story appeared by Elia W. Peattie, *A Tale of Early Chicago*. The *Tribune* said this young writer ranked with the best authors of the day.

The prospectus for 1886 announced that there would be a special literary editor for the Saturday issue, and a special agriculture and live stock report. Then, as usual, the editor launched into politics.

"Politically THE TRIBUNE adheres to the Republican party, believing as firmly now as ever that its principles are right, and that 24 years of successful and honorable adminis-

tration, upon which its accidental successor in Washington has striven in vain to cast even the shadow of wrong doing, entitle it to the respect and confidence of the American people, and will ultimately insure for it a renewed career of power and public usefulness.

"The Democratic administration which has recently come into power will receive from THE TRIBUNE such treatment as from time to time it shall deserve. Its good deeds will be mentioned in an appreciative and ungrudging spirit, while its bad ones will be exposed and censured as they deserve to be. While endeavoring always to give the new administration credit where credit is due, THE TRIBUNE will not cease to protest against the principle of minority rule which has triumphed in Mr. Cleveland's so called election. As long as five Southern states in which a free ballot and an honest count have been denied are counted in the electoral college as Democratic THE TRIBUNE will demand retribution at the North for villainy practiced in the South. Disfranchisement and ballot box stuffing, like other forms of treason against the American people, must be made odious."

Chapter Seven

THE "HELLISH DEED"

One of the great social upheavals of American history took place in Chicago in the spring of 1886, when labor, poorly paid and poorly organized, was led astray by vindictive and emotional German Anarchists, and strikes and riots were staged here and in other parts of the country. This explosive

situation flamed into the Haymarket riot of May 4, bringing not only death and destruction but the beginning of a social war which lasted for many years and echoes still in the legend of the Haymarket "martyrs."

The demand for the eight-hour day was at the root of most of this trouble. Jay Gould and the New York financiers and manufacturers had declared war against the Knights of Labor on this and other issues, and the result was a country-wide agitation and a great railroad strike. Out of this strife began to arise the machinery of arbitration, the Interstate Commerce bill, and a sentiment for compelling the great corporations to serve their employes and the public with less view to individual will and profits.

In the midst of the labor troubles evangelists held sway over multitudes in Chicago during the year, with three great revivals and the sawdust trail competing with the brazen-tongued orators of violence. Charles T. Yerkes of Philadelphia became the chief figure in Chicago traction and the city council became the arena for a new struggle in the people's interests.

The annual review showed a volume of business of 949 millions, an increase of 16 millions over 1885. The railroads were said to be discriminating against Chicago and lake shipping had been reduced to a poverty-stricken condition.

New Year's calls were no longer considered good form in Chicago society. Mrs. Marshall Field gave a Mikado ball at her residence at 1905 Prairie Avenue for her 17-year old son, Marshall Field II.

President Cleveland remarked on January 4 that there never was a time when newspaper lying was so general and so mean as the present. The *Tribune* said that was an insult to the whole people, as newspapers are what popular taste requires them to be, and that the principles and policies of the Cleveland administration had been discussed without personal attack.

William Bross wrote from New Orleans, where he was on a press excursion, that there could be no doubt that all that was left of "our late unpleasantness" had passed away.

A review of Walter Pater's *Marius The Epicurean* in the *Tribune* quoted several passages from the book including the following: "If thou wouldst have all about thee the colors of some fresh picture in a clear light, be temperate in thy religious notions, in love, in wine, in all things, and of a peaceful heart with thy fellows."

There were possibly 5,000 Socialist families in Chicago, the *Tribune* said on January 10, "and if they believe that 'property is robbery' why not go where there is no property and establish themselves in communal societies on the unplowed prairies of the West, where farms are to be had for the asking?"

Wintry winds chilled streetcar riders, as no way had yet been found to heat the cars. Wolf tracks were reported near Garfield Park by an old trapper. There was a typesetting contest at the South Clark Street Museum, with the *Tribune* entry Clinton W. ("Kid") De Jarnett, 20 years old, who had set 2,103 ems in an hour. The prize, a diamond medal, was finally won by a New Yorker.

The *Tribune* cautioned to hold fast to "our father's dollar," and keep back the "eastern gold plutocracy." It was not safe to make a change. The administration, it was stated, was governed by a "gold bug plutocracy."

The Chicago Avenue Church welcomed back "Brother Moody" with a crowd of 4,000. Evangelist Sam Small was said to be "shaking up the cultured hog merchants of Cincinnati."

The eight-hour pressure increased from the workers early in the year. The *Tribune* presented both sides of the argument but continued to oppose it for the present. Skilled labor was getting $4 a day and common labor about $1. The growing system of farm leases in Illinois was opposed by the

Tribune, which said that it was too much like Irish landlordism.

It was estimated on February 5 that there were only 60 million acres of arable land left for homesteaders in the United States. The *Tribune* brought up this question: "It has been said by many prophets of evil abroad and by croakers at home that the real test of the stability of our institutions would begin when our public lands are gone. We are scarcely five years from that condition now." The next attack, it was stated, must be against alien landlords, against the possessors of vast domains in the West, for new distribution. "The American people do not intend to found a class of dukes, earls and barons in this country."

A sketch of John V. Farwell as an ideal citizen was printed on February 6. He had started in 1848 as a bookkeeper and his mercantile house had grown steadily. His habits of industry, frugality, integrity and perseverance were held up as an example to youth in this land of opportunity.

"Household Hints" which included the printing of daily menus, became a Saturday *Tribune* feature. Frederick Bahr in Maryland failed in the test of his flying machine, a cigar-shaped gas-filled bag with wings like a bird. Browning clubs were increasing in Chicago and a symposium was run on the 100 great books of the world and what the great men read.

The *Tribune* argued on February 14 for the separation of old and young offenders in the jails and prisons, calling the existing system seminars of vice.

Labor disaffection began to break into action. The McCormick Reaper Works was closed down for a week in February over the question as to whether the company had the right to hire and fire its own men. The men lost the point and went back to work but it was only a truce. The *Tribune* advised the McCormick workers to consider well whether they could afford to stay out for the sake of five non-union men.

James A. Froude, English historian, who had visited America, wrote of his impressions. He regarded Chicago as "the last and most triumphant achievement of the severely earnest Northern American, who remains at the bottom of his heart a Puritan, though in modern shape." Chicago was to him a "monstrous city which grows by accretions, as coral grows." This same analogy of "coralline energy" had been used in one of Professor Colbert's annual reviews.

Sam Small and Sam Jones, two evangelists, were holding rousing meetings in Chicago which the *Tribune* reported verbatim. On February 27 they printed 12,000 words of Small's address.

Correspondent "Gath" wrote of a new typesetting machine which worked like a Remington typewriter. Foundry men had little faith in it, he said. H. G. Foreman had a million dollars to lend at 5 per cent.

The Illinois Knights of Labor resolved in convention that because of unemployment and poverty resulting from the displacement of men by machines the national government should start works of public improvement and distribute money in the form of wages.

Advertisements on the first page, which had been inherited from English newspaper practice and which the *Tribune* had always used except on the occasion of great events, disappeared from the daily issues beginning March 15. The Sunday paper continued this practice until October, 1889.

The *Tribune* circulation of March 14 was more than 60,000 copies, with a 10 per cent increase in classified advertising over the same issue of the preceding year. On March 21 the *Tribune* reduced its price from 5 to 3 cents, with wholesale price to city dealers 2 cents a copy, and free delivery to dealers. This had been made possible, it was stated, by the decline in the price of print paper, which the *Tribune* proposed to share with its readers. Newsboys and carriers organized by Victor F. Lawson protested the new *Tribune*

terms and sent a committee to see Medill. "The Chicago Daily Nuisance is Afraid of Competition," was the *Tribune* head over this story. The following Sunday, in a 26-page paper, another increase in *Tribune* advertising was recorded.

A monster labor demonstration was advertised to take place on May 1 at Turner Hall, with 6,000 men insisting on the eight-hour day. Late in March Charles T. Yerkes and associates of Philadelphia paid $1,500,000 in cash for control of the North Chicago City Railway Company.

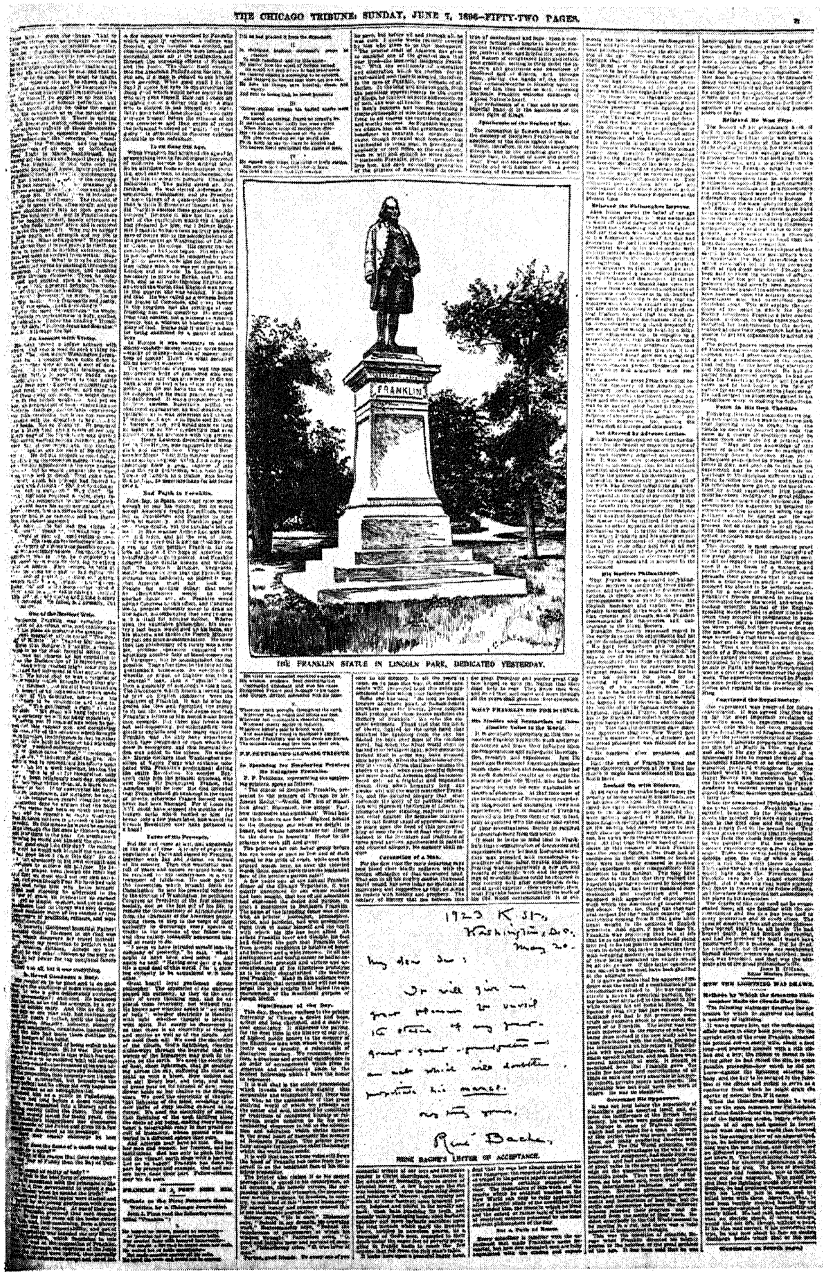
Early in April the aldermanic campaign occupied attention. The *Tribune* printed a picture gallery of the candidates on April 4. Edward F. Cullerton of the "Bloody Sixth" was now boss of the council. He was re-elected on April 6 with two others of the so-called "boodle gang" or "gray wolves," but the Republicans made a gain.

The *Tribune*, although having trouble with its carriers, piled up new advertising records during April. On the last Sunday of the month it printed 138 columns of advertisements, with circulation over 62,000. It now advertised itself as "The Peoples' Paper" and said: "Advertisers are welcome to inspect our books. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is at the head of all morning newspapers in America and it intends to remain there."

A story of the troubles of the new *Chicago Sun* was printed on April 9. It was now in the hands of W. L. Allen and a number of politicians.

The Knights of Labor were at war with Jay Gould and the Missouri Pacific railroad. The *Tribune* criticized Gould's "contemptuous attitude" and said there should be compulsory arbitration in such strikes. The strike spread to the switchmen in Chicago and Congress began an investigation. A labor commission was proposed.

It was announced on April 17 that President Cleveland was to marry Miss Frances Folsom of Buffalo, 21 years old. It was rumored on April 20 that Dr. William Rainey Harper


THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1886—FIFTY-TWO PAGES.

THE FRANKLIN STATUE IN LINCOLN PARK, DEDICATED YESTERDAY.

1123 K St.
Washington D.C.
May 20.

My dear Sir:

It will give me great pleasure to unveil the statue of my friend Benjamin Franklin on the occasion which will celebrate the printers' art.

Very truly yours,

Robt. Lincoln.

ROBERT LINCOLN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

Like most of the editors of his time, Joseph Medill, founder of the Chicago Tribune, *was a practical printer. This fact combined with his devotion to Benjamin Franklin, that versatile genius who included typesetting among his accomplishments, was responsible for Medill's presentation on June 6, 1886, of a statue of Franklin to the printers of Chicago.*

of the Baptist Union Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, a protege of John D. Rockefeller, was to be head of the new University of Chicago. Dr. Harper was 35 years old. He was already a man of mark, the *Tribune* said. "Everything about him betokens immense industry, uncommon powers of endurance, an easy conscience and an excellent digestion."

May Day was signalized by a nation-wide demand by labor for the eight-hour day. Retail stores in Chicago had already adopted this. The *Tribune* said on May 2 that it did not expect industrial war, but compromise and yielding in part. "The real crisis will come when the eight-hour system has worked out its inevitable effects of inflating prices and reducing demand and taken 20 per cent of their present comforts and necessaries away from the laborers."

A cartoon by Ramage depicted the progress of a striker, showing him at the end being evicted from his home. Cardinal Gibbons told a *Tribune* reporter that Catholic prelates to a man were in favor of the organization of labor. The New York manufacturers had organized for a fight to the finish with the Knights of Labor. The *Tribune* on May 2 presented the views of Henry George, Leland Stanford and others on the eight-hour day. "Brother Moody" had opened a new gospel campaign in Chicago.

On the afternoon of May 3 a fierce riot occurred in front of the McCormick Reaper Works, where 10,000 had gathered to listen to the speeches of Anarchists and others. Non-union workers coming out of the plant were attacked. The police charged the mob, using their revolvers and many were wounded, one person dying later.

This was but a prelude to the next night's tragedy, when an indignation meeting was called by Anarchist and Socialist leaders in Haymarket Square. The story of this was told in the *Tribune* of May 5.

"A Hellish Deed," was the heading. A crowd of a thousand or more had gathered around a truck which had been

made into a speaker's stand. Mayor Harrison had gone to the meeting, intending to disperse it if he heard any incendiary speeches. He listened for a while and then went home. Police inspector John Bonfield was waiting at Desplaines Street station with 180 men. A runner told him that after the mayor left a speaker had said: "You have nothing more to do with the law except to lay hands on it and throttle it until it makes its last kick. Throttle it, kill it, stab it."

Inspector Bonfield marched out with his little army. He commanded the people to go home peaceably. As the speaker climbed off the truck someone threw a dynamite bomb into the police ranks, killing Policeman M. J. Degan instantly and wounding scores of others. The first reports were that 38 had been wounded, but this list grew to 67, several of whom died. Others were incapacitated for life. The police rallied after the first shock and charged the mob, firing and killing an unknown number.

The *Tribune* called for a public meeting and said: "The time has now come when it must be for the interest of all who believe in American principles to take a stand in defending them against attacks of an incendiary and alien rabble."

The next day August and Chris Spies, Sam Fielden and Michael Schwab were arrested, some of them in the office of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, 107 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. August R. Parsons, wife of the editor of the *Alarm*, which was published from the same office, was also arrested. She wore a red ribbon and said she was ready to die for the glorious cause. The coroner's jury found that the death of Officer Degan was caused by a bomb thrown by an unknown person, aided, abetted and encouraged, by the Spies brothers, Michael Schwab, Parsons, Fielden and others unknown. Mayor Harrison ordered the Anarchist paper not to print incendiary stories and conferred with the commander of United States troops. The Pullman and Deering works were shut down. The *Tribune* said a circular had been distributed from the

Arbeiter-Zeitung office calling on Anarchists to arm and kill.

"The people of Chicago must overcome Communism or it will ruin them," said the *Tribune*. Mayor Harrison was blamed for having taken too easy a course in the past. Gustave Stange was arrested as one of the Anarchist plotters on May 6. Four policemen were dead now as a result of the bomb. The next day another policeman and two spectators died. On May 12 Herr Johann Most, teacher of Chicago Anarchists, was dragged from under a woman's bed in New York and arrested for his incendiary speeches.

Editors and reporters of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* were under arrest on May 17. The *Tribune* said that freedom of speech was consistent with liberty but not with license, and that the police should close up "schools of murder."

A history of the growth of Anarchism in Chicago was printed on May 16, with a cartoon by Ramage showing the effects of the words of a whiskered agitator. The result was a row of graves. Initials of the arrested Anarchists were printed on the gravestones. The Tribune said that the difference between the Anarchist and the Socialist was that the Socialist makes the bomb and the Anarchist throws it.

On May 17 the *Tribune* declared the eight-hour movement a failure and urged workers to organize co-operatives to help themselves. A story was printed of the pitiable wages paid to women in New York, from $4 to $8 a week.

The grand jury took up the Anarchist case on May 18. The court instructed them that the killers could not hide behind free speech. The sixth police victim died. Louis Lingg was discovered as the maker of the bomb. The actual thrower of the bomb, it developed later, was under arrest at this time but had been allowed to go for lack of evidence. Later when sufficient evidence was obtained he had fled. Parsons was still in hiding.

The police and the grand jury moved swiftly in this case and eight Anarchists were indicted for the murder of Degan

on May 27. "The people of Chicago," said the *Tribune*, "will tolerate no interference with the course of justice in this case either by the cranks who are half in sympathy with the murderers or by pestilent politicians catering to the murder element of the community."

It was not charged that any of these men threw the bomb, but that they had "procured the murder to be done." On May 30, the *Tribune* repeated that the eight-hour day movemen had collapsed. "The principles of political economy and the laws of trade cannot be reversed."

A report of Ignatius Donnelly's alleged discovery of a cipher in Shakespeare's plays proving that they were written by Bacon was published on May 17, with an interview with Donnelly. Professor Elias Colbert, astronomer and mathematician of the *Tribune* staff, was greatly interested in this and set himself to the task of gaining an informed opinion about it. The *Tribune* was non-committal editorially, on orders from Medill, who had no faith in the Baconian authorship. He, however, had great respect for Colbert's judgment in the matter.

Colbert later reported to Medill: "Within the last nine weeks I have read about 800 pages of 'The Great Cryptogram.' I have had a long interview with the author and plied him with questions. I believe I am now able to speak understandingly on the subject. And I say without hesitation that I am obliged to endorse the claim made by Donnelly that he has found a cipher in some of the plays."

In June nationwide attention was settled on the President and his bride. Wedding decorations were going up in the White House and the President and his fiancée were shopping in New York and trying to keep out of sight of curious crowds. The *Tribune* on June 2 "joins the rest of the country in sincere congratulations while the joy bells are ringing over this auspicious event, and salutes the bride." "Now They Are Married," was the story of June 3.

The Knights of Labor in convention called for land reforms, prohibition of more than eight hours of labor for minors and a graduated income tax. An income tax, the *Tribune* said, "will confiscate large sums from the wage fund that would otherwise be used in extending business and giving employment to labor."

The grand jury reported that the May 4 bomb tragedy was the result of a conspiracy.

The North Side Street Railway Company, now under Yerkes, got a cable ordinance and in June sought to buy the LaSalle Street tunnel. The majority of the council was for sale of the tunnel at $120,000, and a minority for rental at $25,000 a year. The *Tribune* supported the minority and was attacked by Mayor Harrison and by the *Daily News*, which said that Edwin C. Markham, cashier of the *Tribune*, owned two shares of stock in the railway company. The *Tribune* said that Markham was only a counting-room clerk and that no responsible editor owned a cent's worth of stock in the company. The paper continued: "THE TRIBUNE is not on friendly terms with Yerkes and has not favored his enterprises, but has vigorously opposed him and them, and has demanded the full protection of public interests."

On June 30 the *Tribune* said: "THE TRIBUNE is not afraid to be just even to Yerkes. The crucial test of his Chicago career (as a man of honor) will be made when the council acts on the LaSalle street tunnel ordinance. If the tunnel shall be given to the company for nothing or for a fraction of its true value, we shall say without a moment's hesitation that Yerkes has corrupted the council, and we shall invite the constituents of some of the Republican aldermen to examine their records."

Mayor Harrison in June closed all municipal offices, including his own, to reporters, saying he was always misrepresented. City Hall news was out of the paper for some time.

The seventh police victim of the bomb died on June 17

and preparations were under way for the trial of the Anarchists. August Parsons surrendered to the court.

"W.H.B." interviewed Walt Whitman for the *Tribune* in his home in Camden, New Jersey. Whitman was described as an optimist and an evolutionist, "the grand advance of mankind his theology." Brander Matthews wrote Paris letters for the *Tribune*. Hattie Tyng Griswold, writing for the *Tribune*, called this the age of sham and show and said what was needed was the simplicity of Ruskin.

On July 8 the *Tribune* said. "The gang passed the La Salle Street tunnel ordinance in exactly the shape the railway company wanted it. Who got the Boodle?"

The roll call on the vote was printed, showing 13 Republicans and 10 Democrats in the so-called "boodle gang." The mayor vetoed the ordinance a few days later and the *Tribune* gave him full credit, congratulating the public on "the triumph of honest opinion." Yerkes was said to be after the west side railway.

The Anarchist trial was on in the court of Judge Joseph E. Gary, with States Attorney Julius S. Grinnell prosecuting and W. S. Forrest as chief of defense counsel.

Nine hundred and eighty-one men were examined before the jury was sworn on July 15. The *Tribune* not only printed complete daily stories of the trial, profusely illustrated, but had almost a daily editorial. Henry Heinemann, a *Tribune* reporter, testified against Spies. Pictures were shown on July 22 of Thalia Hall, 636 Milwaukee Avenue, where the Anarchists met, drilled and planned for the sacking of the city when the "revolution" had begun. The *Tribune* said the prosecution had made good on its promises and "the proof against the conspirators is piled up until it is morally certain that they will be convicted. These men are not reformers, but thieves and pirates and should be treated as such." As the Anarchist informers testified the defense was amazed at the "mountains of evidence," according to the *Tribune*.

"The chain is completed," said the *Tribune* on July 31, at the conclusion of the state's case. The evidence tended to show that a conspiracy to take over the city had existed for a year and that May 1 had been fixed as "The Day." Lingg, Engel and Fischer were presented as the practical workers in dynamite, the others as advocates and teachers of violence.

The chief defense was that the state had not proven who killed the officer and that there could be no accessories to crime until the principal had been found. The same amount of space was given to the defense as to the prosecution, but the truth of the defense stories was often questioned. Mayor Harrison was called as a defense witness. The *Tribune* said he made a good witness and his course was understandable, but regretted that he did not prevent August Spies from addressing the Haymarket meeting.

The jury was out on August 20. "Nooses for the Reds," was the *Tribune* headline. It was reported that the jury had agreed on a verdict of guilty which would be returned next morning. This report proved correct and on August 21, under the heading "The Scaffold Waits," the verdict story was told. August Spies, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, August R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, George Engel and Louis Lingg were given the death penalty. Oscar W. Neebe was given 15 years in prison. There were sketches of the courtroom scene and the cells in murderers' row, with three pages on the history of the case and sketches of the participants.

"The verdict has killed Anarchism in Chicago," said the *Tribune*. "It is a warning to the whole brood of vipers in the Old World—to the Communists of France, the Socialists of Belgium, the Anarchists of Germany, the Nihilists of Russia—that they cannot come to this country and abuse its hospitality and its right of free speech by conspiring against the lives and property of the community and the authority of the Government without encountering the stern decrees of Amer-

ican law. It has furled forever the red and black flags which have so long been flaunted in our faces."

A motion for a new trial was made but argument was postponed until October.

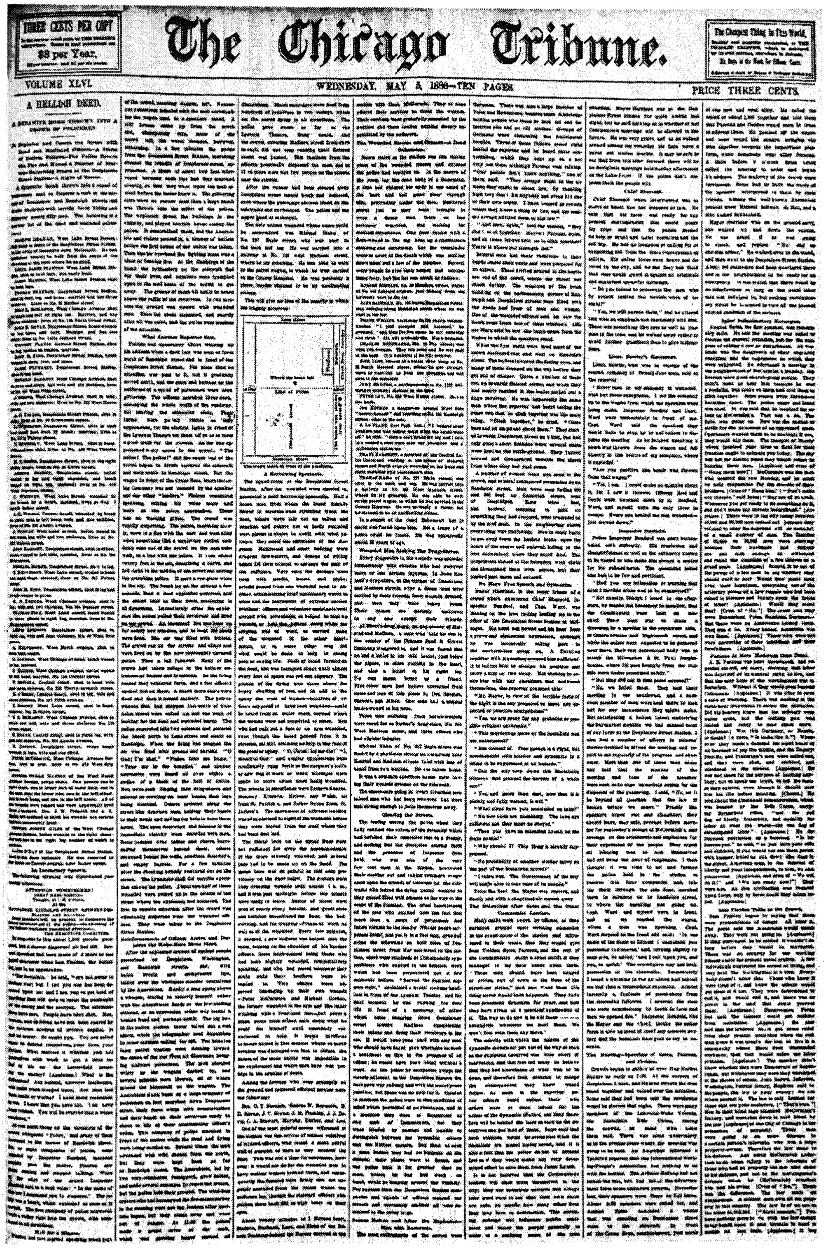
A secret history of New York Anarchists was printed on August 22. "New York is the home of the dynamiter," said the *Tribune*. "It is New York and not Chicago that is the fount of raw socialism in America. A bomb was thrown in Chicago but the spirit that nerved the arm of Lingg to make it and Schnaubelt [the missing bomb thrower] to throw it was born and nurtured in New York."

Organized labor prepared to resist the verdict and an agitation that took many forms and lasted for many years, was begun. James Ford Rhodes, in his *History of the United States*, after close examination of the question, came to the conclusion that the punishment given to the Anarchists was legally just. Henry George, great friend of the laboring man, whose book, *Progress and Poverty* was then being widely read and discussed, was brought to a similar view of the case, according to Rhodes. George, it is related, got a trusted lawyer friend to read the case and the report was that the Anarchists were all guilty of wilful, deliberate and premeditated murder.

Chapter Eight

THE TRIBUNE AND THE SCHOOL BOARD

STANDING against both socialistic movements in labor and the predatory actions of the great corporations, the *Tribune* had its hands full in the latter part of 1886 and the spring of



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A HELLISH DEED.

One of the most sensational occurrences in Chicago history was the Anarchist riot in the Haymarket on May 4, 1886. On the following day the news of the event, reflecting the shocked horror of the editors, filled the entire front page with column after column of type, unrelieved except by a small map and the single column headline, "A Hellish Deed."

1887. Yerkes and his traction grabs furnished the occasion for action in Chicago. Coupled with this was the efforts to put "boodlers" out of office in city and county.

In its attacks on the "easy money" spenders of the Chicago School Board, the *Tribune* had incurred the enmity of certain members of that body, and an exchange of hostilities took place in the course of which Joseph Medill nailed down a few lies.

Mayor Carter Harrison was at last eased out of office and the *Tribune* thought they had disposed of that "genial demagog" politically when the business man's candidate, John A. Roche, was elected with flying colors in the spring of 1887. National questions under debate were the woman suffrage amendment, opposed by the *Tribune*, and the regulation of railroads under the Interstate Commerce Commission, fathered by Senator Shelby Cullom and supported by the *Tribune*.

In September the *Tribune* advised the Republican party to come out strong on the prohibition question. "THE TRIBUNE is now, as it has been from the first, in favor of high license as modified by local option and reinforced by a stringent dramshop act, believing such legislation a more effectual restriction of the abuses of the liquor traffic than prohibition, and is opposed to any change in it."

"Cap" Anson got into the headlines by making a three-base hit on September 2, bringing in two men and saving the Chicago champions from defeat. Labor Day saw a peaceful parade of 13,000 marchers in Chicago.

The historic Ogden Block at Clark and Oak Streets was to be replaced by "the largest flat building in the United States" at a cost of $750,000.

The *Tribune* sought an answer to the question of "What is Socialism?" and printed a review of the subject on October 4, with quotations from the founders and apostles of all the leftist creeds. The *Tribune* stood by the assertion that An-

archism was the violent enforcement of Socialism, or the putting into effect of Socialist principles.

The *Minneapolis Tribune* twitted the *Tribune* over abandonment of free trade and conversion to protection. The *Tribune* said on October 5: "On the tariff THE TRIBUNE stands where it has stood for 20 years—for judicious reductions, but not for a repeal of all duties on competing manufactures. It wants enough left to support the government with adequate revenue and give labor a fair and reasonable protection. It advocates a judicious tariff."

A motion for a new trial for the Anarchists was overruled on October 7 and each of the defendants was then permitted to make a speech. This occupied three days in open court, one of the most spectacular court scenes of history. The *Tribune* reported the speeches in full.

Seven of the Anarchists had been sentenced to hang on December 3. Parsons said at the close of his speech: "December 3—a Friday—hangman's day. The day Our Lord Jesus Christ died to save the world. He may die again and the world be saved again."

The *Tribune* commented on the extraordinary and sensational speeches of the Anarchists on October 10, saying that "a calm survey of their pronouncements will, however, satisfy cool headed and reasonable people that the logical outcome of their preachings is destruction and murder."

"Woman and Her Ways" became a Saturday feature of the *Tribune*. The Rock River conference of the Methodists protested against Sunday newspapers and trains breaking the holy quiet of the Sabbath.

Chicago again won the baseball championship. The secret of it, according to a *Tribune* sports writer, was that her players took every possible chance offered them. The club batting average was .395.

Theodore Roosevelt and Henry George became candidates for Mayor of New York. The *Tribune* resumed its 12-page

"Sunday special," which went out at midnight Saturday. The paper now had three cable services, its own, and those of the *New York Herald* and the *New York Times*. It had four special wires to New York and two to Washington.

Lucy Parsons, wife of the condemned Anarchist, the Knights of Labor and others took up the "cause" of the defendants, condemning the verdict of the jury and all capitalists. The *Tribune* answered their arguments from time to time, telling of the crimes of the "Reds," giving again in detail the story of the murder of eight policemen and the wounding of 60 others. The condition of the wounded, often pitiable, was described by Dr. John B. Murphy of the County Hospital.

The Statue of Liberty was dedicated in New York harbor on October 28.

Republican gains were made in the November elections and the Democrats almost lost control of Congress. Abram Hewitt was elected Mayor of New York. Theodore Roosevelt said: "If there is one thing I can stand better than another it is a good pounding."

The railroad strike spread to the Chicago yards which were taken over by militia on November 8. Eight hours and arbitration, was the demand. The *Tribune* said it was a foolish and ill-advised strike, as the time was not ripe for an eight-hour day. Failure of the strike was announced on November 14 and the Knights of Labor ordered the men back to work.

The *Chicago Tribune Pronouncing Dictionary* was advertised late in November, with 50,000 copies to be "practically given away."

Republicans had made gains in the county election in November and the *Tribune* called for a reform of the county board, calling it a "ring of boodlers," including some Republican incumbents. It called for the abolition of the present board and the election of a new one to hold office for one

year. Yerkes wanted to lay tracks on Dearborn Street to Polk Street, and the *Tribune* called this another boodle scheme.

A stay of execution was obtained in the Anarchist case in December and the question of a new trial went to the Illinois Supreme Court, where it was under advisement for nearly six months.

The Interstate Commerce bill was up in Congress and the *Tribune* urged its passage, saying that "ten years from now all objectors will be for it."

Jerry Monroe's dive on State Street, which had just been granted a new but conditional license, received the attention of the *Tribune* on December 23, and attention was called to "other places just as bad," such as "Hinky Dink's." "'Hinky Dink,' whose proper name is McKenna, has a place on Van Buren Street near Clark. Women sit around and get a commission for drinks and take victims to the Garden Hotel—rooms 25 cents."

Page 1 was in mourning on December 27 for the death of Senator John A. Logan. The *Tribune* ranked him with Illinois' most distinguished men after Lincoln and Douglas. The question of Logan's successor came up the next day, with Charles B. Farwell, Congressman W. E. Mason and Governor Oglesby in consideration. Congressman Joseph G. Cannon's name was also mentioned.

On January 1, 1887, the *Tribune* annual review of business showed a gain in everything except produce and hog packing. The total trade was 997 millions, a 4 per cent increase over the previous year.

The Republican caucus nominated Charles B. Farwell, manager of John V. Farwell & Company for the Senate. The *Tribune* predicted for him an honorable and useful career. He was elected on January 18.

A sensational development of the Anarchist case was revealed January 15, when the engagement of August Spies to a 20-year old Vassar girl, Nina Van Zandt, was reported

in jail quarters. She had attended the trial and had visited him in jail. The *Tribune* hoped that the girl would "come to her reason," and she was refused permission to enter the jail. Spies was still the editor of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* and a new plot for a May uprising had been rumored.

Dress reform began to be discussed, with comfort the new note and the corset and the bustle condemned in certain quarters. Susan B. Anthony was on the warpath in Washington, where the Senate rejected a woman suffrage amendment.

Charcot's famous experiments in hypnotism were described in a special article of February 2. On that day also the wedding by proxy of Spies and Miss Van Zandt was reported.

The Interstate Commerce bill which the *Tribune* had supported was signed by the President.

"Turn the rascals out," was the *Tribune* cry against the county ring boodlers, and the states attorney was proceeding against them.

Germany and France were reported to be getting ready for war.

James Russell Lowell was the guest of honor at the Union League Club on February 22. Medill was among those at the speakers' table. Speaking on the bad government of cities, Lowell said "the money loss is considerable, the moral loss is greater and the sternest accountants that are known to human history are keeping the accounts." The element of courage was lacking, he observed, in the politicians of the day.

A new Yerkes street-railway ordinance, which would extend tracks along Dearborn Street to Lincoln Park, was described by the *Tribune* as "one of the cheekiest proposals ever made by a corporate monopoly respecting the property of private citizens. It is a bold bid for franchises worth millions . . . nothing stands between the property owners now but a boodle council and a wily mayor."

Robert Nelson, iron moulder, was named on the United Labor ticket for mayor. Briefs on the Anarchist case were presented to the Illinois Supreme Court at Ottawa, Leonard Swett representing the defendants.

A new military post—Fort Sheridan—was established at Highwood, Illinois.

Senator Farwell was criticized for voting to submit woman suffrage to the people of the states. The *Tribune* said this was a great and serious change that would deprive men of half their vote and that only a handful of women were for it.

The death of Henry Ward Beecher was reported on March 9. The *Tribune* printed a page-long biography, handling the Tilton case in a friendly manner. His greatest work, the *Tribune* said, was in moulding public opinion against slavery, and he would live as the preacher of and for humanity in all its forms.

John A. Roche was nominated for mayor on the Republican ticket, and became the *Tribune's* star spangled banner candidate. Mayor Harrison was nominated by the Democrats, but declined to make the race. Henry George arrived in Chicago to preach the nationalization of land and this became an issue in the campaign, as Nelson, the labor candidate, was a George movement leader. Harrison sought to throw his support to the labor candidate.

"Every man who owns a house and lot," said the *Tribune* on April 1, "or who hopes to have a roof over his head some day, is interested in crushing out at the polls the new party of Communistic confiscation." The question to be decided, according to the *Tribune*, was whether the citizens of Chicago were ready to take the first steps toward Socialism. "No Red Flag in Chicago," was the triumphant headline of April 5. Roche had been elected by a majority of 27,858.

"It is greatly to the credit of Chicago democracy," said the *Tribune*, "that the monstrous advice of the man who for eight years has been the local leader of the party was repudi-

ated." Roche apparently was assured of a first-class council.

An architect's drawing of the new Auditorium Building, which was to be the largest in the world, was printed on April 13.

Abraham Lincoln was reburied at Springfield by the side of Mrs. Lincoln. The casket was opened and the face recognized.

The *Sunday Tribune* of April 17 was a 32-page paper and set a new record in advertising. More than 7,000 want ads were printed. The circulation exceeded 67,000. "Never has there been a more wonderful index of the growth, activity and prosperity of Chicago's business interests than in the mammoth Sunday paper," exulted the *Tribune.*

Mayor Roche took office on April 18 and Carter Harrison became a private citizen. The Cleveland second-term question began to be discussed. Mayor Roche set out to purify the levee district with the aid of the Citizens' League. Saloons were to close at midnight.

The first anniversary of the Haymarket riot passed uneventfully. A decision in the case was expected in September.

Twenty thousand men were idle in the building trades as a result of a struggle between the master masons and the walking delegates of the unions. The *Tribune* advocated arbitration and this was the course finally taken.

John M. Smyth, Chicago retailer, introduced time payments into the furniture business. Bill Nye's letters appeared regularly in the *Tribune.* Robert Louis Stevenson's *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* was reviewed on June 12, the writer finding this a profound study and a relief from the "barbaric yawp" of Walt Whitman.

"Cap" Anson's "babies" were going strong. Several of the county ring boodlers were convicted. The *Tribune* warned, however, that county politics was still with us. The fourth annual American Derby was run at Washington Park. This and tennis monopolized the attention of society.

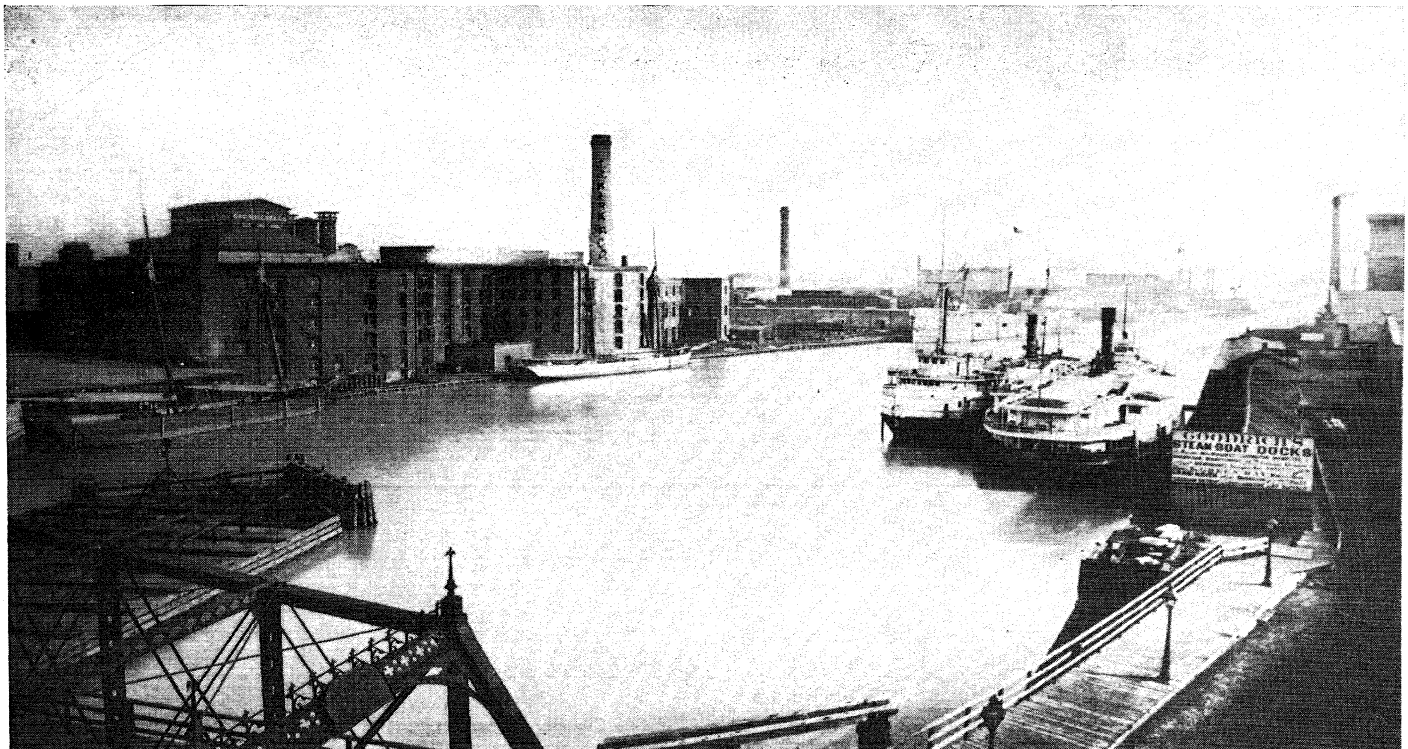
Augustus St. Gaudens was about to send his statue of Lincoln to Chicago.

The *Tribune* exhibited news enterprise in the story of the escape of W. J. McGarigle, one of the convicted boodlers, to Canada. It had a tug with a reporter on board in the St. Clair River two days before McGarigle was expected to reach there by boat, and he was trailed and interviewed. The *Tribune* demanded his surrender by Canada. Seven more county boodlers were found guilty and the *Tribune* advised them to admit their guilt and take their punishment like men.

In answer to an attack by another morning paper the *Tribune* on July 1 gave this explanation of its relations with the school board: "For several years past THE TRIBUNE has called public attention to the rapidly increasing expenditures of the Chicago School Board and has done what lay in its power to check this tendency; but its admonitions have not been received in a friendly spirit by some of the members of that spending department. It is an old trick of official spendthrifts to endeavor to divert attention from their free and easy use of other people's money by making charges against their critics. Where they keep within the bounds of truth, although such answers don't clear their own skirts, no particular fault can be found with such shifts and devices to divert attention from themselves; but when resort is had to falsehood and defamation the practice is disreputable and cowardly.

"As a case in point there appears in the editorial columns of a morning paper an inspired article charging the editor of THE TRIBUNE, when Mayor, with unfaithful conduct toward the school revenues. The story is thus told:

"'Hitherto this property has been held by the lessees on shamefully low appraisements, and thereby the people have been the losers by many hundreds of thousands of dollars. These low appraisements of the past were obtained largely



The mouth of the Chicago River in 1887, looking east toward Lake Michigan. Tribune *paper warehouses and wharves for* Tribune *ships now occupy a considerable amount of the area on the left bank of the river near its mouth.*

(Courtesy Chicago Historical Society)

through the influence of a very few people, chief among whom was the principal proprietor of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. (1) In order to set this matter plainly before the people we will here give a short history of these appraisements, taking the leased property of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE as an example:

"'First let it be remembered that before 1880 the matter of the appraisement of this property was in the hands of the City Council, but that year and since it has been under the control of the Board of Education. THE TRIBUNE Company lease covers lots 12, 13 and 14 at the corner of Madison and Dearborn streets. In 1860 the appraised value was $9,000; annual rental $540. In 1865 the appraisal was $24,480; annual rental $1,468.80. (2) In 1870 the appraisers were three eminent gentlemen, – viz.:– J. S. Rumsey, J. K. Botsford, and M. Talcott. They appraised the property [the Tribune's lot] at $108,200, which would have given an annual rental of $6,492. Against their appraisal the tenants made terrible opposition and went into the courts to restrain the collection of the rents. (3) While this suit was still pending Joseph Medill was elected Mayor of Chicago, and in September, 1872, through the influence of Mayor Medill, the differences with the tenants were compromised by reducing the valuation 40 per cent. This was a reduction to the tenants and a loss to the schools of the city of $177,782.40. (4) THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S share of this 'giveaway' was $12,984. In 1875, when everything was depressed in value, the appraisal of THE TRIBUNE lots was $52,400; annual rental, $3,744. In 1880 the appraisal was $138,315; annual rental, $7,776. The last appraisal was in 1885, and was $300,000; annual rental, $18,000.'

"A plain statement of facts will be the best reply to this tissue of malicious perversions of the truth.

"(1) Whether appraisals of school property in the past were high or low, 'the principal proprietor of THE TRIB-

UNE' never influenced the amount of a single dollar by any act of his. So much for Lie No. 1.

"(2) THE TRIBUNE had no lease from the city in 1860, nor in 1865. Its first lease with the city was made in 1870, and the rental was fixed by Messrs. Rumsey, Botsford and Talcott, gentlemen whom no one believed could be influenced to do an improper official act. It is very certain that none of THE TRIBUNE firm tried to influence them.

"(3) THE TRIBUNE made no opposition to the appraisal of 1870, and did not go into the courts to restrain the collection of its rents; on the contrary it punctually paid them every quarter. That is the record.

"(4) This fourth allegation is a shameful perversion of the truth and exhibits a lying, malicious spirit on the part of the member of the School Board ring who wrote it for publication. The records of the Mayor's office, of the controller's, and of the Law Department and the proceedings of the Common Council show these facts: An injunction was obtained in one of the courts in the spring of 1870 by most of the school lease tenants (THE TRIBUNE Company not joining) to restrain the collection of rents under the new appraisement. Not long afterward the city, through its law department, had a hearing before Judge McAllister in one of the cases upon a motion to dissolve the injunction against the city, and after a vigorous contest it resulted in a decision by the Judge adverse to the city. Both sides went on making preparations for the final trial when the great fire of October 1871, swept away the court records and all the tenants' improvements on the school grounds.

"As soon as he could get around to it Mayor Medill had the law department prepare for him a statement of the points involved in the litigation in order that he might understand the merits of the city's side of the contention. The opinion was discouraging. At his suggestion the opinions of three lawyers of high standing were sought, and they, unfortu-

nately, sustained that of the Corporation Counsel—now Judge Tuley. The legal advice obtained led to the conclusion that the appraisement of 1870 would be set aside on trial on defects in the proceedings, and that the city would only be able to collect rents under the appraisement of 1865, which was not more than one quarter to one half as much as the appraisal of 1870.

"When the Common Council became aware of the Law Department's opinion of the case it passed an ordinance on the 13th of May, 1872, offering to compromise with the tenants for the expired two years at 60 per cent of the disputed rental, and proposing a new valuation for the remaining three years. Three months passed and only one of the burnt-out tenants expressed a willingness to accept the Council's offer. But all the tenants except two or three signed a counter proposition to the Council offering to pay 60 per cent of the appraisement of 1870 for five years. The Mayor submitted their proposition to the Council on August 19, 1872, and it was referred to the School committee. The tenants argued that having been burnt out and recovering but little insurance, and losing the use of the lots, many of them, for a year or more, they were equitably entitled to some abatement on that account aside from the points of advantage in the litigation.

"The Council took five weeks to think over the proposition of the tenants and then passed an ordinance by a unanimous vote accepting it, but charging 8 per cent interest on the past due rentals, which the tenants in arrears paid.

"The School committee, of which Ald. Daggy was chairman, submitted the ordinance for the compromise. (There were 32 ayes, noes none.)

"It was the general belief at the time that the compromise was the best thing the city could do. To go on with the suits several years must have expired before the litigation could be ended. If the city, which was desperately in need of money,

should lose, the amount of rents recoverable under the appraisal of 1865 would not be anything like the sum obtained under the compromise. All members of the city government upon whom responsibility devolved acted according to their best judgment in behalf of the interests of the city. What THE TRIBUNE says or refrains from saying in regard to the spendthrift conduct of the School Board has nothing whatever to do with any rents on school property imposed by the appraisers. As long as it occupies school ground it will freely pay any fair and lawful rental demanded from it; and it believes it to be the duty of the school board to obtain a full, fair rental of the school property in its charge, but it thinks the mode of selecting appraisers not fair nor equitable, but one that might be improved without detriment to the school property.

"THE TRIBUNE does not propose to be gagged or muzzled in its criticisms of School Board management or mismanagement by any fire-in-the-rear tactics of members who want to exercise irresponsible authority and be a law to themselves only. Several members of that board have altogether too inflated a conception of their own powers and importance and right to spend public money as they please, and in defense of their assumed prerogatives they would apply coercion cloture to the press; but Chicago is not Ireland and the School Board is not Parliament."

Chapter Nine

A "LINCOLN CAMPAIGN" THAT FAILED

THE *Tribune* found itself in conflict with the machine or standpat element of the Republican party as the 1888 presidential campaign approached. It was criticized severely but continued its efforts toward a reasonable reduction of the tariff in the interest of the West, claiming that this was the real policy of the Republican party, which was in danger of being captured by the "ultra-protectionists" led by William McKinley.

This campaign was carried into the Republican national convention, where the *Tribune* tried with all its might to get a moderate tariff man, Judge Walter Q. Gresham, nominated. In this effort Joseph Medill went back to earlier tactics, the same method that he had used with such success in the first nomination of Abraham Lincoln. The keynote of the campaign for Gresham, as with Lincoln, was his "availability."

With the hanging of the Anarchists of Haymarket Square notoriety on November 11, that case settled down into one of sullen resentment on the part of radicals, and a renewed demand on the part of labor for the eight-hour day and other reforms. The law had been vindicated but the underlying cause of the Haymarket tragedy remained.

A railroad wreck at Chatsworth, Illinois, on August 12, in which 90 persons were killed, was covered by the *Tribune* with the aid of a special train on the Illinois Central. Three of the best members of the staff: Stanley Waterloo, George Bell and H. C. Smythe, with Joseph P. Eames of the counting

room, were sent on the train with telegraph operators. When they had written their stories, or had the material in hand, it was found that the wires were overloaded and so the train was sent back with the copy, and the edition of the 13th gave the wreck story in detail. On the next day pictures of the wreck, drawn from photographs taken by J. Sawyer of Peoria, were printed. There were no staff photographers as yet and ten years were to elapse before the *Tribune* printed its first halftone.

A campaign was begun in September to make railroad crossings in the city safe by installing watchmen and gates.

The Rev. W. W. Patton, president of Howard University and former pastor of the Washington Street Congregational Church in Chicago, gave the Washington correspondent a story of the origin of the song *John Brown's Body*, which had been such a favorite with the Northern soldiers during the Civil War. Dr. Patton had been sent as a representative of the Chicago Sanitary Association, the Red Cross of the time, with the army. He heard the lines being repeated and remembered an old tune that seemed to fit—*Say, Brothers, Will You Meet Us?* He composed the verses, keeping the line, "John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave," and adding the "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!" part. He sent it, he said, to the *Chicago Tribune*, which printed it December 16, 1861, under the title of *The New John Brown Song*. It was printed by Root and Cady, a Chicago musical house, and thousands of copies were sent out to the western armies.

Refusal of the Illinois Supreme Court to grant the Anarchists a new trial was announced on September 13. Spies got the news while he was chatting with his wife by proxy marriage in his jail cell. The court had decreed that the seven defendants must die. The full decision was printed in the *Tribune* of September 15.

The *Tribune* again hired a special train and kept a carriage waiting in front of the Supreme Court office in Ottawa while

the decision was being copied. It raced other trains, beating them by 25 minutes into Chicago. It took five pages to tell this story. The court had found that the Haymarket massacre was a natural and almost inevitable result of the plans and preparations, the teachings and incitements, of Spies, Parsons, Fielden and associates, and that they were legally guilty under the conspiracy law of the state of the crime which they agitated, advised and encouraged. The conspiracy, it was stated, had been a development of the eight-hour movement.

The Anarchist prisoners had by this time become "martyrs" in the eyes of thousands, and their sympathizers among the labor groups now came forward with money to take the case to the United States Supreme Court. A nation-wide agitation, such as that which thirty years later arose in the Mooney case, had already taken form. The argument was that in America one had a right to be an Anarchist, a Communist or a Republican, and that if this decision stood any member of the Anarchist party could be tried and convicted. A mammoth petition to Governor Oglesby began to be circulated.

The *Tribune* advised the Anarchist sympathizers to "read the opinion or shut up," and said it was no use to browbeat Governor Oglesby or put up false arguments to him, that the only case for him was a plain one of mercy. Free speech, the *Tribune* said, does not include the right to instigate murder or other crimes. Anarchist Parsons made a special plea and was given two columns on the first page of the *Tribune*.

President Cleveland was starting on a trip around the country in October, a journey which the *Tribune* interpreted as in the interests of the second term.

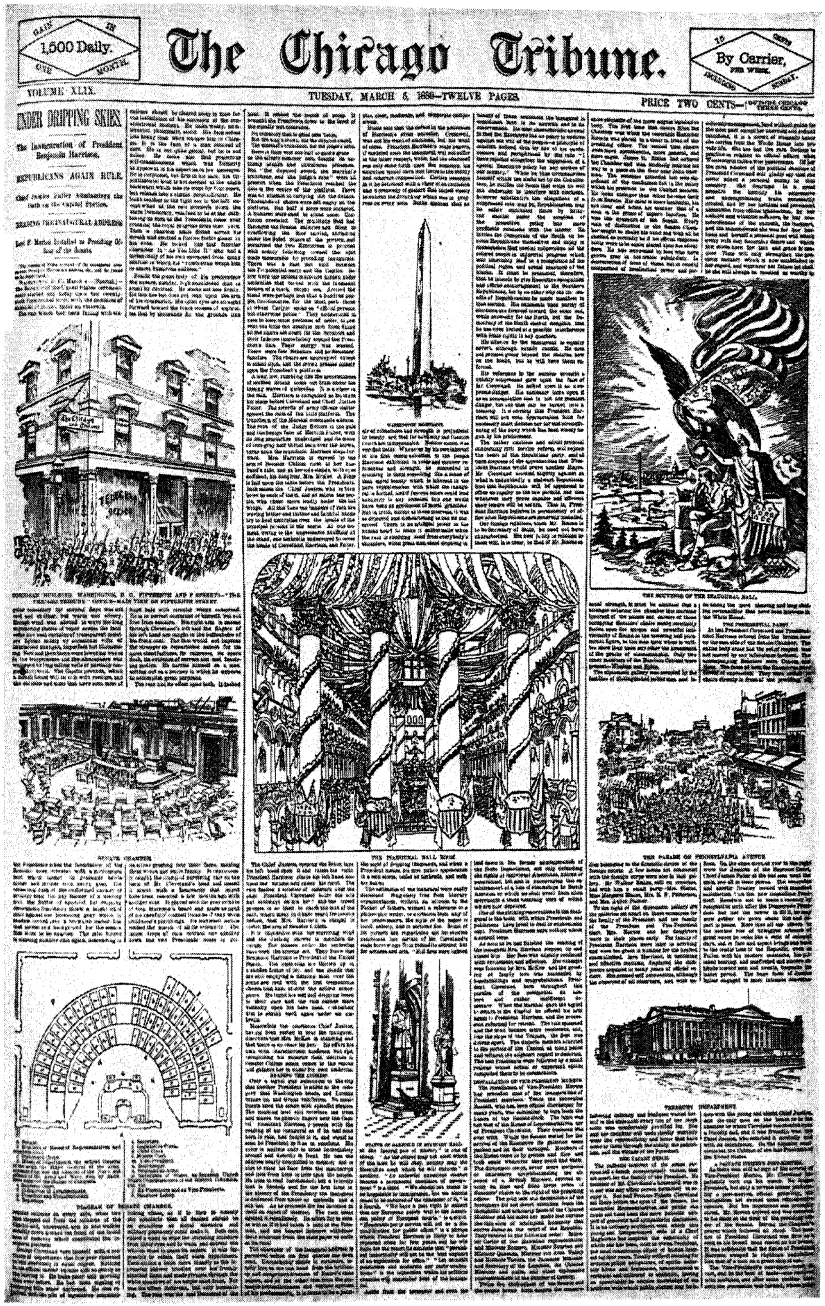
In answer to criticism of its position on the tariff by "the Chicago organ of public robbery," a newspaper not named, the *Tribune* said on October 4: "THE TRIBUNE takes care of its own constituency without help, is not a cringing worshiper at the shrine of any man, but reserves to itself

always the right of free and honest criticism, unfettered by friendship and unbiased by prejudice. It is a newspaper conducted in the interests of the masses, and not the subsidized organ of any Bessemer steel syndicate or any other monopoly. THE TRIBUNE stands now where it stood in 1884 and demands that the Republicans in Congress do all in their power to carry out the avowed and undeniable policy of the party."

The *Tribune* joined with the people in welcoming President Cleveland to Chicago, and urged that his visit be not turned into a partisan show. Page 1 of the issue of October 6 was given to a description of the reception, with a picture of the triumphal arch at Monroe and State Streets. A remarkable pen picture of the President was written for this edition, probably the work of Stanley Waterloo, as it displays keen observation and a good knowledge of psychology. "With uncovered head he rode for miles," said this writer, "desperately good humored—chilled, tired, bowing. The President's face is more rosy than roses are; his eyes are fuller of calculation than of jest."

Mrs. Cleveland was described as "very pretty, very polite, very anxious to please." The reception and parade were too much for her, however, and she slipped away from the parade with an escort; rested a while at the Union League Club and then went to her apartment at the Palmer House to prepare for the rest of the program, including a reception at the Columbus theatre.

The President failed to rise to the occasion and admire Chicago as he should have done, the *Tribune* felt the next day. Here was a city of half a million, and "no tribute worthy of the name" in his remarks to Mayor Roche. This was a great opportunity missed, the *Tribune* said. In Milwaukee, where the President proceeded, it was suspected that the second term boom came out of hiding. The *Tribune* recalled Cleveland's letter of acceptance in which he suggested that the President be disqualified for re-election. The *Tribune*



The Chicago Tribune's *jubilation over the election of Benjamin Harrison to the Presidency is indicated by the elaborately illustrated front page of the special edition issued on the occasion of Harrison's inauguration, March 4, 1889.*

itself had called for a single six-year term 16 years ago and still adhered to that position. It hoped that the Democratic party would keep Cleveland to his word.

A monument to the heroic bluecoats who were dead or wounded as a result of the Haymarket riot was proposed and the *Tribune* began taking a subscription. The fund was $1,437 on October 15. The case was taken to the United States Supreme Court on a writ of error on October 22. The Illinois Supreme Court had found that a conspiracy existed, the inauguration of a social revolution, marked by the drilling of armed groups and the manufacture and use of bombs. Under the Illinois law the distinction between principals in the first and second degree was wiped out. All were accessories before the fact, and the guilt of the adviser of the crime was as great as that of the perpetrator.

No trial error could affect the verdict, the *Tribune* said. There were meetings in aid of the Anarchists in many parts of the country. In Chicago the Socialists nominated W. P. Black, attorney for the Anarchists, for judge of the Superior Court. The Republicans nominated Judge Joseph E. Gary, who had tried the Anarchists.

The St. Gaudens statue of Lincoln was placed in Lincoln Park on October 20. This was the gift of Eli Bates, who had left a $40,000 fund for the purpose. D. K. Pearsons gave another $100,000 to theological seminaries. Friends of Robert T. Lincoln began a campaign for his nomination as President.

The United States Supreme Court refused to grant a writ and it was announced on November 3 that the Anarchists must die on November 11 unless the Governor interfered. Parsons, Spies, Schwab and Fielden asked for mercy. The others wanted liberty or death. Police precautions were taken around the quarters of the condemned as there were stories printed of a plot to escape. Four gaspipe bombs were found in Lingg's cell. Governor Oglesby received threatening let-

ters and the Amnesty Society got thousands of signers to the petition to the Governor. The petition, described as a mile long, was taken to Springfield November 7.

The *Sunday Tribune* of this week was divided, for the first time, into four parts, forerunner of the modern Sunday edition. Part two was given to the Haymarket victims, with pictures of their families and of the jail where the Anarchists were confined. On November 10 Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation of Trades, asked clemency for the Anarchists, although deploring the bomb throwing, which, he said, had destroyed the eight-hour movement.

"Tomorrow," said the *Tribune*, "is the day of fate for the seven condemned Anarchists, some of whom are pleading for life and some courting death, in the belief that it will promote the eventual overthrow of the American system of civilization."

"Last Night On Earth," was the story of November 11, carrying news of the death of Lingg in his cell and the decision of Governor Oglesby commuting the sentences of Fielden and Schwab to life imprisonment. This left four to be executed. Lingg had killed himself by placing a detonating cap in his mouth and biting it. The decision of the Governor, the *Tribune* said, reflected the sentiment of an enormous majority of the law-abiding people.

"Dropped to Eternity," was the story of November 12. Sheriff C. R. Matson had performed his duty. The dreadful scene in the north corridor of the jail was described. "The advocates of social revolution meet their doom," said the *Tribune*. "As infidels and Anarchists they lived and as infidels and Anarchists they died. They met death bravely and fearlessly."

There were three pages in description of the execution scene. It was announced that a great public funeral would be held on Sunday. The *Tribune* said next day: "No one can listen to the voice of the people on the work of last Fri-

day in the Cook county jail without feeling that our institutions and laws rest upon the foundation of universal approbation."

Speech-making at the funeral was prohibited by the police in the interest of public safety, and it was decreed that the bands must play only dirges. This Sunday edition of the *Tribune* had 28 pages, with a circulation of 76,221.

There were 5,000 in line at the funeral, it was reported on Monday. A veteran carrying the American flag headed the procession. There was no demonstration. Burial was at Waldheim cemetery, with addresses at the graves.

With this story out of the way the *Tribune* turned to other problems. A demand for the government ownership of the postal telegraph was renewed. City ownership of gas, on the same lines as the waterworks, was also advocated. A fat stock and horse show opened at the Exposition Building. Henry George came to Chicago and had a "crowd of 13, including 5 reporters," according to the *Tribune*. The Haymarket monument fund reached $2,948 on December 1.

June 19, in Chicago, was the decision of the Republican National Committee for the 1888 convention. President Cleveland's stand on the tariff in his annual message met with the approval of the *Tribune*. It was again accused of being a free trade organ and replied that it stood for the 1884 Republican platform. "The issue is needless over-taxation. It does not believe in a tariff to preserve monopoly bounties."

The daily paper was made up in two sections beginning December 15. Page 1 was earmarked from that time on as "The Largest Morning Circulation in the West."

The *Tribune's* Haymarket monument fund reached $4,813.55 and the paper offered a $100 prize for a monument design. Various designs were printed as the fund passed the $5,000 mark. Daily editorials were run on the tariff. "Grover has a long head," said the *Tribune*. "He is taking up the

tariff where Arthur left off." A lower tariff, it was argued, would aid in the prosperity of the West.

On Christmas Day of this year the *Tribune* opened an engraving plant, for the making of zinc etchings from pen drawings. It was run by D. La Pointe, with Louis Racicot as apprentice. Racicot later became head of the engraving department and retired on pension after more than fifty years with the *Tribune.* Previous to this, mostly wood cuts and chalk plates were used in the illustrations.

The new year opened with the tariff war in full swing. Blaine had taken a party position in opposition to the President, and the *Tribune* took the ground that the demand for lower tariff was in accord with Republican principles of an earlier time, and that the paper was independent of the Republican demands of the moment. "The Republican party," said the *Tribune* on January 2, 1888, "must not become the buttress of the monopoly trust tariff. It cannot be controlled by an oligarchy of millionaires. It is and always has been the party of the people, and such it must remain if it is to accomplish its mission or be worthy of its name."

The *Tribune* called attention of Western members of Congress to the "tariff protected steel trust robbers," and asked them to act in behalf of the farmers. "If the tariff were cut in half," said the *Tribune* on January 7, "it would still yield sufficient revenue to meet government expenses and put 200 millions into the pockets of the farmers, which is now levied upon them as a forced toll which they must pay the Eastern mill barons, who are as greedy and extortionate as the castle barons of feudal times and as unscrupulous in their methods."

Yerkes got his west side cable-car ordinance.

On the suggestion that the name of the writer be signed to every article in the paper, the *Tribune* said on January 10 that this would be impracticable, and of no benefit to the public. It was explained that the *Tribune* had 200 men and women writing for it every day. "The Editor assigns half a

dozen subjects a day with a memorandum of points he wishes made, sometimes the framework of the article. The editorial page reflects the sentiments of the chief. It is only by inspiration of this kind that it can preserve anything like unity or consistency. But who should sign, the editor-in-chief or the directed writer? "

Robert Louis Stevenson's *Memories and Portraits* and *Virginibus Puerisque* were reviewed in the *Tribune*. "Above the rolling prairie land of this literary decade," said the reviewer, "a height is towering. A man has appeared who thinks his own thoughts and has his own say." It was hoped that he would not fall under the spell of magazine serial writing, the "bane of authors of genius."

"The Law Lives" was the heading over the winning design of the Haymarket memorial statue. It showed a policeman with uplifted arm. The amount of $5,421 was paid in through the *Tribune* fund. The *Tribune* took up this cause after it had been started by the Union League Club and had languished.

General Benjamin Harrison was active in Indiana as a presidential candidate. A cast steel gun which shot 100 pounds four or five miles, had been made in Pittsburgh. The *Tribune* took note of this and said if successful it would put this nation on an equality with other nations in guns for defense.

Congressman William E. Mason delivered his maiden speech in the House. Sketches, with illustrations, of the candidates for city and state offices, were printed on January 28.

During February the *Tribune* carried on a persistent fight with the Republican party for support for a reasonable reduction of the tariff, and some of its communications showed it was gaining ground. For the first time in years the *Tribune* found itself in accord with Henry Watterson on a public question.

There were 30,000 idle men in Chicago at the time. A *Tribune* reporter went on a hunt for a job as an unskilled

laborer, and after five hours tramping succeeded. Henry D. Lloyd spoke at the Grand Opera House on "The New Conscience" as a solution for the woes of labor strife. "Private Joe" Fifer of Bloomington was being groomed for the nomination for Governor.

The murder of Amos J. Snell, one of the great unsolved mysteries of Chicago, was reported in detail on February 8. The elderly millionaire was shot and killed by a man he surprised in his house at Ada Street and Washington Boulevard. After a few days inquiry into the case Inspector John Bonfield sent out a circular calling for the arrest of Willie Tascott and a $2,000 reward was offered. Tascott was indicted but never captured and for years after this reports were made of his presence in some far part of the world.

Thomas A. Edison came to town for a conference with electric light men and talked of the coming phonograph and recording machine.

Joseph Medill, in Florida for his health, was interviewed by the *Jacksonville News-Herald.* He was presented as a Republican editor with decided tariff reform ideas. He was opposed to the repeal of the tax on tobacco and liquors, but wanted to help the burdened farmers.

Medill's ideas on the presidential situation are shown in a letter to Senator Shelby M. Cullom, written from St. Augustine, Florida, March 12, 1888. Cullom apparently was a candidate, and was seeking support. Medill told him that he was leaning toward Gresham as the "available" candidate. He thought that Cullom might be second choice among Illinois delegates and that he stood a chance. At that time Medill thought little of Harrison's chances. "It remains to be seen," he said, "what sort of action will be had in Congress on tariff reduction. If we are obligated to go before the people defending the present tariff that is breeding trust monopolies all over the country, a nomination will not be worth having."

In another letter to Cullom, written August 5, 1888, from

Niagara Falls, Medill called attention to the competition of Canadian railways and railway freight charges. There had been discussion of this in the Senate.

"It is well enough perhaps to inquire into the matter," wrote Medill, "but I have a notion that sharp competition is of great benefit to the masses. I know that I am a little heterodox in looking at the interest of the consumers instead of railroad plutocrats, of the millions instead of the millionaires, but I can't help it."

He said he agreed with Cullom that the British flag should be removed from this continent. "This territory along our northern border should be incorporated into the American Union," he wrote. "It is ridiculous that Uncle Sam should allow a foreign power to hold it. We have need for it and right to it as England has for Scotland. If we had a respectable army and a supply of fortification guns the problem would be easy of solution and won't be until then."

Referring to the tariff situation Medill said in his letter: "About two thousand millionaires run the policies of the Republican party and make its tariffs. What modifications will they permit the Republican senators to support? We other thirty millions of Republicans will have precious little voice in the matter. Turn this over in your mind and you will see that I am right. Whatever duties protect the two thousand plutocrats is protection to American industries. Whatever don't is free trade."

An article on a lakes-to-the-gulf waterway was published on February 15, outlining the system that was built many years later.

Blaine withdrew as a presidential candidate. This left John Sherman as the only avowed candidate, and the *Tribune* set out to flatten his hopes and pave the way for the nomination of Walter Q. Gresham of Indiana, who was presented as a more available candidate than either Sherman or Harrison.

An ordinance for an elevated railroad from Van Buren

Street to 67th Street was adopted by the city council on March 18. The *Tribune* Sunday papers of the latter part of the month were the largest in its history; 32 pages, with 137 columns of advertisements, many of them illustrated. The north side cable route was formally opened on March 27, with speeches by Charles T. Yerkes, Mayor Roche and others, and music by Johnny Hand's band. Hundreds struggled for the honor of the first ride on the cable cars.

In commenting on the decline in church membership and attendance, the *Tribune* said on March 11:

"It has been the misfortune of religion that many of its professional advocates have declared in advance against the possible truth of new scientific hypotheses, on the ground that their adoption would violate Scripture or impair confidence in revealed truth. At the end of half a century church membership among the educated has grievously declined, there is less and less demand for religious literature and only pre-eminent oratorical fascination or singular personal fascination will fill the pews. It is evident that religion has something to reproach itself with in judgment and tactics."

Fifteen million dollars were being spent annually in the United States on corsets, it was estimated in an article on dress reform.

Congressman William McKinley made a report for the ultra-protectionists of the House Ways and Means Committee. The *Tribune* argued for free wool and cheaper clothes.

Ward McAllister lamented that there were not more than 400 properly designated society people in New York. Twelve pages of want ads were printed in the Sunday edition of April 6. This was "beyond anything ever known in newspaper history in this country," the *Tribune* stated.

The presidential one-term principle was discussed on April 12 and President Cleveland was attacked as being in the power of the "spoils vultures." The *Kansas City Journal* printed a report made by Medill as a Civil Service Commissioner in



The Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1889—TWELVE PAGES.

In April, 1889, the Chicago Tribune *sent a special correspondent to report on the activities of "boomers" encamped in Oklahoma awaiting the rush for newly opened lands. Many articles, of which the two-column dispatch on Page One of the issue of April 25, 1889, was typical, were printed on this subject.*

1871, a report which was not published at the time. In this independent report Medill argued that the reform of civil service must begin with a single term for the President, which would make him independent of Congress and relieve him of the patronage evil. He wrote of the humiliating conditions under which a President must seek a second term and the effects of the system on members of Congress.

"No sooner is a politician elected a representative," Medill wrote, "than he has to plot and intrigue for his re-election. His main capital often consists in the distribution of federal patronage. He is not truly a representative of the people; he, in fact, represents the bummers and scalawags who packed the county conventions, bribed or bullied delegates, and forced by fraud and often by violence his nomination. He hies to Washington, nominally as a member of Congress, but in fact as an office broker, who has already sold out every federal office in his district, and who depends upon the President adopting as his own these sales to the caucus manipulators of the country."

The presidential one-term principle was the right doctrine in 1871 and it was the right doctrine now, the *Tribune* said. James Russell Lowell talked of the "grandmotherly government theory" on April 14, attacking it as hostile to the genius of our institutions, "and which soon saps the energy and corrodes the morals of a people."

The *Tribune* continued to advocate Judge Gresham's nomination as the most "available man," a phrase and an argument which was used with such effect in the first nomination of Lincoln. He was pictured as "The National Favorit," (*Tribune* spelling) on April 22, when a page story of his life was printed.

Ignatius Donnelly's arguments to prove that Francis Bacon had written some of the Shakespeare plays were still under discussion in the *Tribune*. George P. Upton thought that if Donnelly had proved his cipher he must find a new author

for Bacon's *Novum Organum.* Professor Colbert applied mathematical tests and was convinced that Henry IV told a strange tale in cipher.

Melville W. Fuller of Illinois was made Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court in May. The *Tribune* printed a list of 847 delegates to the Republican state convention and warned Long Jones, who was opposing the Gresham boom, to keep his hands off. He was described as a "played out pap seeker."

Edison's phonograph had been perfected, it was reported in an illustrated story in the issue of May 19.

The similarity between the first Lincoln campaign and the present effort to have Judge Gresham nominated, was emphasized in the *Tribune* of May 20. "Some time prior to his famous Cooper Institute speech, made in February, 1860," said the *Tribune* writer, probably Medill, "Lincoln had submitted the first draft of his speech to a few intimate friends in Chicago, among them the editors of THE TRIBUNE, and it was decided after reading it that if it made as strong an impression in the East as it did on them, his name should be brought out publicly in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and other Illinois papers as a candidate. Up to that time he was generally talked of as a candidate for the second place, while his personal friends were canvassing his availability for the first place. After the Cooper Institute speech in New York there was no longer any hesitation and THE TRIBUNE set forth his claims, first in paragraphs and then in the letter of February 20" (written by Medill from Washington).

Whether it was possible for the *Tribune* to repeat its political success of 1860 was discussed by F. A. Eastman, editor of the *Los Angeles Tribune* on May 21 as follows:

"'The sentiment of the North [in 1860] that existed for Seward made it politically dangerous for a Republican in good standing to oppose him. Oppose him one journal did, with boldness, with method, with tremendous force. That

paper was THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Dr. C. H. Ray, at that time the most brilliant and powerful editorial writer of the West, was THE TRIBUNE'S editor in chief and he threw his whole soul into the advocacy of the humble claims to national recognition of Abraham Lincoln. He was ably assisted by a younger man, who was then his equal almost as a writer, and who has since, in his best work, surpassed him — Joseph Medill, the present chief owner and editor in chief of the paper. The politicians did not see this popular sentiment that had been built until too late. THE TRIBUNE'S present candidate is Judge Gresham. The editor is a personal friend of Blaine and was hoping for his unanimous nomination until his withdrawal. Since then with his entire strength and much of his old time enthusiasm he has urged the nomination of Gresham.'"

Correspondent "Gath," back in Chicago for the conventions, had a three-column interview with Medill in the *Tribune* office on June 2. Medill recounted the history of the Lincoln nomination campaign of 1860. "Gath" described him as follows: "I found him in better appearance than I had seen him in several years; his eye of a grayish pupil, with a dark center, having the lights of content and enjoyment within it. His skin good, his hair still plentiful, and his deafness has been obviated by a small, curious kind of drum or phone which he places before his ear and then seems to hear all that is going on."

Medill gave his reasons for comparing the Gresham and Lincoln campaigns:

"I had supported Scott as a Seward Whig in 1852," he said, "and that led me into the Republican party. Seward called me one of his young men and I admired him, but I saw he was too radical for the growth of the Republican party at that time. He had gone into the campaign of 1856 with General Frémont and we came out of that stronger than ever. By 1860 we wanted to win and not be out on the desert

four years more. It became necessary to set Seward aside and have a candidate who could draw the votes of the Know Nothings, the People's party of Pennsylvania and the old Whigs. Lincoln was like Gresham at the present time, he was not hot-headed. He had not uttered such words as the 'irrepressible conflict.' Gresham, like Lincoln, stands right in the center between the two flanks of the party."

Medill related again the story told in the first volume of this history, how the convention was manipulated politically for Lincoln, how Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania were pledged, and the promises that were made for Lincoln. One of these promises was to appoint Simon Cameron to the Cabinet. Medill and Dr. Ray later opposed this appointment strongly, and Cameron's honesty was questioned. Medill said that he had later altered his opinion about Cameron, that he had been a faithful party man and an honest public man and that Pennsylvania under his leadership was always a thoroughly reliable Republican state.

Medill gave a little inside political history of the second Lincoln campaign. "When Grant had failed before Richmond in 1864 there was a formidable movement to Frémont for President," he said. "Ben Wade and Winter Davis were in the movement and Chase would have favored it if the nomination had pointed toward himself."

Medill said he went to Washington and told Lincoln there was a great deal of activity and a great many factions and some of them were encouraged from near his own person, and asked Lincoln if he ought not to discipline them. "Lincoln listened," said Medill, "asked some questions, shifted his long legs and said:

"'Mr. Medill, I am President of the United States, at least on paper. They say down South I am not their President, but I am trying to be. I am also the president of the Republican party, and not of one faction in it only, but of them all. They have all got to be considered. I propose to be the friend

of all the factions, both those for me and those against me. If the loyal people prefer another man for President it is their right to have him. I am only an agent of theirs.'"

Medill recalled that Melville Fuller, whose name was before the Senate for confirmation as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, had once been a "peace at any price man," a member of the legislature that opposed Governor Yates. "But he tamed down later," Medill added, "and saw that the war for the Union was the proper thing. The *Tribune* made fun of him at the time. It is all passed now and will not operate to his prejudice now."

The Democratic convention at St. Louis was referred to on June 3 as "Cleveland's Tea Party." The nomination of the President was taken for granted by the correspondents. When this occurred, with Allen G. Thurman of Ohio the vice-presidential nominee, the *Tribune* said that this did not mean Cleveland's election. "He will have to make a campaign on a bad record and broken promises, against a united, harmonious, eager party."

Medill told a writer for the *New York Press* that Gresham was a sure winner if nominated, as he would carry Indiana and every state Blaine had carried. Wall Street, according to the *Tribune*, had thumbs down on Gresham, for his decisions in railroad cases.

"He Is the Winning Man," a headline that was carried with such effect the day Lincoln was first nominated, appeared in the *Tribune* again on June 11. Gresham's election would break the Solid South, the *Tribune* said, adding: "Few of the Southern states absolutely under Democratic control have shown the slightest sincerity in carrying out the decision of the Nation on social questions. There has not only been no hearty good will toward the freed blacks but there has been a stolid and even vicious opposition to their humble but heroic efforts to improve themselves."

Disciples of Mary Baker Eddy, Christian Science founder,

crowded Central Music Hall on June 15 to hear her speak. She was described by the *Tribune* reporter as "really a woman of impressive appearance and intellectual force. She is a little better than medium size, with a strong frame and the face of an ascetic. Her voice lacks volume but there is a ring of terrible conviction in it, that more than compensates." She referred to Chicago as "the miracle of the Occident."

Tom Platt and Chauncey Depew were early arrivals among convention delegates. On June 16 the *Tribune* gave a page to "The National Favorit – Gresham," picturing his mother and his log cabin birthplace in Indiana. There were five editorials on the same day urging his availability.

In an editorial on the press and the President on June 18, the *Tribune* replied to the critics of its policy:

"THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is not, never has been and never will be a neutral concern or a general toady. For 40 years it has had opinions and has been in the habit of expressing them. It may have been wrong – who is not at times? – but it has always had the courage of its convictions. It may have made mistakes but they have been honest ones. It has always had strong convictions on great questions and will continue to have them as long as its present editor conducts it, and no amount of fault finding by interested parties will change its course. If the friends of other candidates don't like its policy they can find ample sources of comfort and sympathy without going farther than the city of Chicago. If they don't like Gresham they can turn to the Democratic papers, and find him abused to their heart's content by these organs which are shivering with fear lest he shall be nominated and beat their man. If they want political mush they can find it also in other papers. So far as newspapers are concerned there is a comforting diversity of opinion to choose from. So far as THE TRIBUNE is concerned, however, it has opinions in regard to who is the most available candidate, and it proposes to express them."

Chapter Ten

"THE PEOPLE'S OWN PAPER—2 CENTS"

THE OUTLINES of the modern newspaper began to take definite form in the *Tribune* of the latter part of 1888. It became a 2-cent paper, a "people's paper," seeking mass circulation, promoting itself with prizes and new features and a departmentalized makeup. The earlier idea of a higher priced paper that sold only among those who had money to buy advertised goods was revised to meet the competition of inferior and cheaper papers.

Although disappointed in the results of the campaign for the nomination of Judge Gresham, the *Tribune* found great satisfaction in the success of the Republican party, in the election of Benjamin Harrison and the control of the new Congress. The editors made one bad guess, however, when they saw in this election result the breakup of the Solid South and the permanent burial of the Democratic party.

There was also visible in this presidential campaign the outline of new political alignments with the building of Democratic machines in the cities, and with the Republican strength mainly coming from the rural districts. Labor was becoming more strongly organized under Samuel Gompers and a new campaign for the eight-hour day was under way. Organized women, too, as foreseen by Frances E. Willard, were becoming a stronger social force.

The *Tribune* was filled with pre-convention news early in June. The Auditorium, seating 7,000, was ready, complete with electric lighting. Gresham headquarters were at the

Grand Pacific Hotel. At the Palmer House the seven Sutherland sisters, their hair growing to the floor, were ready for consultation by delegates or anyone else. The 17-year locusts had appeared in the western suburb of Wheaton, covering all vegetation.

The Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus opened the convention with prayer on June 18. The convention edition of the *Tribune* was filled with drawings and word pictures, covering seven pages outside of the editorial comment. Gresham, the *Tribune* said, would be difficult to nominate because of "Gouldism." "Gath" thought the Sherman chances better, although the Ohio man's headquarters were pictured as nearly vacant. A pro-Gresham labor parade of 2,000 carrying the tin dinner bucket as its emblem, took place on June 20. It was Blaine against the field at first, although the "Plumed Knight" was in Europe and had refused to allow his name to be presented. Friends were urging him to consent.

Walter Wellman, who was writing from Washington for the *Tribune*, discussed the future of air travel on June 22. A revolution in transportation was seen, perhaps through the gas balloon. It was suggested that Edison get to work on the problem. "Before many years," said the *Tribune*, "man will at last have learned the lesson the birds have been trying to teach him, how to navigate the air."

The result of the balloting was a great disappointment to the *Tribune*. Gresham got 107 votes on the first ballot, but could make no headway against the inside forces that were running the convention, led by Stephen Elkins. The real convention, it developed, was in room 244 of the Sherman House, where the word was sent out to take General Harrison. Blaine had advised this also. On the seventh ballot Harrison was nominated, with Sherman second and Gresham getting 91 votes. Levi P. Morton of New York was nominated for Vice-President.

The *Tribune* bowed to the verdict of the convention and


The Chicago Tribune.
By Carrier. 15 Cents a Week.
2 Cents a Copy.
VOLUME XLIX. WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1889—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.
TOASTS FOR THE NATION.
IT WAS A ROYAL BANQUET

To commemorate the centennial of the adoption of the Constitution the Chicago Tribune *printed a special historical edition on May 1, 1889, of which the front page is reproduced above. Widespread demand necessitated the printing of many thousands of extra copies.*

said it would give "such support to the nominee as his record shall justify. Further than this an honest party journal is not bound to go."

The *Inter-Ocean* said the *Tribune's* shade of protectionism had a good deal to do with Gresham's defeat. "It was the crooked corporations of the Jay Gould breed and the Union Pacific and Central Pacific companies," said the *Tribune* in reply, "which are striving to cheat the government out of what they owe it, and the public-be-damned kind of railroad influences, all combined, acting through their hired attorneys, who were delegates and lobbyists, that defeated him; and the cackling old hen well knows it."

This was not a happy note on which to start a victorious campaign, but the *Tribune* fell back for its policy on the "cardinal principles of Republicanism," which Harrison represented. "Questions of policy," it was stated on July 2, "such as the tariff for revenue, are wholly subordinate to this cardinal doctrine. That the National government is supreme in its jurisdiction and represents an indestructible union of indissoluble states, and as a sovereign power owes protection to and claims allegiance from all its citizens at home and abroad, is the vital, fundamental doctrine of the Republican party."

The election of Cleveland, it was argued, would be a triumph for "anti-national state supremacy dogma."

The price of the *Tribune* was reduced on July 9 from 3 to 2 cents, 15 cents a week by carrier, including Sunday. "No first place newspaper ever sold at a lower price. It shaves down the margin of profit, but it will put THE TRIBUNE in the hands of the people more generally than ever before. The people's own paper must be sold at the people's own price. No ring or combine can expect any favor from the people's paper."

Two years before this the price had been reduced from 5 to 3 cents, and the *Tribune* explained that this had resulted

in a large increase in advertising and circulation. "It hopes in this experiment, as in the previous instance, to have the support of the people of Chicago and surrounding country, and to include among its new readers many who have been tempted by low prices to subscribe to inferior newspapers."

A page of comment about Chicago from newspaper men who had attended the convention was printed on July 7. Julian Ralph said he would like to live in Chicago and work on the *New York Sun*. The only improvement he could suggest was a good chop house.

The elopement craze was investigated by the Tribune which printed a hundred cases of hasty marriages, and the reasons therefor, on July 15. Japan had started to learn the game of baseball and had ordered supplies from Chicago.

The Harrison front porch campaign began in Indianapolis, with a *Tribune* man on daily watch.

Electric lights were beginning to take the place of gas in Chicago streets. The Tribune began a daily feature with the standing head "Life In A Great City," giving true mystery and crime stories from the police files. In addition, prizes of from $25 to $200 were offered for fiction.

General Phil Sheridan's death was reported August 1. He had died late at night at Nonquitt, Massachusetts. The news was given to the White House by a Tribune correspondent.

Blaine was home from Europe and entered the Harrison campaign in August. Something of the spirit of the old Tippecanoe campaign of 1840 was whipped up for this contest. William Henry Harrison, grandfather of the present candidate, had been elected President in 1840 after a spectacular campaign on the part of the old Whigs, much marching and singing and slogan making, in which the log cabin and the pioneer spirit were emphasized. An honor list of the Whigs who had voted for William Henry Harrison was printed.

Anarchism was still alive in Chicago, the *Tribune* found

after investigation in August, but Socialism was found to be the new power.

Mrs. Cleveland started a new campaign issue by discarding the bustle. Nora Marks, star girl reporter of the *Tribune*, went out to get a job as a housemaid and described her experiences.

The *Tribune* sought to enter into the spirit of the Harrison campaign and worked hard for him, but something was lacking in its spirit. This might have been the tariff issue, as the Democratic stand at that time was more nearly in accord with *Tribune* policy.

The Mills tariff reform bill, revising schedules downward, entered into the debate. This had been denounced by William McKinley and the high protectionists. The *Tribune* said on August 27 that it did not like McKinley's speech on this subject, although the speech was printed in four columns. A supplement was also printed giving the Mills bill in full.

The social significance of want ads was discussed on September 16. The *Tribune* estimated that more than 29,000 persons had read its 2,237 want ads of the previous Sunday, and that they were more studied than cable dispatches or baseball scores.

"Disease Is But A Shadow," was the heading on an article describing Mary Baker Eddy on September 19. Frances E. Willard wrote a letter to the Tribune on the subject of whether the marriage institution was a failure or not. Men and women, she said, should be really equal. The greatest and most rapidly rising force in the civilization of the times, she said, was the organization of women.

An historic banquet was given at the Palmer House on September 24, when Chicago bade goodbye to Melville W. Fuller, new Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, on his departure for Washington.

A writer in *Harper's Magazine* said Chicago was the wonder of modern journalism. "Facile princeps among Chicago

newspapers in the estimation of the country, though not, perhaps, in that of rival Chicago editors and publishers, is the *Tribune*. Editorially it is strongest, as a purveyor of news it is never behind, and it is the favorite with business men who seek an advertising medium."

An article by John Montgomery Ward on the evolution of baseball since 1845, giving the first organization and rules, was printed on September 28.

Mysterious murders in Whitechapel, London, took up much of the space devoted to cable news. London was stirred by the killing of several women by a shadowy prowler of the night streets. The new emperor of Germany, William II, was studying the Civil War for lessons in military tactics, according to a story by Poultney Bigelow on October 1.

There was a wheat panic and a street railway strike in Chicago. Chicagoans, particularly north-siders, were footsore, and Yerkes refused to deal further with his men and they had stopped the streetcars. The mayor finally intervened to stop the strike and the men got a 6 per cent raise.

"Long John" Wentworth, pioneer Chicagoan, died at the Sherman House on October 13 at the age of 73. He left an estate of a million and a half.

Blaine came to Chicago and reviewed 6,000 Republican marchers from the balcony of the Leland Hotel on October 20. The *Tribune* columns gave strong support to "Private Joe's" campaign against John M. Palmer. A week later another Republican "Victory parade" was staged, which took an hour and three-quarters to pass the *Tribune* building.

The victorious Republican rooster crowed again on page 1 of the *Tribune* on November 7, when it was reported that Harrison had 239 electoral votes against 162 for Cleveland, although Cleveland had a slightly larger popular vote. It was Harrison by 20,000 in Illinois and "Private Joe" by 10,000. "This is glory enough for one day," said the *Tribune*. "With Harrison at their head the Grand Old Party stormed the

enemy's entrenchments, drove them before them, and occupied their old campaign ground, from which they were dislodged four years ago, and there they propose to stay for another 24 years."

Labor had voted against the Republicans in Chicago and it was found generally that the Democratic strength was in the cities, that of the Republicans on farms and in villages. "Give the Devil his due," said the *Tribune*. "Mike McDonald did it," referring to the Chicago vote. He was reported to have had a $50,000 campaign fund.

The result of the election, according to a *Tribune* analysis of November 14, was "the indefinite exclusion of the disloyal element from government." A new era of confidence and prosperity was seen, with the revision of the tariff in accord with Republican principles.

The Democratic party, the *Tribune* said, should have ended with the war. The election "breaks up at last and forever the Solid South. The Democratic party is now excluded from power and so far as human foresight can predict, its exclusion is permanent."

Carter Harrison came home from his travels and got a big welcome. Congressman Joe Cannon was at the Grand Pacific Hotel opening a campaign for the speakership.

Robert Elsmere, a new novel by Mrs. Humphrey Ward, stirred religious circles during December. Pastors preached against it and Robert G. Ingersoll defended its liberal views. The *Tribune* propounded three questions for the preachers: Why do not men attend church? Do you believe in the orthodox hell? Is orthodoxy dying out?

A new controversy with Southern newspapers was started by a *Tribune* article which stated that the Negroes of the cotton states had been defrauded of their votes because they would not fight for their political rights. Henry Watterson and other editors took this as a horrible example of incendiary talk and chastised the *Tribune*, which replied on December

8: "If the ex-rebels suppose that the North, which whipped their traitors back into the Union and stopped their attempted dismemberment of the National Union, will patiently submit to sectional usurpation of purloined power and the criminal nullification of the Constitution and the laws they are greatly mistaken. The issue is not home rule but of ex-rebel domination in national affairs."

A list of 20 Southern Democrats, who, the *Tribune* said, had never been elected by an honest ballot and a fair count, was printed on December 12.

Samuel Gompers, now president of the American Federation of Labor, set May 1, 1890, for the beginning of the eight-hour day. This was the demand of organized labor. *The American Commonwealth* by James Bryce was published.

The real beginning of the Goodfellow Christmas movement came this year, when the *Tribune* asked children of poor parents to write letters to Santa Claus, in room 29 of the *Tribune* building. Nora Marks and her staff of workers investigated the letters and raised funds and as a result hundreds of children were made happy that Christmas. Stories of the distribution of the gifts were printed.

By a Hair's Breadth, prize-winning story of the *Tribune* contest, was printed December 30. The author was Edith Sessions Tupper.

Chapter Eleven

"WE MUST SET THE PRAIRIES ABLAZE"

MANY big news events taxed the ingenuity of the *Tribune* staff during the first half of 1889. The Dr. Cronin murder case required careful handling and much investigation, as the Irish were still the "ruling race" politically in Chicago. A political failure was recorded in the spring mayoralty campaign, when Mike McDonald and the laborites led the Democratic party to victory over the business element supported by the *Tribune*. It was the good old days of crime again, according to the *Tribune* view.

The coming of the Republicans to power in Washington, the Johnstown flood, the Sullivan-Kilrain fight, the opening of the struggle for an 1892 world's fair in America, kept the *Tribune* busy in many fields. The *Chicago Herald* challenged its circulation prestige.

"What does quantity of circulation signify if its character is low?" asked the *Tribune*, reverting to an earlier attitude. At the same time it kept up its efforts toward a mass circulation, giving the people what they wanted in the matter of prize fights, for instance, which had been heartily denounced in the past.

A slight increase in business was reported in the *Tribune's* annual review of January 1, 1889. Total trade had risen to $1,123,000,000. Business men were advised by the *Tribune* to make a New Year's resolution not to drink intoxicating liquor during business hours. Mayor Roche proposed a new high pressure water system for the business district.

The flavor of the time was given in the following verse, probably written by Stanley Waterloo:

1889!
Walk in and sit down.
You come at a most unpleasant time—
Mud, slush, smoke, trouble with Hayti,
Harrison's cabinet not half made up,
The Big Four still unsatisfied
And kicking up
A most tremendous row about it,
Tascott still at large,
And Riddleberger drunk as usual,
The Robert Elsmere panic even yet
Not wholly squelched,
Whistling women charging up and down
This suffering country, Cleveland growing heavier,
and Little Dan
Glum and despondent—
But you're welcome!
Even in the gloom
There are bright rays of hope,
And much we hope from you.
In some things
The world is growing better anyway.
The Democratic party's in the soup,
Zola has reformed, Dakota's coming in,
El Mahdi's had a whipping,
Attorney General Garland soon will know
By personal experience what it is
Objectively to take a leading part
In a grand bounce. Carter Harrison
Is out of politics. The mouth
Of John L. Sullivan is less conspicuous
And deafening.
The Democratic scheme to steal
The Lower House of Congress
Is getting such a thorough ventilation that it feels
Uncomfortable even in this
Mild weather.

All things considered, 1889,
You might have found us in worse shape.
Take off your hat and stay.

James J. West, managing editor, and city editor Joseph R. Dunlap of the *Chicago Times* were arrested for libel in connection with a story charging Inspector John Bonfield of Haymarket riot fame and Captain Michael J. Schaack with conspiring with thieves.

The *Louisville Courier Journal,* commenting on the arrest of a Chicago Anarchist named Hronek, for attempting to assassinate Inspector Bonfield, said: "None of the Anarchists on The *Chicago Tribune,* who are conspiring to incite the southern Negroes to widespread assassination, have yet been troubled by the authorities."

Mayor Roche was charged by a Democratic newspaper with having failed to make Chicago a city without vice. The *Tribune* admitted that he had "failed to make a deacon of Hinky Dink or Mike McDonald."

Max O'Rell, French writer, in *Jonathan and His Continent,* said of Chicago, as quoted in the *Tribune* review: "A striking example of go-aheadism. The streets are twice as wide as the Parisian boulevards; the houses of business are eight, ten and twelve stories high. Michigan Avenue is seven miles long; the numbers of the houses run up to 3,000 and something. The city has parks, lovely drives by the lake shore, statues (including a splendid one of Abraham Lincoln), public buildings imposing in their massiveness, fine theatres and churches, luxurious clubs, hotels inside of which four good sized Parisian ones could dance a quadrille."

He found Chicago society genial, polished and well read, with more warmth and less constraint than in the East. "You feel you have quit the realm of New England Puritanism," he added. The National WCTU proposed to erect a 12-story building on Dearborn Street near Jackson Boulevard as a center for women's work.

The State Department was in a controversy with Germany over Samoa, and the *Tribune* commented on January 25: "Better stay at home and let England and Germany do the fighting. A nation that dares not guarantee the bonds of a canal crossing American territory, because it has no vessels to protect it ought not to talk about fighting for a rocky island thousands of miles away from it."

Karl Marx's *Das Kapital* was issued in an English translation.

In discussing a new university for Chicago, the *Tribune* said: "Let us have a new university here, where it can be free from its infancy, where the vigor of the West can be infused into it, and where the aspirations of American Republicanism are more uplifting than in the effete East."

Regarding the disfranchised workingmen of the South (Negroes) the *Tribune* commented: "Now that the Republican party is coming into control of the government it must find some way to perform an imperative duty and see that in every part of the South the full advantages and incentives of national citizenship are secured to the workingmen now disfranchised in that section."

Nora Marks wrote a story of historical importance on January 28, an interview with the 90-year old Dennis Hanks in Charleston, Illinois. When 10 years old, Dennis had taken his baby cousin, Abe Lincoln, to play with in a cabin in Kentucky. The story gave a clear, authentic picture of the early life of the Lincolns,

James G. Blaine was made the new Secretary of State. Chicago bowed in adoration of Mary Anderson at McVicker's theatre.

"C.E.C." a *Tribune* reporter who had formerly covered a police beat, had a six-column exclusive story on January 31. He had interviewed W. J. McGarigle, exiled former chief of police of Chicago, in Banff, Northwest Territory. The ex-chief, who had also been warden of the Cook County

hospital, had been convicted with others in the county boodle ring, and had escaped from the custody of Sheriff Matson by taking a ship to Canada. He gave the reporter the full story of his escape, denying that he had taken any boodle money. He had gone into real estate business in Canada and was rooming with a preacher and singing in the choir.

The Australian system of voting was debated during January. The *Tribune* said many labor leaders favored the secret ballot, but that it might disfranchise many voters because of the complexity of voting in a private booth.

The column "In a Minor Key," forerunner of today's "A Line O' Type or Two," appeared on the editorial page. Nora Marks interviewed many leading women and concluded that corsets had come to stay.

The new central passenger station at Harrison Street and Fifth Avenue, nearing completion, was called the handsomest passenger depot in the country. Its clock tower was a matter of special wonder.

Carter Harrison was in the field again for the mayoralty nomination, it was reported on February 4. A *Tribune* reporter got samples of Lake View drinking water, had them analyzed and printed a story of the microscopic impurities found.

Walter Wellman in Washington reported that Cleveland could not be elected dog catcher, he was so unpopular with his own party. The out-going President, it was related, had remarked "What difference does it make?" when told that an applicant for office had always been a staunch Democrat. The President's farewell address indicated to the *Tribune* that he would be the inevitable choice of his party in 1892, with the tariff as the issue.

A world tour of the Chicago baseball team and the All-American team was reported by John Montgomery Ward.

The Union had 42 states in February, with the admission of Montana, Washington, North and South Dakota. The

Tribune pictured Uncle Sam as welcoming them in as Republicans, with a door closing on the weeping daughters of Democracy.

A mysterious machine called the phonograph, invented by Edison in 1877, was on display at the Electrical Exposition. H. H. Kohlsaat paid $7,500 a front foot for land at Dearborn and Madison Streets, said to be the highest price for land west of New York. The north shore drive along the lake was named Sheridan Road.

Mayor Roche, the *Tribune* predicted, was as good as re-elected. President-elect Harrison and party left Indianapolis for Washington, lodging at the Arlington Hotel. The Marquette Club set out for the inauguration in a special car. The *Tribune* made extensive arrangements to cover the inauguration and advertised its March 5 edition as a souvenir number.

"Cleveland entered office," said the *Tribune* on March 3, "saying that public office was a public trust. Now he thinks it is a private party pap. It is time the reins were taken out of his hands and placed in the hands of a party that knows no white man's government, but a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and the whole people, with equal rights and justice for all, black or white, rich or poor."

There were five pages of description of the inauguration of President Harrison, with a picture of the parade passing the Corcoran Building, where the *Tribune's* Washington offices were then located. Wellman said that Harrison was a man of strong will and would be the head of his administration. James G. Blaine was made Secretary of State; William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury.

In England, the *Manchester Guardian* said that the return of the Republicans to power was something that no liberal in the world could find satisfaction in. The *Tribune* replied that the British were displeased with Harrison because he stood for American instead of British interests.

Editors of various newspapers, it was reported, were seeking diplomatic positions with the new administration. In writing on the freedom and dignity of the press, the *Tribune* said on March 6:

"Let us suppose, for instance, that the chief editor of a metropolitan daily accepts a postmastership or a collectorship of customs. While he retains it his paper really belongs to the appointing power. He might as well execute a deed for his journal at once for four years to the secretary of the treasury or the postmaster general. He has sunk his personal freedom and every right of political criticism.

"Personal organs injure the President in public estimation. People are disposed to resent official attempts to control the freedom of the press by subsidizing newspapers, and converting their conductors into hired puffers of everything done, said or intended by the dispenser of offices. The part for great editors to play is to continue in their dignified and influential positions, which are superior to any office the Executive is likely to offer them, and thereby preserve their self-respect and save the President from being placed in a false position of controlling the freedom of the press by patronage."

Socialism was seeking political power in Chicago in the spring campaign. Jesse Cox, labor candidate for city attorney, had a new name for it—Nationalism, "a patriotic principle based on hard-wrought principles of American liberty."

The *Tribune* in an article on wage earners and labor lords on March 9 said that there were 200,000 persons in Chicago directly and indirectly depending on the ability of a hundred capitalists to furnish a livelihood for them, that the interests of capital and labor were correlative, that neither could prosper without the other enjoying a part of the benefits. T. J. Morgan, chairman of a Socialist meeting, said that the office of President was being used by millionaires to destroy democratic institutions.

Mayor Roche was renominated by the Republicans on March 14 and the Democrats named Dewitt C. Cregier for mayor. The *Tribune* said the gamblers were for Cregier and set out to make a strong campaign for Roche.

Correspondent P. Jay wrote that John L. Sullivan was painting New York red and getting ready to go on the water wagon and meet Jake Kilrain in New Orleans. The Eiffel Tower was opened in Paris as a feature of the exposition.

While estimating a majority of 10,000 for Mayor Roche and the Republican ticket, the *Tribune* felt that something was lacking in the campaign and appealed to the business men to come out and defeat the wicked Democrats, who were working, the *Tribune* said, for "the good old times of licensed crime." Mayor Roche was assailed in circulars as a Know Nothing.

Instead of a Republican majority of 10,000 the situation was reversed on April 2, Cregier carrying the city by 11,647. The *Tribune* said it was too early to say what to expect of Cregier but the new council gave no promise of a wise, prudent or honest municipal administration. The result of the election, it was stated, was due partly to the opposition of the trade unions, which had been won to Cregier by his adoption of "an eight-hour semi-socialistic platform."

Dwight L. Moody said that if Gabriel himself came to Chicago he would lose his character before he had been here six weeks.

A new strong foreign policy was in sight, the *Tribune* said on April 8, with the building of a strong navy and a firm grasp of American rights in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea.

A *Tribune* correspondent was sent to Oklahoma where thousands of "boomers" were camping and waiting for the rush to new lands. An illustrated account of the boom city of Oklahoma City was given on April 25. In the foreground

of the picture was a tent on which a flag was flying with the name of the *Chicago Tribune* on it. A reporter was mounted in front on a fine, prancing horse, ready to dash out on duty.

The nation-wide centennial celebration of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States was reported on May 1. In New York a great banquet was held at the Metropolitan Opera House, with the President in attendance. There were 200 waiters and $16,000 worth of wine. Chicago held a pyrotechnic celebration on the lake front, where a dozen persons were injured in a premature explosion. The *Tribune* printed a special historical edition, with the national hymn, *Hail, Thou Land By God Selected* reproduced with words and music. Thousands of extra copies of this edition were in demand.

The Union League Club held a reception for Robert T. Lincoln, who had been appointed Minister to Great Britain.

"Where is Dr. P. H. Cronin?" was a page 1 heading of May 6. He had disappeared from his office in the Windsor theatre block, driven away by a man with a horse and buggy, ostensibly on a professional call. He had been threatened for his activities in Irish-American affairs and it was thought to be a kidnap case. Six days later a *Tribune* correspondent in Toronto reported an alleged talk there with Dr. Cronin, who said he was in fear of his life.

The murder of Dr. Cronin was disclosed on May 23, with the finding of his body in a catch basin on Evanston Avenue, now Broadway. Four days later Detective Daniel Coughlin was charged with the murder of the physician and the secrets of the Clan-na-Gael (American branch of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood, or Fenians) began to show ramifications into political and police circles. The *Tribune* investigated the bogus interviews with Dr. Cronin in Canada, which appeared to be part of the plot. Acting Captain Herman Schuettler of the Chicago Avenue station was in charge of the case and many columns were printed daily.

A flood in Johnstown, Pennsylvania in which 10,000 victims were reported, took attention from the Cronin case on June 1. Within 24 hours the *Tribune* had three men from the home office on the way to the scene. Their daily stories of the flood were illustrated by sketches. The *Tribune* said its reports of the disaster "distanced every paper in the world." A mass meeting was called in Chicago to aid the sufferers. The *Tribune* subscribed $500 and collected a fund.

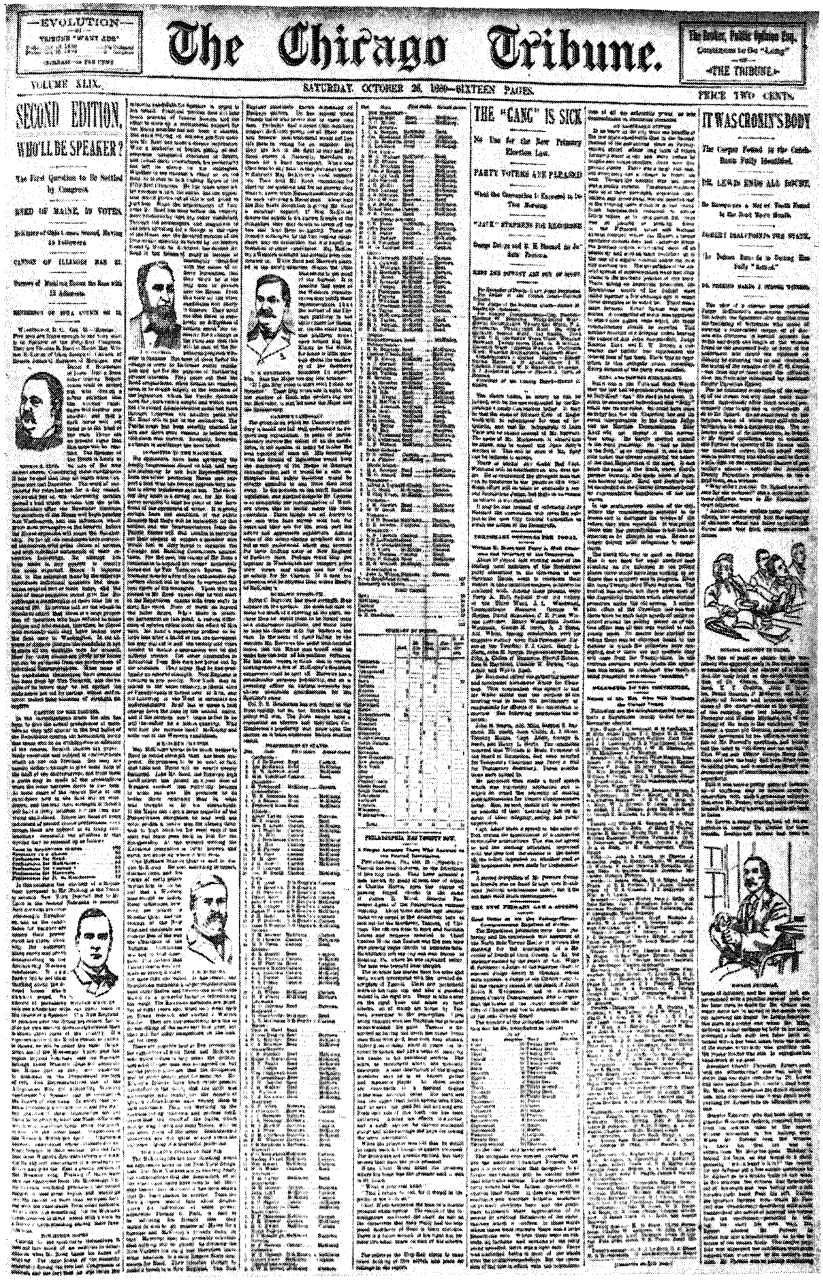
It was announced on June 16 that John D. Rockefeller, whose Standard Oil Company had recently been attacked in the *Tribune* as "The Great Octopus," and an unprincipled corporation, had offered $600,000 as an endowment for the new University of Chicago if $400,000 more was raised locally. The university at the time was described as a sort of lodging house run by the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland, Maine.

A special grand jury investigated the Cronin case. It was reported that an inner circle of the Clan-na-Gael, a committee of seven, had decreed the death of Dr. Cronin because of his knowledge of financial irregularities in the organization.

Miners were starving in Will County, Illinois, and the *Tribune* sent reporters to describe their condition and took up a subscription for them. A campaign to annex the townships of Hyde Park, Lake View, Jefferson and the Town of Lake was successful and Chicago became the second American city, with a population of 1,100,000.

A suggestion that the fourth centenary of the landing of Columbus be celebrated by a fair in New York brought prompt objection from the *Tribune*, which said that New York was not an American city and that Washington was the place for it.

W. J. McGarigle, exiled chief of police, came home from Canada and surrendered to the states attorney. He was freed after paying a fine of $1,000 and costs. Joseph C. Mackin,



—EVOLUTION—
TRIBUNE "WANT ADS"

The Chicago Tribune.

The Boston, Public Opinion Say, Commences its Day "Living" with "THE TRIBUNE."

VOLUME XLIX. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1889—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SECOND EDITION.

WHO'LL BE SPEAKER?

The First Question to Be Settled by Congress.

BOSS OF MAINE, IS VOTED.

CAUSE OF ILLINOIS HAS AT.

THE "GANG" IS SICK

No Use for the New Primary Election Law.

PARTY VOTERS ARE PLEASED

IT WAS CRONIN'S BODY

The Corpse Found in the Catholic Home Fully Identified.

DR. LEWIS KNOW ALL ABOUT IT.

From May until November, 1889 Chicago and the nation were absorbed in the murder of Dr. P. H. Cronin, member of the Clan-na-Gael, a secret Irish revolutionary organization. The Tribune *front page reproduced above is typical of those printed during the trial which answered one of the year's most baffling questions: "Who killed Cronin?"*

who had been sent to prison for election frauds, was set free by Governor Fifer.

The sports world was headed toward New Orleans, where Sullivan and Kilrain were scheduled to fight, although the governors of Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana said the fight must not be held on their soil. P. Jay reported all the fight news for the *Tribune.*

Labor held a demonstration for the eight-hour day on July 4. One of the speakers was Henry D. Lloyd who was in favor of the movement. "This is a new sound in the strains of the day," he said, "a strange chord in the songs of jubilee. The crowd is chanting choruses of the deliverance that has been, labor breaks in with deeper tones and strikes the note of a deliverance that is to be. The labor movement is not a fanaticism. It is an effort to cure a fanaticism—the fanaticism of money making—the mania of the markets. The labor movement is part of the great upward movement of humanity. Seen from the right side it is growth; it is a revolution only when viewed from the side of the evil whose unjust privileges and vested wrongs are to be disturbed."

In a sharp exchange with the *New York Sun* over the *Tribune's* statement that New York was not a true American city, the *Tribune* said: "We mean that New York faces east and not west; that it thinks more of what is going on across the Atlantic than of what happens on this side of the Alleghanies; that it is out of step with nearly all America."

A page-story of the Sullivan-Kilrain fight near New Orleans was printed on July 9. It was a 75-round battle, without gloves, in which Sullivan was the victor. A round by round description of the fight was carried. The *Tribune* said it was not an advocate of prize fighting but was philosophical enough to accept the inevitable. They were convinced that an immense majority of the people were interested and wanted the details and the paper gave them. The governors who had forbidden the fight were regarded as rather comic.

"John L." called for a bottle of liquor the morning after the fight and said he felt fine. Billy Muldoon, his trainer, threw the bottle out of the window. Both Sullivan and Kilrain sneaked out of the South and headed for Chicago where "Parson" Davies hid them from the Mississippi governor's requisition papers. Sullivan hid at the Park View House, Hamlin Avenue and Lake Street.

The success of the Paris exposition led to renewal of the discussion over a Columbus celebration in this country. The *New York Sun* kept talking about it and showed how much money it would bring in. The *Tribune* said that a fair in New York would simply be a money-making proposition, but if there was as much money in it as the *Sun* thought, Chicago business men would not let the prize escape them. "Therefore, take heed," said the *Tribune* to the business men. The *Tribune* said also that this was a great chance for the Northwestern senators and representatives to make a record for themselves by bringing the world's fair of 1892 to Chicago. Even Henry Watterson favored Chicago as such a site.

Chicago was filled with gamblers under the wide open policy of the new administration, the Tribune said on July 22.

The *Tribune* wired Western Congressmen on July 26 to get to work for Chicago and the Fair. The mayor was authorized to appoint a committee of one hundred to go after the prize. "The committee, when organized, must set the prairies of the West in a blaze," said the *Tribune,* "and must get a guarantee fund of millions."

The campaign waxed warmer each day. More messages from congressmen were printed. The fight was not Chicago against the rest of the country, the *Tribune* said, but the whole West against the thin fringe of people on the Atlantic seaboard. "The cry of the West is—Chicago and the World's Fair, one and inseparable, now and forever."

Chapter Twelve

"DEACON" BROSS AND ALFRED COWLES PASS

BIG EVENTS were stirring in Chicago as the "Gay Nineties" appeared on the horizon of time. It was a mosaic of strange social contrasts, showing human heights and depths, but underneath it all was a rising tide of energy and ambition that had the color of great dreams.

The fight in Congress against New York and St. Louis to have the Columbian Exposition held in Chicago was won by the work of the citizens' committee, greatly aided by the *Tribune's* campaign. Millions began to roll into the Fair fund and real estate looked ahead to golden days. New transportation was projected and a new drainage system was begun which would turn the Chicago river backward. An intellectual and artistic blooming began to take form.

The *Tribune* family sustained two great losses during the latter part of 1889. Good old "Deacon" William Bross, who had been patriarch and guide of the *Tribune* for 35 years, and active in many fields, passed on just as his lifelong faith in Chicago's destiny was about to be realized in many new ways. Alfred Cowles, secretary-treasurer of the company since 1858, whose business judgment had been used in laying the deep and strong foundations of the paper, was also removed by death. Joseph Medill was alone now of the great figures of the early *Tribune*.

The Cronin trial, the dedication of the Auditorium theatre, a war with gamblers and the increasing demands of labor

were among the new eddies and currents of this surging time.

The World's Fair Committee, increased to 250, was organized early in August, with Lyman J. Gage as chairman of the finance committee. Subscription lists for stock were opened and a bid of $5,000,000 was made to bring the exposition to Chicago.

The Florence Maybrick poisoning case in Liverpool divided news attention with John L. Sullivan, who was arrested in New York and ordered to Mississippi to stand trial. Kilrain was also caught.

The Tribune urged that an organization be formed to give financial backing to the Theodore Thomas orchestra, so that it might be kept here. The Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus caused a sensation by smoking a cigar one evening while attending a WCTU meeting at Bay View, Michigan.

Fifteen thousand Croninites met at Cheltenham Beach and raised a fund to aid in the prosecution of Dr. Cronin's slayers. The trial of the five conspirators began on August 29 in Judge McConnell's court, with States Attorney Joel M. Longenecker prosecuting, and W. S. Forrest as chief defense counsel. The selection of a jury was as slow as in the Anarchist case. The *Tribune* on September 4 printed a sketch of "the devolution of a jury," running from intelligent faces to apes.

New York began to get busy over the Fair situation and Charles A. Dana was made chairman of its committee. George M. Pullman started off the Chicago subscriptions with $100,000 and Chicago's bid was raised to ten millions.

The *Tribune* printed an exclusive story on September 28 on what appeared to be a solution of the Amos J. Snell murder mystery. It was stated that James Gillian, ex-thief and convict, had made a deathbed confession to a priest six months before. The priest, however, denied this and said he had not even seen a man of that name, and so the mystery

remained. Sullivan was convicted of prizefighting in Mississippi but was freed on a bond of one thousand dollars.

New York's unfitness for a World's Fair city was a favorite subject in the *Tribune* in October. It was a city of bad smells, inhabited by money grubbers and stock gamblers. The city was scolded for not having built a monument over Grant's grave. The *Tribune* suggested removal of the body to Washington and said New York was "always anti-Grant and anti-national anyway."

Dwight L. Moody established a Bible Institute in Chicago. The Grand Lodge of Masons presided at the laying of the copestone of the Auditorium Building.

Six men were indicted on October 12 for attempting to bribe jurors in the Cronin case. The trial opened on October 25, after 1,115 men had been examined. The next day the *Tribune* printed a picture of the scene in Judge McConnell's court, a five column illustration with the principals identified by numbers. Daily reports, giving questions and answers of the witnesses, were run on the trial, sometimes as many as 20,000 words a day.

Chicago was certain to get the Fair, it was reported on October 29, as 162 members of Congress were pledged to this city as first choice and 40 more as their second choice.

The Tribune started a hotel column in November, giving interviews with visitors. Chicago voted on November 5 to organize a sanitary district, to let its sewage "flow unvexed to the gulf." Nine trustees were to be elected. Democratic victories were registered in Ohio, Iowa and other states in the fall elections.

Dr. Cronin's clothes, his surgical instruments and call book, were found in a manhole in Evanston Avenue (now Broadway) near Buena Avenue. The state rested its case on November 12. The closing addresses began on November 29. The *Tribune* said that the case had proved among other things that the police force was honeycombed with rotten-

ness, "with a few exceptions, such as Captain Schuettler."

Chicago's growth as an intellectual center was reviewed on November 24, with the announcement that John Crerar had left the city $2,500,000 for a library. The Newberry Library was already famous as a scholar's reference library.

Emperor Dom Pedro was a prisoner in his palace and Brazil was about to become a republic. A few days later Dom Pedro was retired on a pension and given 24 hours to leave the country. Bicycling was becoming more popular with the discovery that the tandem was "a good place to court and kiss."

The World's Fair subscription list passed the one million dollar mark in November. The *Tribune* subscribed $10,000. The thought of Chicago cleaning up and getting ready for the Fair led the *Tribune* to quote:

> *And O if there be an elysium on earth*
> *It is this, it is this.*

Thomas B. Reed was elected Speaker of the House and began to put the Democrats in order with his new rules and decisions, inaugurating the Republican rules of the 51st Congress. The tariff came under discussion again. The *Tribune* announced that it was against free trade but favored special reductions where duties were unfair and was for additions to the free list, a judicious reform in harmony with the principles of protection.

A citizens ticket was put into the field against the politicians for drainage trustees, and received the full support of the *Tribune*.

Jefferson Davis was dead and the South was in mourning. He was an able man, the *Tribune* said, but it was better for the South that he failed. "He died an unrepentent rebel, believing in the lost cause."

Adelina Patti ("the divine") was to appear at the Auditorium dedication on December 9. The *Tribune* reporter

who interviewed her said that "Mme. Patti's beautiful dark eyes did not keep the reporters from gazing on the wonderful red-gold hair that makes her brunet beauty simply irresistible."

President Harrison was on his way to Chicago for this event, also Vice-President Morton and many other notables. The ceiling of the new theatre was done in ivory and gold and starred with electric lights for the occasion.

The *Tribune's* dedication edition was filled with illustrations of the building, the theatre and opening scenes. Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand W. Peck and Professor David Swing were in the President's box. It took three pages to tell of this event, a great feature of which was a special ode by Harriet Monroe (who later founded the magazine *Poetry*). This was in part:

Hail to thee, fair Chicago! On thy brow
America, thy mother, lays a crown,
Bravest among her daughters brave art thou,
Most strong of all her heirs of high renown,
Thine elder sisters from the peopled East,
Throned by the surging sea,
Lift foaming cups to pledge thy crownal feast,
Calling All Hail to thee.

City of freedom! City of our love!
The golden harvests of the world are thine;
Green fields around thee, fields of blue above,
Glad in exultant youth, in power divine,
Thou smilest on the marge of shining seas,
Pure as their robes of light.

The Citizens' ticket won in the drainage election, a result which the *Tribune* said would save the people millions of dollars.

The Cronin jury was reported out all night on December

14. It did not reach a verdict until two days later and after one juror had been reported assaulted by the others. Daniel Coughlin, Patrick O'Sullivan and Martin Burke were given life imprisonment. The *Tribune* printed a long chronology of the case and said that "the trial has helped to awaken the moral sense of Americans to the wrong which they have done in permitting an organization to exist which openly avowed that it is conducting a warfare not tolerated by the laws of war against a nation with which this country was at peace."

Tribune girl reporters were busy during December. Nora Marks fainted on the street for the public benefit, showing the need of ambulances. Ada C. Sweet wrote a story on this subject also and Willice Wharton wrote of a night spent in the Erring Women's Refuge, 3311 Indiana Avenue.

On December 21 the death of Alfred Cowles was reported in a two-column page-1 story dressed with black lines. The secretary-treasurer of the *Tribune* had had a stroke at the Calumet Club and had died at his residence, 1805 Michigan Avenue.

Born in 1832 in Ohio, Cowles had been a close associate of Joseph Medill ever since the latter had been editor of the *Cleveland Leader*. When Medill in 1855 bought the interest of Timothy Wright and General J. D. Webster in the *Tribune* he induced Cowles to follow him and take the job of chief clerk. A few years later he inherited a few thousand dollars and bought a block of stock in the *Tribune*. He was made secretary and treasurer in 1858 and held that post until his death. He was practically business manager during these years, as he was noted for his excellent judgment and sound business qualities. His chief interest were the *Tribune*, the Commercial National Bank, which he visited nearly every day, and the Calumet Club. It was said of him that he never made an investment that resulted in a loss. "He was the most just man I ever knew," was a tribute paid to him by his asso-

ciates. In one of his rare excursions into politics, it was related, he supported Horace Greeley for president.

Adelina Patti was given a reception at the Chicago Press Club on December 22. Among those who received her were James W. Scott, president of the club, F. B. Wilkie, Opie Reid, John McGovern and Stanley Waterloo.

Never before was there such a complete newspaper, the *Tribune* said of its January 1, 1890, edition of 24 pages. This contained the annual business review, showing a total trade in Chicago of $1,777,000,000, an increase of 4.6 per cent over the previous year. Meat packing had made great progress. There had been a decline in price of farm produce but a greater quantity had been handled. The West was reaching a greater purchasing power. A chronology of the leading news events of the year was also printed.

William E. Gladstone and James G. Blaine were in debate over the merits of free trade and protection. Robert Browning was laid at rest in Westminster Abbey. In New York there was a New Year's ball at the Metropolitan Opera House, where Ward McAllister had gathered magnificent matrons and beautiful maidens. From Wheaton, Illinois, by contrast, there came a story telling of the filthy quarters where the poor and insane of Du Page County were lodged.

The Citizens' Committee made a report on gambling in Chicago, and the church people, aided by the *Tribune*, made such a stir that Mayor Cregier was caught between this fire and the pre-election promises he was said to have made to the gamblers. The city council took the matter out of the mayor's hands and ordered the superintendent of police to enforce the ordinance against gambling. George Hankins' place at 134 Clark Street and John Condon's at No. 14 Quincy Street were raided, but the *Tribune* said it looked like a bluff, as the houses were soon running again.

Mme. Patti was interviewed on January 3 as to whether she wore corsets. Mrs. James Brown Potter had abandoned

hers and thus the controversy arose. Patti said she always wore them. She sat in her hotel room, talking about her "dear Chicago," surrounded by roses and velvety little dogs.

Chicago and New York presented their cases before the Centennial committee in Washington. The *Tribune* suggested that the Fair be postponed until 1893, as there was not time to build a good one before then.

Mild weather, accompanied by an epidemic of influenza, led the *Tribune* to print a story on sunspots, speculating as to whether these had anything to do with the human scene. There were nearly 700 deaths in seven days during January. "Private Joe" was ill in the executive mansion at Springfield. The Fair question was given to a special committee of Congress. It seemed to be Chicago against the field. The *Tribune* said the New York "money bugs were sailing their kites with a St. Louis tail."

Nellie Bly, who was racing around the world with Elizabeth Bisland, arrived in San Francisco. The *Tribune* printed a special story from her. She was then 68 days on the way. She started for Chicago on a special train at 60 miles an hour. A committee from the Chicago Press Club met her here and took her to the club for half an hour. Her assignment from the *New York World* had been to make the trip in 75 days, and she was two days ahead of schedule. She was accompanied by a Singapore monkey and a Mexican parrot. She traveled with only a little hand satchel and a single gown, and finally made the trip in 72 days, 6 hours and 11 minutes.

The New York Presbytery discussed the revision of the Westminster Confession. Dr. Henry Van Dyke said: "I intend to teach that there are no infants in hell and that there is no limit to God's love, and that no man is punished save for his own sin." Dr. Lyman Abbott took Henry Ward Beecher's old pulpit.

The death of William Bross, president of the *Tribune* Company, at the age of 77, was announced on January 28.

He had been in ill health and out of active work for two years, but had attended a stockholders' meeting the week before.

"He was one of the strong, aggressive men who helped to make Chicago the city that it is," the *Tribune* said of him. "He was always an enthusiast on the future of Chicago and the great West. He had explored the West when it was a wilderness and had a mountain named after him in Colorado." He had introduced, it was stated, the feature of publishing a review of Chicago business at the beginning of each year.

"He was a devout Christian," said the *Tribune*, "and an ardent member of the Second Presbyterian church, yet his mind was so broad that he had espoused the cause of Professor David Swing in the heresy trial of 1874 and had been one of his financial guarantors."

Bross had always taken a deep interest in Lake Forest University and had endowed a professorship there and had given a house to the incumbent. "The Deacon," as he was known far and wide, had become a Republican in 1854 and had taken the stump with Lincoln. He had started the *Prairie Herald* with the Rev. J. A. Wight, and later the *Democratic Press* with John L. Scripps. This had been consolidated with the *Tribune* in 1858. He had been identified with Chicago since 1848. Mrs. Henry D. Lloyd was his only surviving child.

The funeral of the sturdy old "Deacon" was held on January 30 in the Second Presbyterian Church, with the Rev. Robert W. Patterson officiating. Joseph Medill, W. L. Ogden, George P. Upton and Elias Colbert were among the honorary pallbearers. The faculty of Lake Forest University was there. Stanley Waterloo of the *Tribune* represented the Press Club.

"He was always firm in his moral convictions," said Dr. Patterson, "but never an advocate of impractical reforms. While deeply sympathizing with the poor and suffering he

had no affiliation with Anarchism or Communism. He was a friend of moral reform by moral means, and civil reform by civil measures."

While Mayor Cregier was insisting that there was no gambling, *Tribune* reporters went out and found it in full swing. Ten gamblers were indicted on February 1. Finley Peter Dunne (who was later to create the immortal "Mr. Dooley,") and Micajah Fible, *Tribune* reporters, were among the witnesses. Intense feeling was aroused between the Clanna-Gael and the German-Americans over the shooting by Captain Herman Schuettler of Robert Gibbons, a saloonkeeper who had been a witness for the defense in the Cronin case. Gibbons attacked the police officer in John Vogelsang's saloon, 155 East Randolph Street, and was shot in self-defense, according to the verdict of the coroner's jury.

Tribune reporters unmasked a group of mediums who were fleecing the credulous by producing ghosts. The ghosts were arrested. Vance Thompson wrote a story on February 16 telling about Thackeray's old pipe which was reposing in the safe of Kinsley, the caterer.

The *Tribune* Washington bureau estimated on February 23 that Chicago would win 135 votes over 83 for New York in the battle for the World's Fair. The balloting was almost as spirited as at a political convention.

"Chicago Wins" was the big news of February 24, when after eight ballots, with 154 necessary for a choice, the result in Congress was Chicago, 157; New York, 107; St. Louis, 25; Washington, 18. Three pages were given to this story, illustrated by a Heaton cartoon showing Uncle Sam giving a bouquet to Miss Chicago. The question now must be settled in the Senate.

"The moment it was decided the Fair should be American," said the *Tribune,* "not foreign; National, not provincial; depending for its success on the citizens of the New World, and not of the Old, the selection of any other place

than this became a practical impossibility." America, according to the *Tribune*, existed most truly among the twenty millions who lived in the valley of the great river of the West. The question of a Fair site began to be debated.

Young Abraham Lincoln, son of the American minister to England, died in London at the age of 17. He had been born in Chicago.

Industrial training for delinquent boys was encouraged by the *Tribune*, which aided in the establishment of a home for 250 boys at Rural Glen Farm, near Glenwood, Illinois. The National League of Republican clubs met in Nashville, Tennessee, on March 3, and even a reporter for the *Tribune* was received with hospitality.

The working capital for the Fair should be doubled, the *Tribune* said on March 10, offering to double its own subscription of $10,000. The Chicago committee placed with the Congressional committee vouchers for $5,000,000 and made the statement that Chicago was ready to raise $5,000,000 more.

The death of J. Young Scammon on May 18 revealed a story of how in 1860 he had forced "Long John" Wentworth to sell the *Democrat*, which was absorbed by the *Tribune* in 1861. The *Democrat* had printed a cartoon showing members of the city council as wildcats. One of the wildcats bore the features of Scammon, who threatened a libel suit. The compromise said to have been made was that Wentworth retire from the newspaper business.

A cartoon of March 20 showed the Chicago World's Fair elephant stepping on New York and lifting a St. Louis "Majah" weeping in the air.

The McKinley tariff bill was reported out of the Ways and Means Committee, and the *Tribune* said it should be amended and its character radically changed. The *Tribune* wanted a revision that would cheapen the necessaries of life without impairing the principle of protection. "The wrong-

headed idea of reforming the tariff by pushing up and increasing taxes instead of reducing them must be abandoned." The McKinley bill was denounced daily in the editorial columns.

This was a period of symposiums in the *Tribune*. What would you do if you were mayor? was one question answered by hundreds. What would you do with ten million dollars? was another. What benefits do you expect to receive from the Fair? was a third. A *Tribune* guessing contest was also started, with prizes for those making the closest guess on the population of the United States in the 1890 census. Another feature in March was how Chicago's rich men made their first $1,000.

It was rumored that the ancient and royal pastime of golf was to be introduced into Chicago by Scotchmen resident here.

The House of Representatives passed the World's Fair bill on March 24, amending it to have the Fair open in the spring of 1893. There were 49 votes against it. "These were the implacable enemies of Chicago," the *Tribune* said, "or men who are so wedded to state sovereignty notions that they cannot tolerate the idea of giving Congressional support to a National fair."

Theodore Roosevelt talked on civil service reforms at the Madison Street theatre. Chicago offered help to Louisville after a tornado had wrought great destruction there on March 28 with the loss of 200 lives.

A Milwaukee engineer said that the proposed Chicago drainage canal would lower the water in Lake Michigan and Lake Huron two feet. The *Tribune* quoted George Wisner and other engineers in the opinion that no practical effect on the lake levels would result.

The *Tribune* called on citizens to elect worthy men to the city council in April. "Most Chicagoans," it was stated, "prefer not to be obliged to go to a saloon or a barrel house

to find their representative. They dislike to mingle with the crowd of loafers that haunt such places or to call out the reluctant 'City Father' from behind the bar, where he is serving rotgut."

There was some improvement in the city council, it was found as a result of the election. John Powers, who was described as "a doggery keeper elected alderman of the 19th ward," was quoted as having said: "I have 750 saloons at my back. It is true you have the church and the press. But the people of the 19th ward are a people that are governed by saloons—not by the church—not by the press. I am as good as elected now."

Forty-five directors of the Fair were elected and the lake front seemed to be favored as the site. Joseph Medill was made one of the directors and a member of the buildings and grounds committee.

Vance Thompson paid a visit to an Iowa farm where he interviewed Kate Shelly, who, as a girl of 15 in 1881, had saved a train filled with passengers from going into a river near Moingona, Iowa. She had crawled over the broken bridge during a wild storm to get to the nearest town with the warning. Poems had been written about her and a monument had been set up in Dubuque, but she was living a life of poverty on a farm with her mother. The *Tribune* said the Chicago and Northwestern should have given her $10,000 and started a fund for her, subscribing $100.

Six thousand carpenters went on strike in Chicago on April 7. They demanded 40 cents an hour and an eight-hour day. The strike was a hard one to break and Samuel Gompers arrived in Chicago to aid the men.

The new committee lists of the city council led the *Tribune* to comment that the Irish were the "ruling race" there and that "sand-baggers, monopoly agents and franchise sellers have the best of it." Mayor Cregier was shown in a cartoon of April 13 as a Jekyll and Hyde mayor, on one side

teaching a banner Sunday school class and on the other in smiling, whispered conference with a diamond-spangled boodle alderman.

There were 200 persons in Chicago, it was estimated, who had fortunes of more than a million dollars. Among these were Marshall Field, $25,000,000; Philip D. Armour, $25,000,000; George M. Pullman, $15,000,000; Potter Palmer, $10,000,000; Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, $10,000,000.

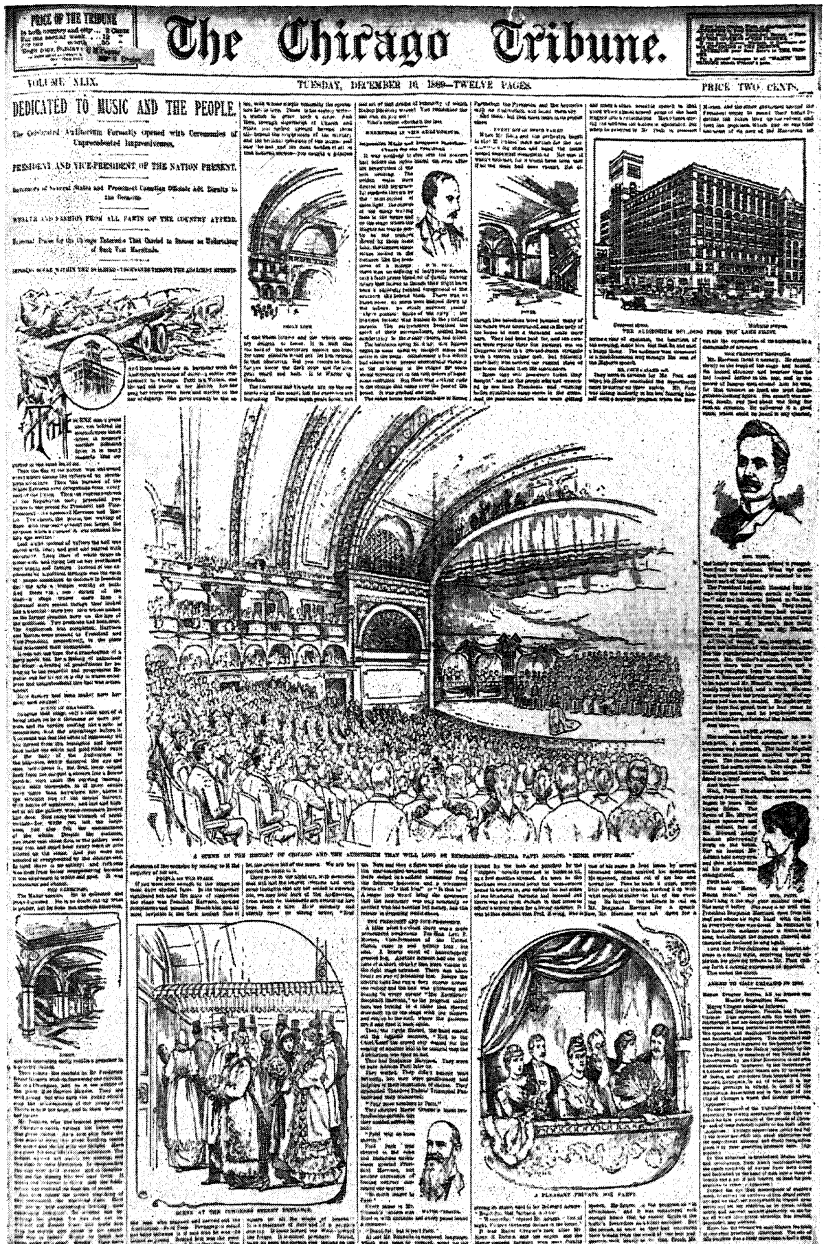
The *Tribune* became more and more displeased with the McKinley tariff bill and predicted the voters would chastise its sponsors in November.

The Senate passed the Fair bill late in April, with thirteen Southerners voting against it. The President then signed the bill and it was up to Chicago to harmonize its labor and political troubles and put its wealth and energy at work in this direction.

Chapter Thirteen

WHY BOLT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY?

CHICAGO's first tremendous spurt of energy in getting the prize of the World's Columbian Exposition was followed by a period of bickering and indecision, delays and political jockeying. Little was accomplished toward effective organization during the latter half of 1890, and the question of the site, which was to have such an effect on real estate and transportation, left many sore spots to be healed. The *Tribune* warned in September against procrastination and the danger of selfish interests wrecking the Fair.


PRICE OF THE TRIBUNE

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XLIX. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1889.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DEDICATED TO MUSIC AND THE PEOPLE.

The Auditorium Auditorium Formally Opened with Ceremonies of Unprecedented Impressiveness.

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE NATION PRESENT.

Governors of Several States and Prominent Canadian Officials Add Zests to the Occasion.

WEALTH AND FASHION FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY ATTEND.

Special Poem for the Chicago Tribune That Ended in Rescue on Undertaking of Rock Yet Mortifieth.

A SCENE IN THE HISTORY OF CHICAGO AND THE AUDITORIUM THAT WILL LONG BE REMEMBERED—ADELINA PATTI SINGING "HOME, SWEET HOME."

Among milestones in Chicago's cultural development none is more significant than the opening of the famous Auditorium Theatre on December 9, 1889. Recorded on the front page of the Tribune *of the following day were such events as the visit of President Benjamin Harrison, and the singing of "Home Sweet Home" by Adelina Patti during the dedicatory ceremonies.*

Underneath it all, however, the dream was working outward, and hundreds of soaring plans were submitted with which the world was to be astonished. Towers and palaces arose on paper, to be made real in the face of political and labor difficulties. Labor in Chicago came closer to its eight-hour goal, a symptom of the rising tide throughout the world.

Elections of this fall appeared to fulfill the predictions of the *Tribune*, that the Republican party would suffer from the passage of the McKinley tariff act. The Democrats took Congress and they took Chicago. Carter Harrison loomed again on the mayoralty horizon, and the city faced its World's Fair preparatory period under what the *Tribune* described as the worst administration in its history.

What would the South do about the Fair? What would the *Tribune* do about the Republican party, which had flouted its advice on the tariff? These two questions were answered with traditional *Tribune* vigor, probably by Medill.

Lyman J. Gage was made president of the Fair directorate, with Thomas B. Bryan and Potter Palmer vice-presidents. The long controversy over the Fair site began and there were underground currents that threatened at times the success of this great enterprise. Medill made no campaign in his paper over these matters, merely printing the news.

The *Tribune* took issue with Congressman Robert La Follette of Wisconsin in May over the McKinley tariff bill. La Follette said this bill would give farmers a market for 75 million dollars worth of produce now taken from abroad.

Arbitration was sought in the carpenters' strike and the *Tribune* advised the workers that if they demanded decrease of hours and increases of wages they must expect friction and the employment of non-union labor. This non-union labor, it was stated, must be protected by the city and by the state in its right to work.

Ten thousand workers were in line for the Labor Day parade. It was a good natured demonstration. Similar demon-

strations were held in many parts of the world, the eight-hour day being the goal everywhere. Gladstone said in a letter that "there may come a time when labor will prove too strong for capital and will use its strength unjustly, but capital will surely hold its own."

The carpenters finally got the eight-hour day and time and a half wages for overtime. An arbitration board gave them 35 cents an hour until August 1 and 37½ cents thereafter.

The *Nashville American,* commenting on the exposition, said the South would go to Chicago, although they had hoped for a better guarantee of fair play. Speaking of the *Tribune,* this paper said: "Instead of, like Cato, cherishing a hatred against a foreign foe, this Tribune lets go the volume of its hatred and malevolence against a common blood, a common code of customs, a common civilization."

"This gush of bilious literature may relieve the editor of The American," said the *Tribune* in reply. "It certainly does not trouble THE TRIBUNE. It has listened to worse with equal unconcern. It expects it to last until natural death or whiskey removes the last Bourbon fossil. There is no reason why the editor of the Nashville paper should lift up his voice and rave against THE TRIBUNE. It is treading on the toes of no Tennessean. The wisest thing for him to do is to take some of the ice which he uses in his favorite tipple and place it on his fevered brain till it cools. He should also in 1893 come to this city with the army of Tenneseeans who will come. He will be welcomed with the others, will be shown the sights of a great, progressive city, and will return home with more new and useful ideas in his head than he ever had before in the whole course of his life. It may result in his emancipation from the gall of old pro-slavery bitterness and the bond of the Lost Cause iniquity. So mote it be."

A cartoon of William McKinley, with his arms around a

farmer, and at the same time stabbing him in the back, was printed on May 8.

The Kate Shelly fund had reached $917.05 and a *Tribune* reporter journeyed to Moingona, Iowa, to present her with a check. She wept and paid off a mortgage on the old home and had $657.86 left. It was the first check she had ever seen. Among the results were that a chewing gum was named after her and she received many proposals of marriage.

There were many ideas about the Fair. One man wanted to put it all underground, with a glass roof covering hundreds of acres. Dr. Charles H. Beard wrote a letter to the *Tribune* urging the use of Jackson Park. The use of the lake front from Madison Street south was recommended by the building and grounds committee, of which Mayor Cregier was chairman. The committee, however, was divided on the question.

Nora Marks wrote a story on May 18 about the work of two women, Jane Addams and Ellen Starr. They had taken an old house at 335 South Halsted Street and had made neighbors of the Italians and other immigrant groups in the vicinity. It was a project like that of Toynbee Hall in London, a great experiment, greater than any charity, Miss Marks wrote.

An effort to reduce the cost of medical service was made during May. The Chicago Medical Society, which disapproved of advertising by doctors, also disapproved of this scheme, which was to cost the customer $12 a year. The *Tribune* defended the plan.

The McKinley tariff bill passed the House with only two Republicans voting against it. A Chicago Columbus Tower, 1,500 feet high, and containing among other things a hotel of 4,000 rooms, the largest in the world, was proposed as one attraction of the Fair. The *Tribune* printed a three-column picture of this tower.

Questioned by the *Galveston News* and other papers "short on brains and long on ears," as to why the *Tribune*

did not bolt the Republican party on the tariff issue, the *Tribune* replied:

"During the 43 years of life of this paper it has been a steadfast supporter of the Nation and the Union idea and will continue to be so, at least as long as its old editors are above ground. Who then but an idiot would expect it to bolt the Republican Party on a dispute regarding an economic question and support the candidate of the State supremacy organization? Who but a fool would think the duty on pig iron, or tin, or crockery of more importance than the question as to which of the two vital schools of thought shall rule the destinies of the American Republic?"

Baptists held a celebration at the Auditorium on May 29 over the prospects for the new University of Chicago. John D. Rockefeller had given them $600,000 if they would raise $400,000 more, and this had been done and exceeded by $200,000. Marshall Field had given a $100,000 site on the south side of the Midway Plaisance connecting two south side parks.

The gambling situation was given a touch of humor on June 1, when a Heaton cartoon appeared in the *Tribune* showing Mayor Cregier, fast asleep, with his feet on his desk and cobwebs about his head. In the offing "Mayor Victor F. Lawson" and "Superintendent Frank W. Reilly of the Police Department" (publisher and managing editor, respectively, of the *Chicago Daily News*) were smashing up gambling dens. They were proceeding, according to "Chief Reilly" under Section 38 of the Revised Statutes. The new "mayor" said there were 20 large public gambling houses in operation and that one at 135 Clark Street, owned by George Hankins, Mike McDonald and Harry Romaine, had been raided. The *Tribune* enjoyed this because they had warned against the Cregier alliance with gamblers, and the *News* had supported him for mayor. Now the *News* repented with a vengeance, but like all storms of this kind it blew over and the

gamblers resumed business. Marshall Field and a committee of citizens visited the real mayor and asked him to enforce the gambling ordinance, but Cregier said there wasn't any gambling and then proceeded to issue an order against it. Such was and is Chicago politics.

Chauncey Depew was a guest of Chicago as a New York commissioner for the Fair. He said New York would aid with her sympathy and wealth. The City of Chicago decided to contribute $5,000,000 to the Fair. The first resolution was for $7,000,000 but the *Tribune* said this was wanted by "the bummers" in the city council to provide two millions extra to "take care of the boys in unnecessary jobs." Governor Fifer called an extra session of the legislature for July 23 to amend the constitution to permit Chicago to increase its bonded debt by five millions, and to enable the World's Fair to use the Chicago parks.

The lake front south of Monroe Street was chosen as a Fair site by the buildings and grounds committee on July 21. Opposition to this developed at once and there were difficulties over filling in enough land and the rights of the Illinois Central Railroad. The national commissioners to the Fair arrived in Chicago and were taken on a tour of sites. They were hostile to the lake front site, but the directors voted for it anyway. A strained feeling arose between the national commissioners and the Chicago directors, which was to last for months. Medill was one of those opposing the lake front site.

Through The Santa Clara Wheat, a romance of California, written for the *Tribune* by Bret Harte, was printed in the Sunday issue of July 22.

Jackson Park was chosen as the main site of the Fair, with the lake front to be used as available, at a meeting of the directors on July 2. There was still much dissatisfaction with this choice, particularly on the part of west siders.

Rudyard Kipling, in a letter to a friend in India, gave his

impressions of Chicago, according to a London story of July 7. "I have struck a city—a real city," he was quoted, "and they call it Chicago. I urgently desire never to see it again. It is inhabited by savages. Its water is the water of the sewers and its air is dirt. I spent two hours in the huge wilderness, sauntering through miles of those terrible streets, and jostling some few hundred thousand of these terrible people, who talked through their noses."

Chicago went ahead of Philadelphia in the 1890 census, making her the second city. The population was 1,101,263.

Carter Harrison set out to capture the Democratic nomination for mayor. The *Tribune*, while advising him to stay out, still seemed to prefer him to Cregier. Of the Cregier administration the *Tribune* said: "Not in the history of Chicago has there been a more worthless, inefficient administration. The municipal service is demoralized. It will take heroic efforts to reform it next spring." Harrison was out West, writing of the wonders of the Yellowstone in the *Tribune*.

Secretary Blaine's efforts to woo the Latin American republics with reciprocal trade treaties received the support of the *Tribune*.

John M. Palmer's ambition to go to the United States Senate was opposed by the *Tribune*. Palmer said he was for tariff reform and the *Tribune* was for tariff reform but was against all friends of tariff reform. The *Tribune* said it was against the Mills tariff bill, as it was a reform in the interests of the Solid South.

Robert Laird Collyer, former pastor of the Church of the Messiah, died in New Jersey. He had been active on the Relief and Aid Society after the great fire and had written a book on it with Sidney Gay of the *Tribune* staff.

Ed Corrigan's west side racing track was raided by the police late in July. Corrigan got an injunction against the mayor and the police to prohibit them from stopping pool selling at the track. He said the raid had been made because

the gamblers of Chicago contributed a certain percentage of their profits to Mayor Cregier, Superintendent of Police Frederick H. Marsh and other persons for police protection. Chicagoans should blush with shame, the *Tribune* said, to think that such charges could be made. Whether true or not, it was stated "the administration is a mere puppet and tool of a handful of gamblers."

A *Tribune* writer, possibly Medill, who had heard Lincoln's "House Divided" speech at Springfield on June 17, 1858, wrote of Lincoln's attitude toward slavery, from the time he went to New Orleans on a flat boat to the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln, he said, was always looking for the extinction of slavery in a legal and constitutional manner, and his fame could not be detracted from.

Japan was under its first parliamentary government and the *Tribune* said that "the bigoted Chinese may be compelled to give up their conservatism and adapt themselves to Western civilization, as Japan had done."

Emile Zola was interviewed by a *Tribune* correspondent as he walked along the banks of the Seine. "Humanity," he said, "wants that which science cannot give. It cries in anguish for something human, something which appeals to its human instincts, its loves and fears, its joys and sorrows, its hopes and its despairs, its impulses and its passions. The clubs of 1848 were one outcome of this universal longing for an indefinite blessing. Socialism is another.

"As to the Kreutzer Sonata [a novel by Tolstoi which had been barred from the mails in the United States] — that book is the cry of the nation, of the heart of the nation, against the head, whose cold reasonings are not in sympathy with its human instincts and impulses. . . . It seems as if the world had lived too long, and will be forced to retrograde to the middle ages with their mysticism, which was religion, and their Catholicism, which was more than a religion, being part and parcel of their existence."

The *Tribune* offered prizes for articles on current topics, printing them as the work of *Tribune* amateur editorial writers.

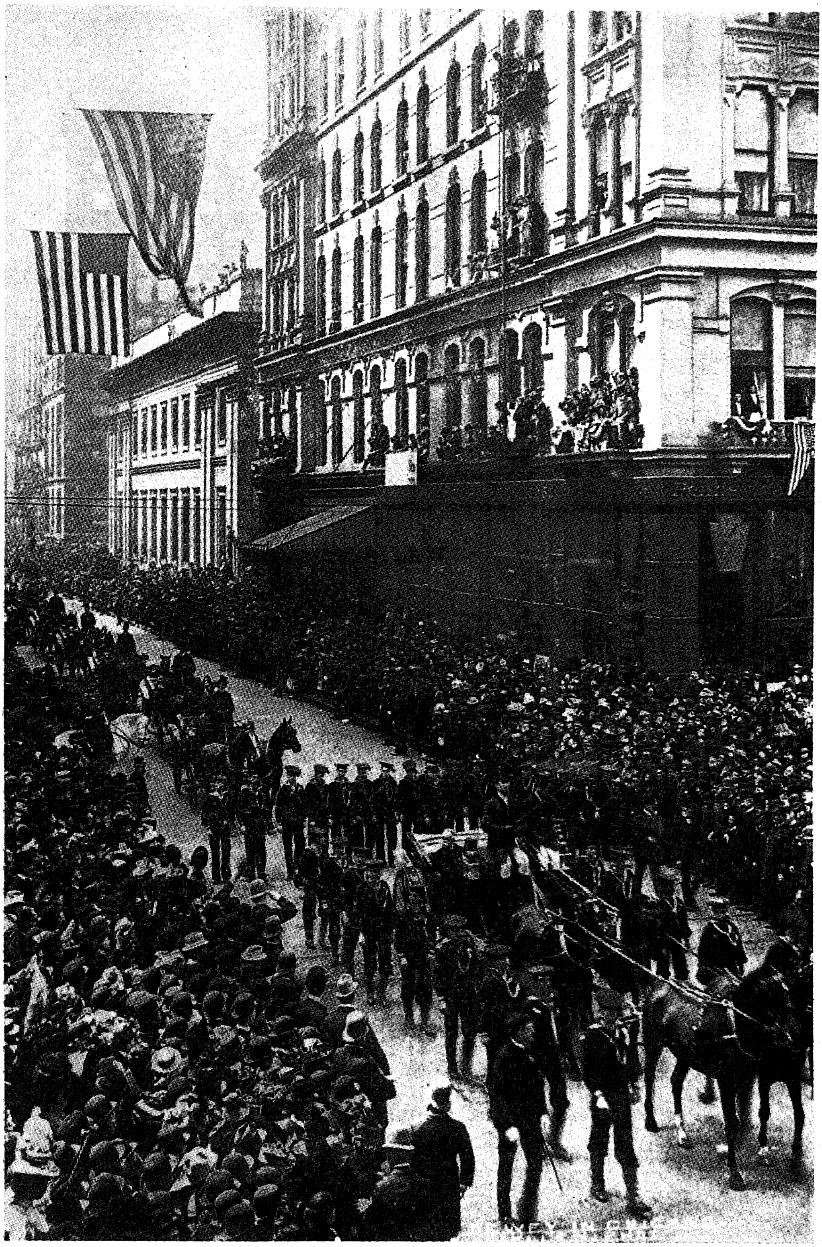
A mass meeting was held at the First Baptist Church on September 1 in protest against opening the Fair on Sundays. The *Tribune* said on September 7 that Chicago was becoming an object of derision because of failure to act on the Fair site and also failure to raise the second five millions. It spoke of procrastinating members of the Fair directorate, men with the viewpoint of the selfish trader or speculator. "This great international exposition must not be wrecked," it was stated, "on account of the inability of some men to see beyond their noses and whose horizons are bounded by their personal interests."

Thomas B. Bryan, second vice-president, resigned soon after this but later withdrew his resignation. Abraham Gottlieb was the consulting engineer of the Fair directors, Frederick Law Olmstead the consulting landscape gardener, and Daniel H. Burnham and John W. Root the consulting architects.

On September 9 the *Tribune* said that a story in an evening paper that negotiations had been going on for several weeks between Colonel J. S. Clarkson and Joseph Medill, at Bar Harbor for the purchase of Medill's interest in the *Tribune* was "wholly destitute of truth," and that "his interest is not for sale and nobody has proposed to buy it."

On the reciprocity question the *Tribune* said that it was for reciprocity with non-competing countries, such as Brazil, but was not in favor of reciprocity with England in steel and woolens, because that would put our labor at the mercy of cheaper English labor.

General Palmer was campaigning along the Ohio River, in the quaint Elizabethtown section, accompanied by John Corwin of the *Tribune*, a political writer and legislative correspondent of the paper for many years, who combined political



Escorted by an honor guard of sailors, Admiral Dewey, the hero of Manila Bay, is welcomed by Chicago in a mammoth parade on May 3, 1900. At right of picture (r. to l.) are two famous buildings no longer in existence—the Grand Pacific Hotel, and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

(Courtesy Chicago Historical Society)

acumen with a rare ability as a descriptive writer. The *Tribune* poked fun at "Old Man" Palmer and said he ought to be snoozing on his front porch at home, that his political day was over.

John D. Rockefeller gave the new University of Chicago another million dollars, it was announced on September 19, and Professor William Rainey Harper, Hebrew scholar of Yale University, was to be the president of the institution. "A soul has been found even in the Standard Oil octopus," the *Tribune* said.

A story of historical importance, telling of a little known chapter of Lincoln's life in Indiana as a boy, was printed on September 19. His old haunts in Troy and Lincoln City were visited and talks reported with those who remembered "Young Abe."

Washington Park was added to the Fair site, giving it 1,000 acres of the city's front parlor.

The first move to get the Haymarket Anarchists out of prison was reported on September 25, when a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* was filed for Michael Schwab, before Judge Gresham. It was alleged that Schwab was being unlawfully held, as he was a German subject.

A *Tribune* expedition, consisting of a reporter, a photographer and a thin boy who drove a sorrel mare, went over the site of the Fair and described the woodland scene.

Frank Lawler, political opponent of Mayor Cregier, was nominated for Sheriff of Cook County and the *Tribune* political writer said this meant that Carter Harrison would be nominated for mayor in the spring. James H. Gilbert was Lawler's opponent, who received *Tribune* support as a "good and useful man."

Mrs. Potter Palmer was to preside at the board of lady managers of the Fair, it was announced on October 1. Thirty thousand new buildings had been erected in Chicago since Congress had voted to have the Fair here. This was also a

period of real estate boom in such suburbs as Downers Grove, Edison Park, and Glen Ellyn.

The population of the United States under the 1890 census was 62,480,540. The cornerstone of the National WCTU temple at La Salle and Monroe Streets was laid by Frances Willard, who said that saloons must go.

> *List for the tread of many feet,*
> *From home and playground, farm and street,*
> *They talk like tongues, their words we know;*
> *Saloons, saloons, saloons, must go.*

Carter Harrison was there waving his sombrero, although the saloon vote had always been a part of his political strength as a "liberal." The *Tribune* printed pictures and stories of the "dives and groggeries" owned by the Lawler brothers, Frank, Joe, and Mike.

Gilbert was victorious in the November election, winning by 1,400 votes as a result of his county support. The city itself went Democratic. The Republican state ticket was elected, which meant, according to the *Tribune,* that Palmer must stay at home. The South was still solid and Democrats took control of the next Congress. Chicago voted five millions in bonds for the Fair.

Congressman Joe Cannon was "in the soup," the political writer in Bloomington reported. He had been defeated for re-election. The *Tribune* said that this was because he did not listen to its advice and vote against the unnecessary increase of duties under the McKinley bill and for the Blaine reciprocity measures. "He is a valuable man and will be re-elected if he follows THE TRIBUNE advice instead of that of the East." The only way the Republicans could retrieve their defeat, the *Tribune* said, was to repeal the McKinley bill, particularly the duties on woolens, linens, glass, and tinplate.

The cornerstone of the Masonic Temple was laid on No-

vember 4. On November 12 Theodore Thomas (founder and conductor of the orchestra now named the Chicago Symphony Orchestra) got a guarantee of $50,000 for the next three years in Chicago. The *Tribune* reminded the Fair directors that Uncle Sam was the Barnum of the show and they had better keep on good terms with the national commissioners.

The art of advertising was explained in an article on November 23. In 1876, it was stated, display advertisements were at the most half a column long and three columns wide. Now the merchants were vying with each other in taking full pages of advertising. This was a situation to the *Tribune's* liking. Want ads were now running from 42 to 77 columns in the Sunday edition.

Major McKinley, author of the famous tariff bill, had also been defeated for re-election to Congress, it developed in later returns. The *Tribune* said that if his tariff bill was not defeated he would never go back to Congress, never be governor of Ohio, "never have another chance to play anywhere the part of a party wrecker."

Medill wrote to Senator Cullom on November 25, 1890, urging the repeal of the McKinley tariff bill.

"I do not consider a presidential nomination for any man worth a nickel on the issue of standing by the McKinley bill," he said. "The fate of General Scott in '52 surely awaits him."

The President in his annual message protested against the injustice of minority rule in the South and recommended the amendment of the federal election law to make it effective. This was called the new "force bill."

The *Tribune* said on December 2 that American manufacturers had been depressed rather than stimulated by the McKinley bill, that McKinley had proved a false prophet, and that "nothing he says should be trusted."

The Indians were on the warpath in North Dakota. Sitting

Bull was shot and killed by Federal Indian police at Standing Rock, North Dakota, while resisting arrest.

The South Side elevated railroad was well under way and the Thirty-Fifth Street Station was dedicated on December 13.

The *Tribune* interviewed a number of artisans of various industries as to what they wanted and what they believed in. The composite picture showed a leaning toward Socialism, but with legislation the proper channel to get reforms.

President Harrison made Chicago a Christmas present of a World's Fair proclamation, inviting all nations to participate. The time had now come for Chicago to go to work.

Chapter Fourteen

DR. KEELEY'S GOLD CURE

THE *Tribune* of 1891 reflected the florescence of Chicago's intellectual and artistic life as the World's Fair period drew nearer. The new University of Chicago was getting ready to break ground and march forward with the Fair. The Art Institute became a definite project. Joseph Jefferson came to the Chicago stage. Rudyard Kipling, Robert Louis Stevenson, and Sir Edwin Arnold were among the distinguished writers whose works appeared in the *Tribune*.

Underneath this manifestation of a successful capitalism there was a menacing note of a labor-farmer alliance in politics, which brought political defeat to the *Tribune* at Springfield. A distinctly socialistic labor leadership at the same time threatened the success of the Fair, with its wage demands.

In Washington the final failure of the old Republican Radical policy toward the South was marked by a failure of a new "force bill." There was a brighter note in Chicago, where the *Tribune's* old political enemies, Mayor Cregier and Carter Harrison, went down to defeat before a Republican ticket.

The *Tribune* expanded its news bureaus during the early part of the year to include five cities.

Chicago business had been wonderfully advanced by the prospect of the World's Fair even in 1890, it was shown by the *Tribune's* annual review of January 1, 1891. Prices had increased and the farm crops, for which Chicago was the center of trade, were the largest ever gathered. The total trade was one billion, 380 millions, an increase of 17 per cent.

Mayor Cregier was seeking a second term and the *Tribune* said this was a menace to the city and must be met by strong organization.

W. M. Glenn, *Tribune* reporter, was sent to Carrollton, Mississippi, on January 2 to investigate the killing of a young Republican postmaster. He was instructed, the *Tribune* said, not to manufacture any sensation, just report the truth. He got the story of a political murder, put it on the wire and found himself in danger of his own life. He was arrested at Winona, Mississippi, on the charge of having driven a horse to death. Money and a lawyer were sent to his aid and the *Tribune* asked Governor Fifer to intercede for fair play, and also instructed its Washington correspondent, C. M. Pepper, to call the attention of Mississippi Representatives and Senators to the case. The result was that the United States Marshal of the district went to Glenn's aid. Glenn was fined for the horse episode and put on a train for Grenada, where he got another train which took him to the North and safety. The next day he wrote the story of his harrowing experiences.

The *Tribune* had forbidden its carriers to present New Year's greetings at the doors of customers, where they would wait hopefully for a dime or a quarter, and found that some

of the boys did not obey. They threatened to fire all those who were exposed.

A page of *Tribune* history was printed on January 3, with a picture of the Evans Block in 1852, then the home of the paper, now the site of the Ashland Block. This block had been built by John Evans, for whom Evanston was named. He had become territorial governor of Colorado and was still living in Denver. He was interviewed by a correspondent for the purposes of this history and told of the old days. He said he had once been offered a third interest in the *Tribune* for $30,000 but did not like the investment. Stories were printed of the other occupants of the building at that time.

The sudden death of John W. Root, World's Fair architect, was announced on January 16. He had been visiting the Fair site with eastern architects and had contracted a chill which led to his death. This seemed like an irreparable blow at first, as he had general supervision of all the work, which now was taken over by his partner, Daniel Burnham.

"Uncle Dick" Oglesby was nominated by the Republicans for United States Senator and another deadlock began at Springfield, with John M. Palmer holding 101 votes and Oglesby 100.

The Federal Elections bill, which would put federal officials in charge of elections in the South where congressional candidates were concerned, was under debate in Washington. Correspondent T. C. Crawford wrote that such a bill, while justified, would probably work a good deal of harm and was not practicable. The Bourbons in the Senate began to filibuster and said they would talk until spring to defeat this measure. The *Tribune* saw no reason why the bill should not be passed. "Since it is right it should become a law," it was stated on January 22, "even though it will worry and plague grieviously Democrats both North and South."

The *Tribune* admitted that white people, where Negroes were in the majority, would not submit to be governed by

them. The suggestion of the *London Times*, that the American states send out their black men to colonize the new Africa opened up by the Stanley expedition, was considered a good one by the *Tribune*.

Rudyard Kipling wrote a story about salmon fishing in Oregon which was printed on January 25. Republicans joined with Democrats in Washington to sidetrack the elections bill, which became a dead issue.

An illustration of the *Tribune* office in Springfield, "two commodious rooms in the Leland Hotel," was printed on January 31. The correspondents, it was said, kept "business hours from dusk until midnight." They were shown busily at work. The paper now had bureaus in New York, Washington, Boston, Milwaukee and Cincinnati.

Robert Louis Stevenson wrote of his new home on the Marquesas Islands in the South Seas, in an illustrated *Sunday Tribune* story of February 1. "If more days are granted me," he wrote, "they shall be passed here where I have found life most pleasant and man most interesting. The axes of my black boys are already clearing the foundations of my new house, and I must learn to address readers from the uttermost parts of the sea."

Theodore Roosevelt, in writing a sketch of New York for the *Historic Towns* series said that he wanted to stress the necessity "for a feeling of broad, radical and intense Americanism if good work is to be done in any direction."

It looked as though the legislature would not be able to elect a United States Senator as February opened. John M. Palmer came under *Tribune* attack again. The *Times* pointed out that the *Tribune* had praised him as a good governor, when he was a Republican in 1871, and said this was the same man. The *Tribune* said he was not the same man, that "the black poison of Calhounism and state supremacy had been at his heart's core all the time," and had come out when he objected to the troops under General Sherman taking

charge of Chicago at the time of the great fire. General Palmer had had a row with Sherman before Atlanta, the Tribune said, and had ridden to the rear at the sound of the enemy's cannon.

"Sockless Jerry" Simpson, Congressman-elect from Kansas, came to the aid of Palmer at Springfield, bringing in Farmers' Alliance politics. The Farmers' Alliance, according to the *Tribune*, had "committed itself to the impracticable folly of female suffrage," and stood for fiat money and other objectionable things.

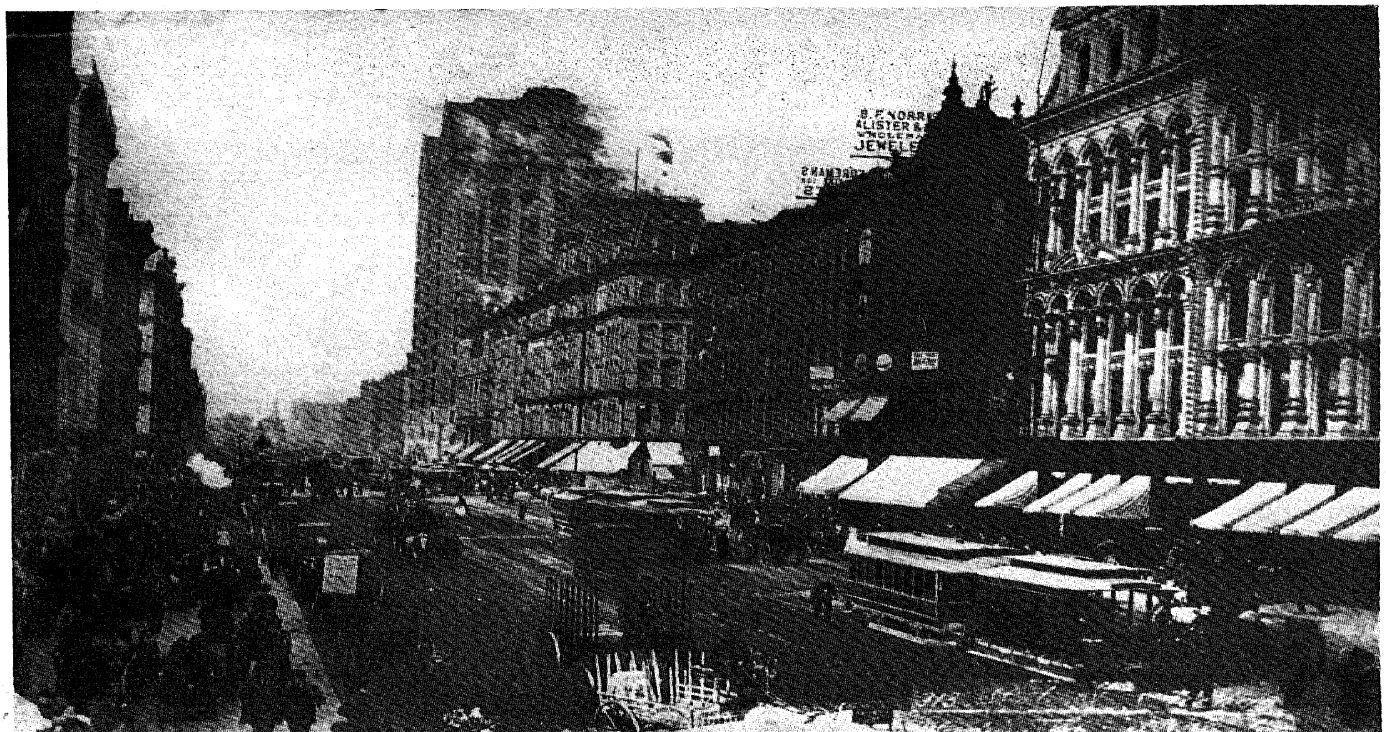
Two pages of a directory of Chicago in 1843 were printed on February 8 from the Robert Fergus Historical Series. Union labor attacked the Fair directorate as "unfair." General W. T. Sherman's death in New York was reported on February 15.

Sir Edwin Arnold's *The Light of the World*, a tragedy based on the life and death of Christ, as seen by the light of Buddhism, was printed on February 15. Its author had written it in Tokyo. Douglas Sladen wrote a companion piece, telling of Arnold's life in Japan.

The lake front was finally abandoned as a Fair site. It was all to go to Jackson Park and was to be a 17 million dollar undertaking.

Carter Harrison brought out his old stuffed eagle and took to the political platform again at Scandia Hall. Only one out of 2,000 there voted "No" when he asked them if they wanted him to be mayor again, it was reported in the *Tribune*. The Citizens' Committee and other groups, including the Sunday Rest Committee, discussed candidates for mayor.

Joseph Medill, whose interest in temperance had always been strong, and who had supported in the *Tribune* various efforts to reduce alcoholism, became interested in the Keeley Institute at Dwight, Illinois, started in 1879 by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, a graduate of Rush Medical College, former army doctor and later a country practitioner. He had been pro-



State Street, Chicago's famous shopping thoroughfare, looking north from Madison Street, as it appeared in 1890. Cable cars were then the most up-to-date form of street transportation. The tallest building seen is the Masonic Temple long famous as a landmark of Chicago's Loop.

(Courtesy Chicago Historical Society)

claiming for eleven years that drunkenness was a disease and that he had found the chemical cure. In February of this year the *Tribune* had sent a reporter to Dwight to make an investigation. His report was favorable. Several cases of apparently hopeless alcoholism were sent to Dwight by a Chicago physician, a friend of Medill, and returned apparently cured. Another reporter was sent down and finally, late in February, the *Tribune* commended the institution editorially and urged that it be tested by physicians.

Dr. Keeley wrote to the *Tribune* on March 1:

"For eleven years I have walked the treadmill of duty, upheld and uplifted by one idea—that of breaking upon the world a new scientific principle; one that might be of more value to wretched, suffering humanity than any thus far discovered since the days of Christ.

"For myself, I have sought no glory in my discovery and could well thrive upon its absence; but when I think of the thousands of towns and villages, the hundreds of thousands of households in which the Tribune is an authority second only to the Bible, I appreciate perhaps as well as no one else can the hopes confirmed, the doubts dispelled, questions allayed in many anxious hearts all over this great continent by your words of commendation. Hence it is helpful to know that from the pressure of business cares, the arduous and continuous trials of a full newspaper life, there is at least one man who finds time to turn aside and lend his voice and influence to the saving of his unfortunate fellow-men. May God be with you now and in the future."

Another special *Tribune* correspondent was sent to Dwight during March and comment was printed from doctors and those who had taken the cure, all of a favorable nature. There were seven Keeley institutes in the United States at this time, and testimonials on the care came in from many parts of the country. Commenting on these on March 20 the *Tribune* said:

"THE TRIBUNE has given no opinion as to the merits of the case, but is anxious to get at the bottom facts of the mystery, believing it to be one of the most important topics that can engage the attention of intelligent men and women, and especially those of them who ardently wish to see dipsomania and the opium habit disappear. But assuming it to be true that these are diseases and that the chloride of gold remedy is a specific remedy for the curing of the disorder and restoring the appetite to its healthy condition, placing the taste for liquor and opium entirely under the will, is it not the bounden duty of the health department and of the medical faculty to take cognizance of this alleged specific? And should not the system of treatment be tested at the Washingtonian Home for the purpose of finding out what virtue it possesses? "

Testimonial letters continued to pour in and the *Tribune* felt constrained to say on March 29 that this was not advertising and that Dr. Keeley had nothing to do with the publication of the comment.

"THE TRIBUNE had heard for some years that there was a physician at Dwight who made a specialty of treating dipsomania and professed to cure it, but THE TRIBUNE gave the subject no particular attention because others had claimed to do the same and all had failed. When, however, it learned from a regular physician in good standing in this city that he had sent of his patients ten or twelve apparently hopeless cases to Dwight for treatment, and that they had been permanently restored to health, reason and sobriety, and that none had lapsed into their old course of debauchery, THE TRIBUNE sent a competent reporter to Dwight to investigate the facts. The first report was general but favorable in character, but subsequently became more specific and contained statistics of convincing character. Then the letters and other matter began. That already printed would make a volume, and not a line of advertisement, but the result of

THE TRIBUNE'S own investigations. Physicians should test it and the board of health should test it at the Washingtonian Home, where treatment has only been a bracing up of drunkards, with speedy relapse."

Carter Harrison was out in the open for mayor and said "all the newspaper liars in Chicago" could not hold him back. He had been for the west side as a Fair site and said he would now sell his stock for 50 cents on the dollar. The *Tribune* approved his fight on Cregier and said that if he were elected it would at least be an improvement over the present mayor.

An eastern branch office of the *Tribune* was established in the *New York Times* building with Thomas H. Evans in charge.

Hempstead Washburne was the candidate for the Republican nomination for mayor, with Elmer Washburn nominated by the Citizens' Committee. Hempstead Washburne was the winner in the Republican city convention on May 13. John M. Palmer and his faithful 101 votes triumphed at last at Springfield. Two farmer legislators came over to him, probably as a result of his Farmers' Alliance support, and he was elected Senator on March 11.

The Hamilton Club, organized at a banquet at the Auditorium Hotel, became the new Republican social center. On the local situation the *Tribune* said that if there was wisdom in the councils of the party the nominees of the Republican city convention would be elected and "the shameless old man who has given Chicago the most disgraceful administration in its history will be relegated to the obscurity which is safest for the public."

Ballington Booth and his pretty wife, Maud, wrote stories on their slumming trip "In Darkest New York." Professor William Rainey Harper in New York talked of his plans for the new University of Chicago. It now had a site and three million dollars, with more money promised. "The time

has come," he said, "for experiment in certain lines of educational work. Everything should be studied that is worthy of the attention of man. There are only two things to be respected—God and truth." He was seeking the best teachers, he said, and planned for a "broad and Christian university." Carter Harrison accepted the nomination of the Personal Rights League for mayor.

The Art Institute was to be built on the lake front, it was announced, with the aid of the Fair directors. The sum of $700,000 had been guaranteed. George Vanderbilt was building a ten million dollar castle in North Carolina.

The Democrats in city convention nominated Mayor Cregier after a hard fight. The Harrison men bolted and another convention made up of Germans, Bohemians, Poles and ex-office holders, according to the *Tribune*, nominated Harrison. The Tribune called it a contest between a "Stuffed Eagle and a Dead Duck." Thomas Morgan was named as the Socialist and labor candidate for mayor. The *Tribune* advised the "cranks" who supported Elmer Washburn to drop him and support Hempstead Washburne.

Joseph Jefferson, in Richard Brinsley Sheridan's *The Rivals*, opened a new and magnificent McVicker's theatre.

The *Times* said the *Tribune* was now supporting Harrison and the *Tribune* said it was only giving him fair play. "Men of all parties have to turn to this paper for the news. Supporting and working for Washburne, it believes in showing fair play to all and letting the people know what they say, so they can base their judgment on the facts."

Elmer Washburn won a close election in April, with a plurality of 369. Cregier ran ahead of Harrison. There was a much improved council, the *Tribune* said. R. W. McClaughrey, it was announced, was to be the new chief of police. The *Tribune* aided in an effort to uncover vote frauds in the election.

Lyman J. Gage had resigned as president of the Fair direc-

torate and William T. Baker, president of the Board of Trade, was chosen in his place.

Carter Harrison, Frank Lawler and others started out to "purify" their party with the organization of The Chicago Democracy. They had such aides as Robert Emmet Burke and James Aloysius Quinn.

Eight-hour labor and more pay was the theme of a mass meeting of 10,000 on the lake front on Labor Day. The eight-hour movement had been started in this same place on May 1, 1866. The international character and world-wide unity of the labor movement was emphasized in the resolutions adopted. It was also stated in these resolutions that the conditions under which the World's Fair work was being done at Jackson Park were a "local and national disgrace."

"We suggest to the national commission," it was stated, "that it reserve the choicest bit of morass or swamp, filled with starving laborers, leaking tents and coarse food, for a central exhibit to serve as an object lesson to our millions of visitors of the logical application of 'business principles' by which not only the foundation of the World's Fair but its choicest and rarest exhibits that catch the eye and cast the glamor of civilization over the inhumanity of our industrial and social system, were produced." This incoherent paragraph was the work of Thomas J. Morgan, recent candidate for mayor on the Socialist ticket, who was chairman of the meeting.

The Labor Day parade was socialist in character, the *Tribune* said, with 3,000 from the Central Labor Union in line, singing the *Marseillaise*. The *Tribune* said the eight-hour day, to be successful, must be adopted in all countries of competing labor, and even then the question to be decided was whether fewer hours of work would produce less and thereby raise the cost of living to the workers.

Five of the chief labor unions at work at the Fair were refused a minimum wage agreement by the directors. The di-

rectors had consented to an eight-hour day and a board of arbitration, but that was as far as they would go. The *Tribune* backed up the decision of the directors, saying that they were trustees of the people's money and could not do what other firms in business were not asked to do. Such an experiment would work harm to the Fair, it was argued, by getting less for the money at disposal. The question came up two weeks later and the directors again refused the minimum scale, saying they could not force their contractors to pay it.

An 8,000-word lecture by Dr. Keeley on the pathology of alcoholism was printed in the Saturday supplement of May 16.

An historical love story, *The Secret of The Big Rock*, written by Carter Harrison, was reviewed on May 22. It was to be published with his letters on *A Summer's Outing*, which the *Tribune* had printed.

Plans announced for the new University of Chicago were that the ground was to be broken in July and the University was to open October 12, 1892, at the time of the formal dedication of the Fair.

Alex C. Kenealy was assigned by the *Tribune* as a special correspondent to sail with Lieutenant Robert E. Peary's Arctic expedition, which was to leave New York on June 5. A scientific expedition led by Professor Angelo Heilprin of the Academy of National Sciences at Philadelphia was to go with him. A story of the proposed trip, illustrated with maps, was printed on May 24.

Another *Tribune* correspondent set out for a summer's trip on a raft down the Mississippi, writing stories by the way, describing a mode of life reminiscent of *Tom Sawyer* and *Huckleberry Finn.* Jeannette L. Gilder wrote of outdoor life in Paris. Oliver Wendell Holmes was interviewed in front of his fireplace in his Boston home.

The *Tribune* supported a non-partisan judicial ticket for

the June election, headed by Judge Murray F. Tuley, Democrat.

Edison was reported as working on a "kinetograph," an instrument by which light and sound were united, producing music or speech and a picture of the player or speaker.

The New York papers, the *Tribune* said on May 29, were still unreconciled to the holding of the Fair in Chicago and showed it by bitter attacks on the enterprise. "Chief among these newspaper sinners is The Times, which has sent a man here to malign the Fair, or directed its local correspondent to do so. The latest story is that the Fair is to be used to boom Blaine's stock, in connection with a commission to be sent abroad to work up interest in the Fair. The Times story says they will use diplomatic and consular agents of the government to do this work—to glorify Blaine abroad."

The *Times* story gave the following as an example: "Robert T. Lincoln, minister to England, declined to do anything on the plea of insufficient clerical help. For this reason one of the attaches of the legation, R. S. McCormick, was appointed resident agent of the Fair in London, at a salary of $4,000. Mr. McCormick's appointment can hardly be reconciled with Mr. Lincoln's statement."

The *Tribune* commented: "It is intimated that a number of consular and diplomatic officers will be engaged to work for the Fair and paid extra salaries therefor. So far as Mr. McCormick is concerned the following dispatch, printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE, shows that he at least has no intention of holding two offices: 'Mr. Robert S. McCormick, second secretary of the United States Legation, has resigned that position and will enter upon his new duties as special commissioner to the Chicago World's Fair in the United Kingdom about the end of June.' It is about time these papers quit slandering the Fair and writing it down."

There was a commotion in the churches as the list of modern heretics grew day by day with the addition of such names

as Phillips Brooks and the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton. The *Tribune* said on May 31:

"There is a commotion all around and a shaking up of the old theologies. What is the import of it all? Are we approaching the condition mentioned in the old poem:

The church bells are ringing,
The Devil sat singing
On the stump of an old rotten tree;
The churches are in,
The creeds are out,
And the world is nigh ready for me.

"Or is it merely the foreshadowing of the time when the creeds will be brought into harmony with the advancement of thought and knowledge to the greater benefit of divine truth, which always remains the same and cannot be disturbed?"

Chapter Fifteen

THE *TRIBUNE* ACCEPTS NEW CHALLENGES

As THE last decade of the century was entered there seemed to be a tendency toward political mediocrity, with a big expansion in business, a scientific turn to education, and a definite artistic development, as a result of the money and leisure produced under the social system.

Sir Edwin Arnold, whose poems, lectures and interviews appeared in the *Tribune* in profusion, told of a Japan that

knew how to use life and leisure, but the news told of a Japan that was entering into competition with the West, and was definitely interested in the militaristic way of life. China was said to be backward, sticking to its old ways, hostile to the foreigner and to the Christian religion.

As the World's Fair approached, Chicago began to break out with a series of "biggest" things. It had the biggest flat building, the "Mecca;" the biggest electric lighting plant in prospect, and was to have the finest orchestra in the world under Theodore Thomas. The Art Institute came to the lake front, on paper at least, and the new University of Chicago began to break ground for the future. This educational feature, as seen by the *Tribune*, must be scientific, for this was what the modern world demanded.

With a presidential election approaching, the best the Republicans could do was Harrison or Blaine, and Blaine was an ill old man. Grover Cleveland was the father of a baby girl. The Australian ballot system was thought to have ushered in a new era of purity in balloting.

Weekly articles on the experiences of Keeley-cure patients continued in the *Tribune* in June. Olive Schreiner, writer of South African tales, became a Sunday contributor.

The Prince of Wales was involved in a gambling scandal, leading the *Tribune* to wonder if the English throne would be jeopardized. "English radicals and republicans," said the *Tribune* on June 7, "may ask the masses of the English people whether the successor to Queen Victoria shall be a gambler. Democracy has been making great progress of late."

The first dispatch from the *Tribune* correspondent with the Peary expedition was printed on June 12, from Cape Breton Island.

The State of Illinois appropriated $800,000 for the Fair. Jackson Park was graded and ready for building as foreign commissioners began to arrive.

John Russell Young, in writing of the coming presidential

campaign, said that the Republican canvass opened with a party at sea, that the Harrison administration had won the respect but not the enthusiasm of the party, and that what was needed was a rallying cry, a voice like that of Lincoln or Frémont. It was a time, he wrote, of mediocrity, materialism, deprecation and explanation. Cleveland was ambitious, planning for a renomination and there was danger ahead.

The Chicago Club purchased the Art Institute building at Michigan Avenue and Van Buren Street, as the Institute was to have a new lake front home.

Congressman Joe Cannon attributed his defeat for re-election to the *Tribune*. What the party needed, he said, was a cheap Republican paper that would reach the masses of the people. "The *Tribune*," he said, "does us more harm in four years than it does good." The *Tribune* replied that if Cannon had taken its advice he would still be a member of Congress.

"When he wandered outside of the Republican creed of moderate protection to make a high tariff still higher and injected into it provisions that were offensive to his party and opposed to its principles THE TRIBUNE warned him of the consequences at the polls. But he was filled with all manner of conceit and self-righteousness and went his own way, 'like an ox to the slaughter or a fool to the correction of the stocks.' He is now out of a job. What can he do better than to come here and edit the one cent evening paper he thinks the Republican party needs? Mr. Cannon is a banker and has some money. By all means let Mr. Cannon come to Chicago and enter on his editorial career and see how many years it will take him to build up a prohibitory tariff one cent paper which the farmers want."

On June 20 the report of the Great American Derby Day in Chicago was published, with three pages on the scenes at the track and the club house.

The *Tribune* began a fight in July against Senator Matt

Quay of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Republican National Committee. There could be no hope of success in 1892, the *Tribune* said, with Quayism controlling the campaign, as the political revolution of the last fall had been occasioned by this influence.

W. T. Baker, president of the Board of Trade, became the new head of the Fair directorate. A man who could preserve an unwrinkled front in that position, the *Tribune* commented, could sleep sweetly under the shadow of a boiler factory.

An undelivered lecture by Horace Greeley on Lincoln was printed on July 5. "A great deal of knowing smartness," Greeley wrote, "has been lavished on that Chicago nomination [that of Lincoln in 1860]. If A had not wanted this, or B had been satisfied with that, or C had not been offended because he had missed or been refused something else, the result would have been different, says Shallowpate. But know, O Shallowpate! that Lincoln was nominated for the sufficient reason that he could obtain more electoral votes than any of his competitors." A Napoleon or a Jackson, Greeley continued, could have crushed the rebellion in one campaign but that would have left slavery intact.

"The Republic needed," he wrote, "to be passed through chastening, purifying fires of adversity, and suffering; so these came and did their work, and the verdure of a new national life springs greenly from their ashes. Other men were helpful to the great renovation, and nobly did their part in it; yet, looking back through the lifting mists of seven eventful, tragic, trying, glorious years, I clearly discern that the one providential leader, the indispensable hero of the great drama,—faithfully reflecting even in his hesitations and seeming vacillations the sentiment of the masses—fitted by his very defects and shortcomings for the burden laid upon him, the good to be wrought out through him, was Abraham Lincoln."

It was reported on July 8 that a graduate scientific school

of the highest grade was to be established at the University of Chicago with half a million dollars from the estate of William B. Ogden, Chicago's first mayor. The university board accepted the gift and sketches of the new University buildings, by Henry Ives Cobb, the architect, were printed on July 10.

The *Tribune* found the establishment of a great scientific school an excellent idea. "The scientific era has now dawned upon the world," it commented. "This is the kind of education wanted now and this practical city and state should take a leading place in the work of supplying it to those who must take up the investigation where it is left off by the present generation." Greek roots and participles were all right for those who have leisure, the *Tribune* said, and Latin and other languages were also useful, "but science must take the lead in the years that are to come."

A dispatch from the Peary expedition on July 14 told of the whaler *Kate* in a tussle with ice off Newfoundland.

Nina Van Zandt, who had married the Anarchist, August Spies, in jail by proxy, just before his execution, came into the news again. She had married Stefano Malata, an Italian teacher, and sought from the Fair officials a commission for him to visit Italy on behalf of the Fair. She told Vice-President Thomas B. Bryan that she had married Spies at the request of his lawyers, who thought a little romance might save him, that her parents had been friends of his parents in Germany. She said she was not an Anarchist. A letter of introduction was given her, but no commission.

Women voted for the first time in the history of Illinois at a school election in San Jose. The first vote under the Australian ballot law was cast at Berlin, Illinois. Saloons were closed and there was no electioneering within one hundred feet of the polls.

Carter Harrison was said to be angling for a Farmers' Alliance nomination for President. "Sockless Jerry" Simpson

was in the South and a third party was forming. Senator Quay's resignation as a member of the Republican National Committee was reported on July 26.

Adventures of Lord Randolph Churchill (father of Winston Churchill) in South Africa and M. Quad's "corner" of poems and stories appeared in the *Sunday Tribune*. A new first-page feature was a bulletin summary of the news of the day. *Tribune* etchings, executed by staff members, was another new Sunday feature. About this time, also, the *Tribune* began to print display advertisements promoting its own Sunday paper.

It was a dull time when the *Tribune* and Henry Watterson could not find something to quarrel about. During August it was about Thomas Jefferson. The *Tribune* said that the Kentucky Nullification Resolutions of 1798 were the work of Jefferson, and that the great rebellion was a direct result of "Jefferson's pestiferous nullification doctrine," that he was the man who inspired Jeff Davis and other secessionists, just as certain European Anarchists inspired the Chicago bomb throwers. Mr. Watterson's reply was about drinking cool whiskey punch in the pleasant shade, pretty girls and fast horses, but was silent as the grave, the *Tribune* complained, in regard to these nullification resolutions.

Carter Harrison continued to be discussed as a presidential candidate, but he did not mind, as he had his eye on the World's Fair mayoralty, a distinct possibility to his mind.

The Presbyterian General Assembly had decreed that good Presbyterians should not play cards, dance or attend the theatre or opera. Now the Methodists at the annual Desplaines camp meeting frowned on bicycle riding and tennis on Sunday. The American Sabbath Union met at the Auditorium to take action to force the Sunday closing of the Fair.

A campaign for clean streets was under way and Yerkes was pictured in the *Tribune* on August 13 as a "Jack The

(Street) Ripper" of Chicago, sitting with a crown on his head on a pile of debris and before a vista of blocked streets.

Directors of the Art Institute and the Fair decided to locate a permanent institute on the lake front. It was proposed to ask Congress for five millions more for the Fair, as 12 millions only were in sight. National commissioners made a visit to the Fair site on September 6. Miss Lily Jackson, lady manager from West Virginia, drove a four horse coach beside Vice-President Bryan. Robert S. McCormick, resident agent in London, now on a visit home, was one of the most active entertainers of the commissioners.

Ten thousand marched in the Labor Day parade. The *Tribune* composing room won first prize for the best chapel in Typographical Union No. 16.

William Waldorf Astor decided to quit New York for London. "The people of this country," said the *Tribune*, "will not mourn over his departure nor will they grieve if he should decide never to return. They will feel like expediting his going and wish that several more of his kind might go with him, among them Ward McAllister and a good part of his 400."

Frances Willard said the Keeley cure was being boomed by the press because it would not stand "the bitter pill of prohibition."

The *Tribune* replied on September 22: "Let the political prohibitionists who are now working for notoriety and offices and posing before the public as reformers drop the impractical fads which possess neither grace nor cure, and who are throwing away their votes and influences, abandon their impractical partisan schemes and use their influence on the side of the Keeley cure and the grace of God. Then, indeed, may King Alcohol tremble for his satanic throne and empire."

Opie Read and Eugene Banks of the "Bichloride of Gold Club" also took issue with Miss Willard's statement. "There

are 10,000 of us who have passed from drunkenness to sobriety," Reid said. Dr. Keeley told them that God was the author of all science.

Theodore Thomas had come to Chicago to make it his permanent home and build the best orchestra in the world, it was announced on September 27. Mrs. Grover Cleveland gave birth to a baby girl in October. Edison talked of applying electricity to street railways and doing away with the cable. Electric locomotives would also come, he prophesied.

A great demonstration was held in Lincoln Park on October 7 upon the occasion of the dedication of the Grant statue.

More trouble was reported in the New York Associated Press on October 20. The *Sun* and the *New York Tribune* withdrew from that association and formed the National Press Association, with Charles A. Dana as president and W. M. Laffan as vice-president.

William Rainey Harper arrived from Europe and said work on the new University of Chicago would begin in three weeks.

Carter Harrison was about to take control of the *Times*, it was reported on October 27. He was quoted as saying that if he did the paper would be for good government and Democracy, that it would be a newspaper and not a personal organ, "not even Carter's." The *Tribune* said it would be pleased to see him with an editorial halo on his head and an editorial harp in his hand, "which would probably discourse merry and mischief-making music."

The chief effort of the *Tribune* in the November election was to defeat Lyman E. Cooley as drainage trustee. Cooley was elected, but the *Tribune* said he was now on the minority side in the board and powerless to obstruct. The Australian ballot system had helped the Republicans, the *Tribune* thought, as the entire ticket was elected in Chicago. William McKinley was elected governor of Ohio.

The copestone of the new Masonic temple was laid on November 6.

Captain George Wellington Streeter won an Appellate Court decision as to his rights on the lake front at the foot of Superior Street. He had been stranded there in 1886 and had proceeded to stay and fill in the shore so that he had new land enough for 80 lots. He and his wife, Maria, kept off interlopers with shotguns and much strong language, opposing the claims of John V. Farwell, N. K. Fairbank, the Newberry Library and others.

The *Tribune* announced that Mark Twain would write a new series of letters from abroad for its Sunday edition. The question of what is life itself was put to a number of scientists, including Edison. The conclusion of Edison was that every atom of matter was intelligent, that even stones and crystals live, and that life is indestructible.

John M. Smyth took a page in the *Tribune* on November 8 to tell of his new West Madison Street furniture store, with "the biggest show windows in the world" and 6,000 electric and gas lights. This had risen from the ashes of a fire of the previous April.

The next Republican national convention was announced for June 7 in Minneapolis.

Thanksgiving Day stories were written by members of the staff, including Gertrude E. Small, C. W. Taylor, Donald A. Latshaw, Elliott Flower, John E. Wilkie, John D. Sherman and William C. Graves. Ordinarily *Tribune* writers were anonymous. A page-1 story of a football game between Chicago and Cornell was printed on November 7.

Secretary Blaine's health had come under discussion a good deal in connection with the presidential nomination. The *Tribune* said on December 1 that he had taken a new lease of life to worry the Democrats. "They might as well admit that he will be in the saddle next summer leading the Republicans to victory."



Pages 25 to 32. **The Chicago Sunday Tribune.** PART FOUR.

JANUARY 4, 1891—THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

"THE TRIBUNE" IN 1852.

Memories of Days When Paper and Town Were Young.

FIRST HOME IN EVANS BLOCK

Structure Described as Pioneers by a Pioneer of the Building.

WHERE MANY POLITICIANS STARTED.

STORY OF REAR GUARD

WHY WERE YOU A FAILURE?

"The Tribune" Question Answered in Army of Unfortunates.

ONE MAN WAS TWO INTELLECTUALS.

From the viewpoint of Chicago Tribune *history, one of the most interesting and useful articles to appear in its columns was the one reproduced above from the issue of January 4, 1891—an article dealing with the* Tribune's *removal in 1852 to its third home since its foundation in 1847.*

Keeley Institute branches increased. "Thus the good work of reclaiming drunkards, saving families from despair and destitution and restoring men to useful careers goes on in spite of doubting medical Thomases, carping ministerial critics, and political prohibitionists of the WCTU and kindred organizations," said the *Tribune*. "All humane and philanthropic persons will wish it godspeed."

Chauncey Depew said the tariff would be the big issue in 1892, and that Blaine was the first choice. Henry Watterson said that Blaine would never be President, that he carried the mantle of Henry Clay and "the same doom pursues him." Illinois Republican leaders were for Blaine, according to the *Tribune*.

Russell Sage, multi-millionaire broker of New York, was injured by a dynamite bomb thrown by a man who came into his office at 71 Broadway and demanded $1,200,000. The bomb thrower was blown to pieces.

Sir Edwin Arnold, interviewed at the Auditorium, said that Americans lacked the sense of the pleasure of living. "In the Orient," he said, "where modes of living are inexpensive, they derive much more enjoyment out of life. If a machine could be invented to measure pleasure I believe you would find that a Japanese gets more joy out of life in a month than an American does in a year."

As the year ended New York appeared to awaken to the Chicago Fair and its possibilities. A great banquet was given at Delmonico's by the New York state commissioners. The *Tribune* presented an elaborate report of this affair, including a picture of the banquet hall drawn from telegraphic description. This edition of the *Tribune*, December 27, attracted attention even in New York. *Judge* printed a cartoon in which New York told Chicago: "I think with you that the honor of the nation is now at stake and that the Fair must be made a grand success. You shall henceforth have my heartiest cooperation."

The Edison Electric Lighting Company of Chicago projected a half million dollar plant, which it said would be the largest in the world.

Chapter Sixteen

CHICAGO PRESENTS ITS WHITE CITY

THE YEAR 1892 ushered in the World's Fair era for Chicago, giving beauty to the world as well as commercial and industrial skill. Artistic, literary and musical development marched to the sound of the million hammers that were building the White City. It was also the beginning of what Bessie Louise Pierce, in her *History of Chicago*, calls the golden age of the city's literary history.

The *Tribune* reflected this development, but the key to its success, in the face of energetic competition from the *Inter-Ocean* and the *Herald*, was not only set by the editorial strength of Medill but by the news coverage that was insisted upon by Robert W. Patterson, Jr., Medill's son-in-law, who was coming more and more into the management of the paper. He had been managing editor since the death of Samuel Medill and now was secretary and treasurer of the *Tribune* Company, and mechanical superintendent. Will Van Benthuysen came in to relieve him in the news department. Medill himself was much in Southern California, saddened by the death of his youngest daughter, Josephine, in Paris.

"Get all the news and print it," were Patterson's instructions. The Sunday circulation had grown to nearly 80,000, while the daily had fallen off slightly to 56,150.

The year saw a big political upset, from the *Tribune* standpoint, when labor deserted the Republican ranks, despite all argument about the danger of low wages and a depression, and aided the Democratic party in retiring President Harrison and bringing Grover Cleveland back to the White House.

The *Tribune* was active in exposing secret railroad rebates and in getting rid of boodle aldermen. It led a crusade to clean up Chicago for the Fair, not only in a political but physical sense, with some measure of success in the matter of streets and alleys. The Fair won its fight against Congressional enemies and the last obstacle was removed to give it national prestige and endorsement.

The coming of the World's Fair to Chicago pulled the city out of what would have been a depression during the latter part of 1891, according to the annual analysis and report of business in the *Tribune* of January 1, 1892. The first half of the year had been dull but the second half showed a big improvement, with much new capital attracted. The total trade of the year was one billion, 459 millions.

The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones advocated keeping the Fair open seven days a week.

James G. Blaine was taken ill early in January, and a month later announced that he was not a candidate for the Republican nomination. This left President Harrison the logical candidate, the *Tribune* said. "If the Republican Party cannot win with Harrison it cannot win with any one."

Pen pictures of Western life, sent in by correspondents, became a new *Tribune* feature.

Death came to the *Tribune* family early in the new year. It was announced on January 17 that Josephine Florence Medill, youngest daughter of Joseph Medill, was dead in Paris from an ailment of the lungs. She had died on January 9, after having visited London and Paris with her sister, Mrs. Robert S. McCormick. Mr. McCormick, members of his

family and officials of the American legation, were present at funeral services in the Episcopal Church in Paris. Funeral services were held in Chicago, at 101 Cass Street, the Medill home, on February 1. The services were conducted by Rev. Robert W. Patterson and Professor David Swing. Representatives of *Tribune* departments who acted as pallbearers were E. W. Harden, L. V. Defoe, Carl Schultze, A. Charles, William Cleary, C. T. Vivian, John D. Spellman and A. C. Keatley. The *Tribune* office was closed that afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Medill were in Southern California and were not able to return because of ill health.

The *Tribune* Sunday editions contained the best of reading matter in those days. Jerome K. Jerome became a regular contributor with *Fabric of a Dream.* Robert J. Burdette had a humorous column. Andrew Lang wrote of tales untold, subjects of unwritten novels. Carlyle's lectures on the history of literature were extensively reviewed. Ella Wheeler Wilcox was another Sunday writer.

A bill for the admission of Utah was up in Washington. The *Tribune* said the admission of this territory as a state would be tantamount to a crime unless it was shown that Mormonism was overcome, polygamy dead and the church stripped of political power.

Chicago's new orchestra, conducted by Theodore Thomas, its founder, gave its first popular concert at the Auditorium on January 21.

A war crisis developed with Chile over the brutal treatment of American sailors in Valparaiso, but Chile finally backed down and made amends. General Ben F. Butler appeared before the United States Supreme Court in a powerful argument for the release of the Chicago Anarchists, Fielden and Schwab. This plea was dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.

A. M. Jones (Long Jones) of Jo Daviess County became a candidate for the nomination for governor. The *Tribune* gave him a five-column illustrated sketch, which indicated the

healing of an old political breach. "Private Joe" aspired to be his own successor.

Ward McAllister published the names of the elite in New York society. He could only find 149 instead of 400.

Senators and Congressmen made an excursion to Chicago in February. The Fair directorate made a special effort to impress these visitors, as an appropriation of five million dollars was being sought in Congress for the completion of this national undertaking. The *Tribune* made unusual arrangements to cover the event. A *Tribune* artist was sent to Washington to accompany the party to Chicago. A special illustrated edition of the trip was prepared for February 21. A *Tribune* chartered train, consisting of an engine and a single coach, traveled at 60 miles an hour to Defiance, Ohio, where the Congressional special stopped, and newsboys presented each of the delegates with a copy of the paper. The edition contained two pages of illustrations of how the Fair would look when completed, and also the progress made to date.

John D. Rockefeller gave another million to the University of Chicago, and in a letter to Thomas W. Goodspeed, secretary of the trustees, said that he made the gift as "a special thanks offering to Almighty God for returning health."

Henry Archer, master spook producer, was exposed by *Tribune* reporters and made a confession of his career for the *Tribune* of February 18. The circulation department arranged for a test trip on the Illinois Central Railroad south, leaving Chicago at 3:15 a.m. and as a result changes in schedules were made on this and other railroads and the *Tribune* reached hundreds of towns in the south several hours earlier.

The workings of the Interstate Commerce law came in for an intensive investigation by *Tribune* reporters in March. Men were sent to Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota to talk with shippers and find out how the law was evaded. It was found that a cash rebate system was in

secret operation, that the law was a dead letter and that a few grain buyers controlled the business of the West. The *Tribune* contended that all shippers must be treated alike and rates stabilized. Copies of the edition of March 7, containing this exposé, were put in the hands of every member of Congress.

At the same time the *Tribune* was busy investigating 25 bucket-shops in Chicago and the affairs of the boodle aldermen. Three city ordinances recently passed were said to have cost half a million dollars. The *Tribune* broke with Mayor Washburne over a compressed air power ordinance. Seven aldermen were indicted late in March on the charge of conspiracy to commit bribery. F. A. Soule, secretary and treasurer of the Jefferson Urban Transit Company, who was sought by the grand jury, was found by the *Tribune* in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and interviewed.

The death of Walt Whitman in Camden, New Jersey was announced on March 29.

Theodore Thomas began the training of a children's chorus of 1,200 to sing at the Fair. It was announced that Japan was to spend $600,000 on its exhibits. Mark Twain wrote a story on Berlin, *The Chicago of Europe*, for the *Tribune* of April 3.

A congressional committee began an investigation of sweatshops in Chicago and other great cities. The *Tribune* suggested that while this correction was undergoing its long legislative process the city health department get busy and improve conditions for the workers.

The boodle investigation was reflected in the results of the city elections in April. Twenty-five of the 34 old aldermen were defeated and the makeup of the new city council was improved. Ed Cullerton was defeated. Martin B. Madden and James R. Mann began to come to the front in influence. John J. Coughlin (later better known by his sobriquet of "Bathhouse") was elected in the First ward.

The "New West" was developing rapidly and the Oklahoma "boomers" were lined up waiting for the rush into Indian territory. Theodore Roosevelt came to Chicago to investigate violations of the Civil Service Law. The *Tribune* presented new and documentary evidence on April 16 showing railroad rebate evils. Standard Oil, John V. Farwell & Co., and Swift & Company were among the companies named in this evidence. The *Tribune* insisted again that the railroads must treat all patrons alike.

The Cook County Democratic Marching Club paraded in Springfield under the banner of John M. Palmer for President and John P. Altgeld for governor. Altgeld was nominated for governor on the first ballot on April 27. Joe Cannon was nominated for Congress in the 15th district.

On the national outlook, the *Tribune* said that Cleveland would be nominated by the Democrats and Harrison by the Republicans and that the results probably would be the same as in 1888. In May, however, there was a resurgence of Blaine sentiment, despite his refusal to be a candidate, and the *Tribune* aided this, having chosen him as its "enthusiastic first choice."

President Harrison remained the *Tribune's* "enthusiastic second choice" as the convention time approached, while the Blaine boom was fostered in news and editorial columns.

Heaton's pen pictures of events of the week became a feature of the Sunday paper. The Keeley "Double Chloride of Gold cure for drunkenness" had been tried and found successful by 15,000 people, the *Tribune* said on May 1. Dr. Keeley was being criticized for not making his cure available to all physicians.

A story of the career of Alexander H. Revell, who had just opened a big furniture store at Adams Street and Wabash Avenue, was printed on May 15.

The question of the Sunday closing of the Fair was still a subject of debate. Saloon men were in favor of its closing,

fearing it would draw too much business away. The *Tribune* thought the majority of people wanted to have it open, and the question was whether a minority could force their conscience on others. Ten thousand people paid a quarter each on one Sunday in May to see the progress of the Fair buildings. The *New York Sun* continued to criticize Chicago and the Fair. In one article, which the *Tribune* reprinted on May 28, the *Sun* said: "In a week one gets sufficiently acquainted with the metropolis of misrepresentation to realize the astounding disappointment which it will inflict upon the credulous Europeans who intend to visit it during the next two years." This New York attitude probably stimulated the Chicago people to greater efforts in getting ready for the big event.

Correspondent "Gath" reported from Minneapolis during the first week in June that Blaine sentiment was strong, but that Harrison had many supporters and that his campaign was being well managed. Blaine said he would not communicate with the convention, that it was free to act. He resigned as Secretary of State, and this meant to the *Tribune* that he was certain to be the nominee. Up to the last hour the *Tribune* supported Blaine, but on June 11 reported that Harrison had been nominated on the first ballot. On this the *Tribune* said:

"The people know him and have already measured his administrative ability, admired his industry, and praised him for his estimable personal character. No fault attaches to his administration of which the Democracy can avail itself, consequently the campaign will not be a defensive one. There is going to be ample opportunity for a vigorous, aggressive fight, and THE TRIBUNE will be found in the forefront contesting for its enthusiastic second choice, now become its enthusiastic first choice. The candidate of the party is its choice."

The *Tribune* began to run display advertisements of its

own pre-eminence as a newspaper, stating on June 11: "THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has arrived at that stage of development where it can say that it fears no competitor, because the people are wise enough to recognize a first class paper when they see it."

Preparations for the Democratic convention in Chicago began at once, with the erection of a wigwam, somewhat after the Lincoln convention style of 1860. The Great Northern Hotel, said to be the most magnificent and complete in the world, opened June 15. It had six elevators and eight dining rooms.

The *Tribune* told how it had covered the Minneapolis convention, with nine reporters and a staff artist, who lived on a specially equipped hotel car. They had a special wire from the convention hall to the *Tribune* office and were the first, it was claimed, to make the announcement of the Harrison nomination on Chicago bulletin boards.

The Tribune polled the delegates to the Democratic convention and found Cleveland with 518½ votes. He was nominated on the first ballot on June 22, with Adlai E. Stevenson of Chicago for Vice-President. Whitelaw Reid had been nominated for this place by the Republicans, and the campaign now began to take shape.

The *Tribune* said of the Cleveland nomination: "There is not a single thing in the four years of Clevelandism which entitles the Democratic nominee to appeal to Republicans to refuse Mr. Harrison their votes and give them to him. Therefore, he can ask the Republicans to give him preference only on the sole ground that he is for free trade, foreign goods and low wages, while his competitor is for protection and the preservation of the high American wage scale."

The *Tribune* had to admit sadly during the campaign, however, that many Republicans, such as Wayne MacVeagh, had turned to the Democrats on the tariff issue. It was sought to hold Cleveland to a free trade interpretation of the Demo-

cratic platform, but Cleveland had his own views on this issue, which became the chief talking point of the campaign.

The Ninth American Derby was reported on June 26, with pictures of the horses and clubhouse at Washington Park.

The People's Party was getting ready for a convention in Omaha in July and sought to persuade Judge Walter Q. Gresham of Chicago, once a *Tribune* candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, to head their ticket. The judge, however, refused. John Bidwell of California became the Prohibition candidate. The *Tribune*, as part of the campaign, began to place at its editorial masthead a provision of the Constitution of the Confederate states on a tariff for revenue only, which was interpreted as the same provision as the Democratic platform of this campaign.

The *Sunday Tribune* of July 3 invited the people to contribute facts on the dirty streets of Chicago, in order to start a big cleanup movement for the Fair. Two pages of "frozen facts" were given on bad streets and alleys. Pictures of street scenes were printed, showing that Chicago was now unpresentable to guests and that the citizens must get busy and force the council to action. This was a crusade for better scavenger work and the burning of garbage. The mayor and council got busy soon after this in street work.

The Omaha third party convention nominated James B. Weaver of Iowa as standard bearer. The *Tribune* called this a convention of cranks and old office bummers and said their picture of woe and desolation in this country was a farce.

Gladstone returned to power in England and home rule for Ireland became a burning issue again.

On July 7 there was a report of a battle between 300 Pinkerton men and thousands of strikers at the Carnegie mills at Homestead, near Pittsburgh. This was a major labor conflict, which lasted all summer. The *Tribune* ran a picture of the battle on page 1, drawn from telegraphic description.

Andrew Carnegie, who was in Scotland, would have done better, the *Tribune* said, to have left the protection of his mills to the regular forces of the law. The Pinkertons had to surrender after 20 of them were killed, and the phrase "Pinkertonism" became a symbol of this method of fighting labor. The *Tribune* said it was bad and should die in Pennsylvania as it had in Illinois.

A sketch of the new Art Institute, to be erected on the site of the old Exposition Building, was printed on July 8. The war of words between New York and Chicago continued. "Dearborn," a Chicago writer, attacked New York for its provincialism, its aping of the manners and dress of the English aristocracy, etc. Arthur Brisbane, in an article in the *New York World*, had a friendly word for Chicago, saying it was a city of which Americans might be proud.

Henry C. Frick, Carnegie's manager, was shot and stabbed in his office in Pittsburgh by Alexander Berkmann, a Russian Jew.

A challenge to the editor of the *Tribune* to fight a duel with the Marquis de Mores of France was printed on July 24. A month before the *Tribune* had had an editorial on a duel between the Marquis and Captain Meyer, a Jewish officer in the French army. The *Tribune* said the Marquis was a miserable remnant of the old aristocracy and hoped he would be punished as "a worthless Jew baiter." So the *Tribune* editor was held "responsible" in a letter from the Marquis. The *Tribune* promptly accepted the challenge and said the "fighting editor" would meet the Marquis in a 24-foot ring, with eight-ounce gloves, under the auspices of the World's Columbian Exposition. John L. Sullivan consented to act as bottle holder for the "fighting editor," whose name was not mentioned, but who was said to be the office boy.

Much Democratic hostility was shown in Congress over the Fair appropriation measure, calling for $5,000,000. The bill was finally passed after being cut in half, and with a rider

calling for Sunday closing. The *Tribune* said the opposition was from Tammany and from the "Southern Brigadiers," and that the Fair directorate would ask for the extra two and a half millions in December, and also seek repeal of the Sunday closing provision.

The Sunday edition of August 7 told of a curious and leisurely game known in Great Britain as golf. It had just made its appearance on this side of the water, it was stated, and some Chicago people had given it the stamp of approval. Golf was the coming game, the *Tribune* said. Croquet had been "relegated to apple-cheeked, print-gowned country lasses." Tennis had fallen off and baseball and cricket were largely professional.

Carter Harrison, now editor of the *Times*, said in an interview with the *Tribune*, that he would not decline the nomination for mayor.

The President, it was announced, would dedicate the Fair on October 21, and there would be a three-day celebration. At the same time New York would celebrate the discovery by Columbus. The *Tribune* on August 7 printed the "roll of dishonor," naming the 19 Northern Democrats and Alliance men who had voted against the Fair appropriation. The Republicans had been solid for it from the first.

Harrison intimated in the *Times* of August 11 that the editor of the *Tribune* was an aspirant for the office of mayor. The editor of the *Tribune* assured him that he had not the least intention of soliciting or accepting a nomination.

Fair payrolls were criticized by the *Tribune* with the object of cutting expenses.

An exposé of "Gideon's Band," an inner circle of the People's Alliance Party, was made in the *Tribune* of August 15. The inner circle of the farmer-labor group sought to rule each congressional district with 300 members, it was stated.

H. N. Higinbotham was chosen president of the World's

Fair directors. Whitelaw Reid opened his campaign in Illinois, with "Young Dick" Yates as one of the speakers. Harrison in the *Times* said: "For several decades the editor of the Tribune was for three and a half years out of four an out and out free trader, and then a wild protectionist during the fourth."

The *Tribune* said: "A free trader is one who is opposed to levying any tariff duties on competitive imports, because such duties afford protection to American industries. That is the dogma of Cleveland and the doctrine of the Democratic platform, and the reluctant position of the editor of The Times. The platform of the Democratic party denounces all protection as unconstitutional, and declares in favor of a tariff for revenue only, which means the levying of duties only on non-competitive imports, such as tea, coffee and sugar, as any duty on competitive manufactures furnishes protection to the extent of the duty, and protection is denounced as unconstitutional and robbery. The editor of THE TRIBUNE never for an hour in his life was in favor of such a tariff program, and opposes it with whatever energy he possesses, and his contemporary of The Times would be doing the same if his journalistic necessities permitted it."

Edward F. Dunne was nominated by the Democrats for judge of the circuit court and Jacob J. Kern for states attorney.

A cholera invasion threatened this country from Europe, and Chicago began to take sanitary measures against its spread. Work was begun on the big drainage canal of the sanitary district, the first shovel being turned by Frank Wenter on September 3 at Lemont near the backbone of the Chicago divide.

The *Tribune's* dislike of prizefighting did not prevent it from giving a complete report of the John L. Sullivan - Jim Corbett fight at New Orleans, on September 8. There was a five-column picture of the ring scene and more than two

pages of description of the fight, which ended in the 21st round with the defeat of Sullivan. "John L." wept and took to whiskey and a picture was printed of "Gentleman Jim" sitting on a high throne wearing a golden crown.

The death of John Greenleaf Whittier in New Hampshire was reported the same day. His last poem was quoted in part:

The hour draws near, howe'er delayed and late,
When at the Eternal Gate
We leave the works and words we call our own,
And lift cold hands alone

For love to fill. The nakedness of soul
Brings to that gate no toll;
Giftless we come to Him who all things gives,
And live because He lives.

The Paris correspondent of the *Tribune* talked with Pasteur, had himself inoculated with cholera virus and went to Hamburg to dwell among the victims of the scourge. He wrote of it as a scientific experiment.

Great attention was paid to the campaign of Altgeld, who was pictured as having anarchistic sympathies and at the same time a political hookup with Mike McDonald. He was an office-seeking demagog, according to the *Tribune* view, and daily it took his speeches apart. Altgeld took this line of appeal and warning in one of his speeches:

"The American people are now reaping the harvest—a harvest of trusts, of monopolies, and of illegal combinations; a harvest of debts and mortgages, of stagnant industry, and idle labor; a harvest of taxation and corruption; a harvest of tramps on the one hand and millionaires on the other—millionaires made rich by governmental machinery; a harvest of farmers finding the mortgages on their farms growing larger, of mechanics finding it harder to pay for their homes, and of laborers who find it harder to get bread for their children."

Governor Fifer said that Altgeld's own career was a refutation of this argument.

Michael C. McDonald was indicted for bribery late in September, in connection with the payment of $300 to a justice to influence a decision. A few weeks later he retired from politics.

The *Tribune* offered a prize of $100 for the best suggestion for municipal colors to be flown during the Fair. Terracotta and white were the colors selected.

The opening day at the new University of Chicago was celebrated on October 2. The *Tribune* gave a bird's-eye view of the new campus, risen as if by magic out of the swamps and sand, and pictures and sketches of the faculty. This included Thomas C. Chamberlin, professor of theology, who was later to attain world-wide fame for his planetary hypothesis of the origin of the earth; H. P. Judson, Albion W. Small and Alonzo Stagg. The students met at the chapel at noon, repeated the Lord's Prayer and sang the Doxology, as they would do every day. Later in the month Charles T. Yerkes announced that he would present the University with the largest telescope in the world.

A week of jubilation dawned on October 16. For six days Chicago celebrated the dedication of the Fair buildings and the formal presentation of them to the nation. The President could not attend because of the illness of Mrs. Harrison, but Vice-President Levi P. Morton did the honors. There was a banquet and ball at the Auditorium, a dedication at the Liberal Arts Building, and a great parade. Most of the dignitaries of the nation were in Chicago, which presented for this preview a great white city of palaces in Jackson Park, a vast expanse of building and budding beauty which two years before had been a sand dune and swamp. *Tribune* writers outdid themselves in describing these scenes, recalling the "glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome," and using many other classical allusions. The heavens at night were red with

the glow of fireworks, such events as the landing of Columbus being shown in pyrotechnics. Singing societies turned out more than 5,000 voices to sing the melodies of the week. Henry Watterson was the orator of the day, kindly welcomed by the *Tribune*, with politics forgotten.

Watterson found the scene inspiring. "The republic represents at last," he said, "the letter and spirit of the sublime declaration [of independence]. The fetters that bound her to the earth are burst asunder. The rags that degraded her beauty are cast aside. Like the enchanted Princess in the legend, clad in spotless raiment and wearing a crown of living light, she steps in the perfection of her maturity upon the scene of this, the latest and proudest of her victories, to bid a welcome to the world."

Harriet Monroe in her dedication ode reached even greater heights of prophetic vision and commendation on Chicago's achievement this day. After this Chicago took off its coat and went to work again for another hard six months.

The *Tribune* began the experiment of getting New York news by telephone. The rise of John P. Altgeld, threatening the seat of "Private Joe" Fifer, appeared a menace to the *Tribune*, which criticized his campaign speeches in daily editorials, declaring that he was humbugging the poor, and labor, whose support he specially sought. Judge Gresham announced he would vote for Cleveland, because he was against the McKinley tariff bill.

The *Tribune* deplored this and said if he cast his vote for Cleveland and was the means of electing him, "and thus inflicting on the country the evils of free trade and ruined American industries, of wildcat currency and a plundered and impoverished people, he will deplore it."

A summary of the political situation by *Tribune* correspondents on November 7 gave 229 electoral votes to Harrison and 169 to Cleveland. "The people must decide between two policies," said the *Tribune*. "The Republican Party



How the business office of the Chicago Tribune *looked in 1892. The Tribune building, a five-story structure situated at Dearborn and Madison Streets, was then twenty years old. Ten years later the* Tribune *replaced it with a modern sky-scraper.*

(Courtesy Chicago Historical Society)

presents to them, on the one hand, protection to American labor and American products and a sound and honest currency. The Democratic Party, on the other hand, declaring protection to be unconstitutional, presents free trade with its accompanying low wages and ultimate paralysis of industry, and a return to the rotten system of State banks and wildcat currency by the removal of the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues. It is a question of prosperity."

Cleveland was probably elected, it was reported on November 9. Altgeld and the entire Democratic state ticket were also probable winners. New York and Indiana were lost to the Republicans. The *Tribune* found it gratifying that the Prohibitionists did not make any showing and said that it was evident the workingmen would not believe the Republicans. "But as they sowed so shall they reap. The day is not far distant when they will wish they could recall their votes and bring back with them the high wages they are enjoying now."

Later returns gave Cleveland 289 votes to 125 for Harrison. Cook County had gone Democratic. Joe Cannon had been returned to Congress, but that body was to be controlled by the Democrats.

And so the year and the pre-World's Fair era ended on a note of political dismay, with the *Inter-Ocean* disputing the Tribune's circulation eminence, and hard work ahead. Blaine was dying. Jay Gould, one of the richest men on earth, was dead. He was a wrecker, the *Tribune* said, who built his fortune on the misfortunes of others. Charles Dudley Warner predicted that Chicago would become a literary center. Its commercial and industrial garden was beginning to flower. Opie Reid said it would not be polite, but strong literature, that would be produced in Chicago. The *Tribune* prospered. The Sunday edition of December 11 was 48 pages. A Yuletide supplement was printed with a page of verse and drawings by Heaton. Among the headlines of the day after Christmas were —"Shoots a Pinkerton—Shot Over a Christmas Present—

Confessed in Church to a Murder—Turned Out of the Poorhouse to Die—Children Forced to Beg—Two Highwaymen Captured—Ran the Burglar Down—Had the Servant Girl Arrested."

But underneath these episodes ran a broad current of peace and good-will, moderate prosperity and a good hope for the future. John D. Rockefeller gave the University of Chicago another million dollars, and education seemed to promise a more melodious springtime for the human spirit, and a growing guarantee of common sense and stability.

Chapter Seventeen

THE AMERICAN DREAM IN CHICAGO

THE YEAR 1893 was a year of glory for Chicago. It called the world to its gates in the White City and gave a never-to-be-forgotten glimpse of what the future might be, a future of peace and beauty, education and scientific invention. The old Northwest, with Chicago as its expression, had defied evolution and had leaped over the centuries to present the unified direction and power of American thought. Humanity was astonished at its own possibilities. Here was something that defied philosophy. It did not live in the past but sprang into the sun with beauty on its wings. That these golden days were brief, that they were followed by clouds of economic distress and the shadows of new wars, does not take away their promise, which is valid as long as humanity lives.

The *Tribune* sought to keep pace with this high plane of achievement and made new strides in news coverage and dis-

tribution. It got out a World's Fair souvenir edition that was the wonder of journalism, and which sold as high as $3.50 a copy in a cornered market. It pioneered in color work and in shadowy illustrations that ran across the face of type. It printed a special edition in Washington on the morning of Cleveland's inauguration, competing with local papers. Its Altgeld inaugural edition was a high mark in reporting and illustration. The circulation department made daring innovations in mail delivery, and special trains were run to get the *Tribune* on the breakfast tables of three states.

This was a colorful period in American history, as reflected in *Tribune* news accounts. Whiskers and hoop skirts, "Little Egypt" and *The Girl I Left Behind Me*, the Lizzie Borden murder trial. Mayor Harrison the elder, riding to the Fair on horseback, waving his broad-brimmed Stetson at the crowds. William Jennings Bryan rising to the free silver dream and the cross of gold speech. London's William T. Stead, gathering in the slums the material for his sensational book, *If Christ Came to Chicago*. The Liberty Bell was in Chicago while Henry D. Lloyd of the *Tribune* was telling the world of employers that the sweatshops of Chicago had become a covenant with death and that the new century, glimpsed so gloriously here, would no longer harbor such conditions in the name of individual right and freedom.

The *Tribune*, which had fought so hard for the supremacy of the nation during the Civil War and Reconstruction days, had to swallow a bitter pill when the federal government, under its contract with the Fair, ordered the gates closed on Sundays, in opposition to the wishes of the people of this city and state. Here was something the paper had not bargained for in the way of federal interference, but the pill was taken gracefully.

A seer might have found in some of the news events of the year an outline of the future. German militarism was rising. Japan was astonishing the world with its successful war

against China. The Germans had a big new gun, but Louis Gathmann, Chicago inventor, was making a better one out on the bluffs of Lake Michigan near Fort Sheridan. The invention of a practicable flying machine was rumored at Washington. The question of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands was in debate. Was America to remain insular or to extend its power across the seas? Anti-trust legislation was in demand. On the other side of the shining coin of American prosperity were bread riots and a sad army of the unemployed. The Chicago Anarchist case rose again to plague the people before the sun had set on the glories of the White City.

Two young men, destined to make their mark in the history of the *Tribune*, came to Chicago this year, attracted by the Fair, and joined the staff. They were Edward Scott Beck, who was to become one of the great managing editors of his time, and Leo Loewenberg, who was to become director of the complexities of the *Tribune* composing room until he retired 45 years later.

The *Tribune's* annual review of January 1 reflected the impetus given to business generally in the Chicago area by the preparations for the great Fair. The national election had had little effect in reducing the rising tide of business despite the gloomy prophecies made during the campaign. Business men felt that there would be a few changes in the tariff. There was an increase all along the line in a total trade of one billion, 522 million dollars.

In an editorial on the cure of criminals the *Tribune* advised the municipal government to maintain a physician at the Bridewell, selected by Dr. Leslie Keeley of "gold cure" fame for drunkenness, and that this specific be administered to criminals with drinking habits.

"A clergyman, a priest and a Keeley doctor would be able to do a wonderful amount of good in reclaiming drunkards and criminals," said the *Tribune* on January 9. "We cannot have pure municipal administration without deposing King

Alcohol from his throne, and this must be done by taking the subject seriatim." Prohibition by law never had the support of the *Tribune*, which, however, aided temperance movements of many kinds, particularly high license fees for saloons, which it put in this category.

The inauguration of Governor John P. Altgeld was covered in an unique way by the *Tribune* of January 11. Woven into the first-page story, over the type, were shadowy but distinct drawings of Democratic notables of the city and state, all Springfield bound. This had been done, it was explained, by printing outline figures on proof sheets over type impressions. The lead story was in the form of an interview with Charles Lanphier, editor of the *Springfield Register* in 1853. It was all seen through his eyes.

"Mr. Lanphier was up early and looking out of the window at the new era as it passed his home, attired in different sort of clothes from those worn when Joel A. Matteson was sworn in. [Altgeld was the first Democratic governor since Matteson's time.] Talking about that epoch to THE TRIBUNE correspondent [probably John Corbin] the old editor said, as his face glowed like coals on David's altar and the bells of memory went ringing: ——" The story of the old inaugural and its contrasts followed.

The *Tribune* chartered a train to carry this special edition to Springfield by 8 a.m. instead of noon, and the Democratic hosts were awakened by the cries of *Tribune* newsboys. Pictures were printed of the special on its way to Springfield, with cows and chickens scampering out of the way, reporters in the club car, wearing bowler hats, busily at work. One of the *Tribune* reporters of those days had long whiskers, as had several of the editors. It was the era of whiskers and editorial thunder, but modern feature reporting which has characterized the *Tribune*, was beginning to be sought for and appreciated. Few reporters of today could equal Corbin's picture of that inaugural, or his later campaign

stories. He put real life, instead of windy and prejudiced politics, into his reporting.

What was described as a "mud pie fight" began in the middle of the month over Chicago public school methods of training the new generation. A. S. Trude, president of the board of education, was for the old fashioned methods, while Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, assistant superintendent, thought that clay modeling, among other innovations, brightened the children's minds. The board discontinued the work in clay and Trude was pictured in the *Tribune* as the man who knocked mud pies out of the Chicago school system. This struggle was to take various forms in later years, with the *Tribune* against "fads and fancies" in education.

An amendment to make presidents ineligible for immediate re-election was urged in the *Tribune* of January 23. This was to protect the presidents from themselves. It was an old conviction of Medill, formed in the days when he was a Civil Service commissioner, the only federal position he ever consented to take.

A specially illustrated edition was printed on January 27, with the announcement of the death of James G. Blaine, the "Plumed Knight" of one of America's hottest political campaigns. Blaine and Medill had been intimate friends for many years. In the editorial memorial the *Tribune* quoted from Blaine's great oration on the death of Garfield, as follows:

"Let us think that his dying eyes read a mystic meaning, which only the rapt and parting soul may know. Let us believe that, in the silence of the receding world, he heard the great waves breaking on a farther shore, and felt already, upon his wasted brow, the breath of the eternal morning."

The *Tribune* writer added: "The lips that uttered these mournfully beautiful words are forever silent in death, but their echoes come sadly to the memory since he who uttered them has passed to the farther shore and felt already the breath of the eternal morning.

"Nothing ill come near thee!
Quiet consummation have,
And renowned be thy grave."

As January came to a close a revolution in the Hawaiian Islands deposed Queen Liliuokalani and the question of annexation by the United States arose. This was to agitate the nation for several years, and was the beginning of the new expansionist policy which was to have such far reaching consequences. The *Tribune* early took the ground that American foreign policy should not tolerate any interference or encroachment in Hawaii by England or any other power and if it was a question whether England or the United States should take over the islands there was only one answer — America.

In February a United States protectorate was established over Honolulu. The marines from the USS *Boston* landed and took charge and the Stars and Stripes waved over Government House. The *Tribune* said that national defense was a patriotic duty. "The time has passed for this great republic of nearly 70 million people to pursue a timid, shrinking policy when confronted with the bluster or threats of any other nation. We need a few more ironclads and big guns to protect our ports."

On Lincoln's birthday anniversary this year the *Tribune* said that the time would come when the people of the South would join the North in demanding that this be made a national holiday. "He has become the typical American and the people's ideal all over this broad land. They cherish his memory with a love and enthusiasm they give to no other American, not even Washington. This sentiment grows stronger each year, and as time goes on his life and service to the country will come to be more and more clear, and his simple, strong character, his faith in the people, and his patriotism will be universally appreciated."

Carter Harrison opened his campaign for the Democratic nomination for mayor in February. Washington Hesing was

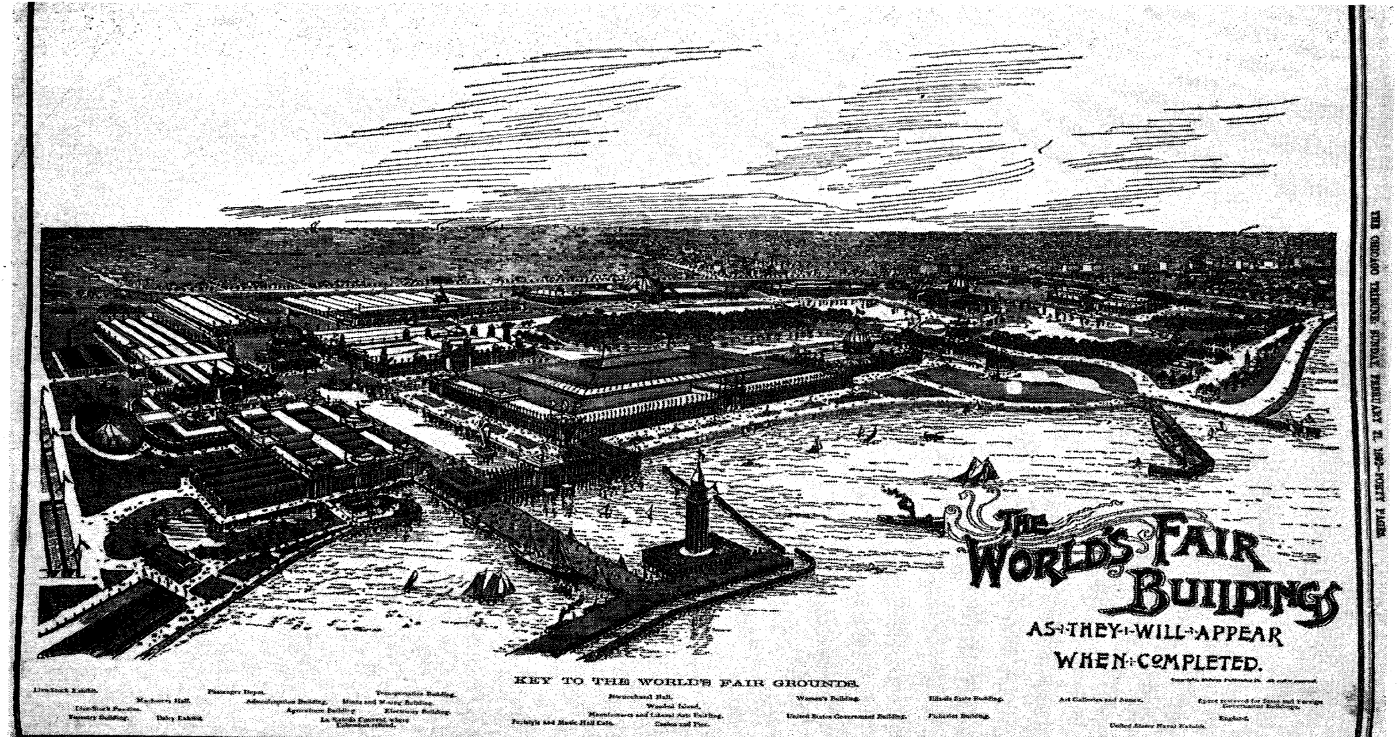
also a candidate, and the *Tribune* was friendly toward him, telling Harrison to stop talking like a demagog and come down to business. The standard of intelligence had risen in the city, it was stated, and the people demanded something better in the mayor's office. Philip D. Armour was mentioned as the Republican candidate.

Central Music Hall was packed on February 20 with labor representatives protesting against sweatshops in Chicago. A legislative committee was investigating this condition. The resolutions at the meeting were written by Henry D. Lloyd of the *Tribune*, and stated that in Chicago, as in New York and Boston, "the housing of the poor and the manufacture of clothing have become a covenant with death, that the right to buy cheap is not a right to buy the lives of the working people for wages below the cost of production of manhood and womanhood and childhood."

A committee was appointed to confer on remedial legislation. The *Tribune* took the position that there was no question of the right of the people to institute and enforce adequate sanitary protection. In all labor controversies the *Tribune* urged employers to pay a living wage, leading the way in its own establishment.

Hoop skirts had come to Chicago and a young woman made a sensation by parading on State Street thus attired. Lillian Nordica, famed American soprano, appeared at the Auditorium in a distended skirt of pale pink satin, with short bodice.

A *Sunday Tribune* feature during February was a contest for the smallest perfect woman's foot in Chicago. A $25 prize was offered and many pictures were printed of pretty feet. Ten women were found who could wear the prize slipper. There was great difficulty in deciding among so many feet, but Cinderella was finally chosen, to the great increase of *Tribune* circulation. The circulation department at this time inaugurated faster morning mail service in three adjoining states.



One of the forces most influential in securing the great World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 for Chicago was the Tribune. *Its publisher, Joseph Medill, was a member of the Fair's board of governors. The perspective shown above appeared in the* Tribune *on February 21, 1892, more than a year before the Fair opened.*

The Democratic city convention selected Harrison for mayor on February 27. Hesing withdrew his name. The *Tribune* called the convention a "disgraceful mob" and said the ticket on the whole was bad and weak, "as might be expected as the work of a mob convention packed by the corrupt use of money and dominated by the most dangerous elements in the community. But it would not do for the Republican and independent voters to ignore the peculiar strength of Mr. Harrison as a candidate. His election would be a calamity. Unite to defeat him."

The inauguration of President Cleveland marked another instance of *Tribune* enterprise of the time. A staff was moved to Washington and the *Tribune* inaugural edition was printed there from the office of the *Evening News*. It was circulated on the morning of March 5, with pictures of the ceremony, the parade, the inaugural ball and other scenes. As in the Altgeld edition the pictures of Democratic notables marched across the type in a fantastic array. Heaton had a three column, page-1 cartoon of Cleveland taking the oath. There were pictures of the press room, the temporary editorial offices, and a *Tribune* newsboy yelling from the top of the Washington monument.

A staff correspondent was sent to Honolulu during March to cover the annexation situation, which was not turning to the *Tribune's* liking under the policy of Cleveland.

The *Tribune* joined with other Chicago newspapers on March 9 in an appeal to the people to unite in non-partisan city government for Chicago, in opposition to the Harrison candidacy. The *Times*, which was owned by Harrison, naturally did not sign this manifesto, in which the people were asked to indicate their choice for a non-partisan mayor. The majority of the citizen ballots fell to Lyman J. Gage, president of the First National bank, with Samuel W. Allerton second. Gage declined to run and the *Tribune* said that Allerton, a self-made business man, was the best candidate to oppose

Harrison. Mr. Gage became chairman of a committee to direct the Republican campaign. Mike McDonald ran the Harrison campaign. The *Tribune* professed great confidence in the outcome, although the machine Republicans appeared to be deserting the ticket headed by millionaire Allerton.

Professor S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, was reported in March as experimenting with a flying machine, which was said to be practicable.

An art supplement in colors was a feature of the *Sunday Tribune* of March 25. It was a sort of Currier and Ives sketch, showing Columbus with his fleet in a storm. This was the beginning of experiments in color which the *Tribune* was to carry on for many years. It was a pioneer in this work for newspapers.

"Harrison Wins It," was the result of the April election. The people had rejected "business methods" in the mayoralty. Harrison got 113,021 votes to 93,326 for Allerton. Allerton said he was defeated by the machine politicians of both parties and the gamblers. The *Tribune,* which had done its editorial best to expose the alliance between Harrison and the gamblers, hoped that he would give a better administration than he had the last time.

The Stars and Stripes were hauled down at Honolulu. The *Tribune* was indignant about this and said the Cleveland administration did not intend to annex the islands.

The work at the Fair was going ahead. The last million dollars' worth of bonds had been disposed of to the railroads. There were some labor troubles and opposition from New York and other spots. The *Tribune* said the *New York Sun* was the most malignant enemy of the Fair.

Ward McAllister gave an interview on how the society folk of Chicago would benefit by contact with the New York visitors. The New Yorkers, he said, need not feel contaminated, as there were some really nice people in Chicago. A big Krupp gun was put in place at the Fair by forty blond-

bearded Germans in blue overalls. The gun was said to be the greatest engine of destruction the world had ever seen. The Liberty Bell was on its way to Chicago.

President Cleveland and the Duke of Veragua, a descendant of Columbus, were the chief visitors at the opening of the Fair. The *Tribune* of April 30 gave pictures of the exposition, and a map showing the location of the buildings. A World's Fair supplement was printed, with a souvenir map of Chicago and the Fair in color. There was a description of the buildings and exhibits, which represented around 300 million dollars.

Page 1 of the *Tribune* of May 1 showed Columbia opening her arms to the world. The souvenir edition, it was stated, had been sold out. Newsboys had cornered the market and had got as high as $3.50 for a copy. A few more copies were placed on sale by the *Tribune* at 5 cents.

"The cause?" asked the *Tribune*. "Simply the same causes that have placed THE TRIBUNE in keeping with the greatest exposition in man's history—unrivaled journalistic enterprise. It was the doing of a great thing in itself in a manner appropriately great—that seeking after results which has placed the Columbian Exposition on such a superior plane and has also placed THE TRIBUNE in a recognized position of similar excellence."

Exposition news of the day was given a page-1 box.

President Cleveland pushed a button in the Manufacturers' Building on May 1 and the Fair was declared officially open. The attendance on opening day was nearly half a million.

"Ready For A World," said the *Tribune*. "The Exposition is no longer a dream—it is a reality. The mind cannot grasp what is seen in the eyes' sweep."

Music Hall was opened the next day featuring the Theodore Thomas orchestra, with Paderewski as soloist. There was a banquet for Spain. The *Tribune* gave a week's trip to the Fair to Saturday subscription winners. The paper watched

food and hotel prices closely, exposing rapacious restaurants on the Fair grounds.

"THE TRIBUNE does not propose to mince matters," the paper said on May 6. "It will be the people's friend and will stand between visitors and hotel sharks, and protect them so far as lies within its power."

The question of whether or not to open the Fair on Sundays caused a long agitation, which finally ended in the courts. The *Tribune* stood for an open Fair on Sunday as a matter of right to those who worked six days a week. The directors agreed to open it on May 21, with exhibit buildings closed. The workingmen thus were exposed to the dangers of Midway lures, but there was no great outcry about that.

Electricity at the Fair was put to work on May 13 and the White City "blossomed like a rose of fire in the darkness," according to the *Tribune* reporter. Seventy-five thousand saw the Grand Basin at night, "whose burnished waters lapped against the walls of marble strung with beads of gold." The reporters were good but the reality of the Fair was a little too much for some of them.

Mayor Harrison sprang a sensation at his appearance at the opening of the Illinois Building, when he called for a vote of the audience on Sunday opening, and got a unanimous vote. The national commissioners, who were in opposition to the directors on this question, were outraged and walked out of the building.

The *Tribune* got a fast mail train run to Pittsburgh and printed a *Tribune* time map, showing the arrival of the paper in the cities of three states, branching out from Pittsburgh. The Press Congress was welcomed to Chicago. The *Tribune* said if the newspapermen wanted a practical example of what a newspaper should be, as an illustration of journalistic evolution, they could study this daily in Chicago and discover the secret of journalistic success. Susan B. Anthony, present at a woman's congress, proposed a daily newspaper in Chicago to

be run by women. She thought there was something still to be desired in journalism.

The gates of the Fair were opened on May 27, a Sunday, with an evening prayer, and the hymn *Nearer My God To Thee* was played by Sousa's band at sundown. The gates of Cairo were open with Pharida ("Little Egypt"), a dancing girl, as the main feature. Mayor Harrison was chief host to Fair visitors outside the gates. He had H. C. Chatfield-Taylor to help him with his social duties. Charles Graham's water colors of the Fair were distributed with the *Sunday Tribune.*

Jefferson Davis was laid at rest at last in Richmond, Virginia. The *Tribune,* which had once demanded his life as a traitor, now described his funeral in detail, as the love of his people was made manifest in pomp and ceremony.

Emperor William II of Germany was reported in a struggle to get his army bill passed, against the will of the masses. There was a bank panic in Chicago early in June, but the banks all weathered the storm. An anti-trust convention, called by action of the Minnesota legislature, convened in Chicago on June 5, with 24 states and territories represented.

The Infanta Eulalia, aunt of the King of Spain, was received at the exposition, where her likeness was painted in fireworks in a huge night display. The *Tribune* said, after the royal party had left a week later, that it was quite willing to "part company politely but firmly with the effete monarchy of Castile and Aragon, which has little left but its pride. She acted as though a great chasm existed between the common people here and that caste."

The United States Circuit Court granted an injunction closing the Fair on Sundays. The *Tribune* said of this on June 11:

"Judge Wood's decision closing the Fair held that when the national government is concerned in any affair all others must take a back seat; that it becomes sole master and its will

is law. The reserved rights of the states were thrown out by the court. THE TRIBUNE has always been on the side of national supremacy. It fought for it before the war, which was a victory for that principle, and it has been on that side ever since. It was for Lincoln and against Douglas because the one meant national and the other state supremacy. Therefore it can draw some bitter sweet consolation from Judge Wood's opinion, though dissenting radically from its Sunday closing conclusion."

A week later the United States Circuit Court of Appeals decided in favor of Sunday opening. Methodist leaders threatened to withdraw exhibits and boycott the Fair.

German day at the Fair was celebrated in the *Tribune* with pictures of Emperor William under entwined American and German flags. News of the day was printed in German and comment by German editors was published.

Governor Altgeld reopened the Anarchist case on June 27 by pardoning Samuel Fielden, Oscar Neebe and Michael Schwab. In a 17,000 word opinion he said that their conviction had been unjust and illegal. After six years in Joliet prison they were free to return to Chicago and continue their teachings.

The Haymarket memorial monument had been unveiled the Sunday before. The *Tribune* gave page 1 to the story, with pictures of the governor and the Anarchists, the monument and jurors in the case. The *Tribune* said editorially:

"The patriotic people of Chicago do not approve of the Socialist governor. It was generally understood that they [the Anarchists] were to be freed if Altgeld was elected. The Anarchists believed that he was not merely an alien by birth, but an alien by temperament and sympathies and they were right. He has apparently not a drop of true American blood in his veins."

Governor Altgeld acted partly, the *Tribune* charged, because of an old grudge against Judge Joseph E. Gary, who

presided at the trial, over a decision affecting $26,000 damages on property which Altgeld owned and which had been injured by street grading. Governor Altgeld said that Judge Gary was guilty of "malicious ferocity" in trying the men for their lives. The United States press generally condemned Altgeld's action.

Chapter Eighteen

THE LIBERTY BELL AND BREAD RIOTS

THE LATTER part of 1893 saw the ending of the World's Fair and the beginning of new labor and economic troubles. Tariff and silver became national problems, with the rise of William McKinley and William Jennings Bryan as potential leaders of the future. The *Tribune* sided with President Cleveland in these issues, and a split opened in the Democratic ranks. This was reflected in wide Republican gains in the fall elections, although Chicago fell into Democratic hands, much against the advice of the *Tribune*.

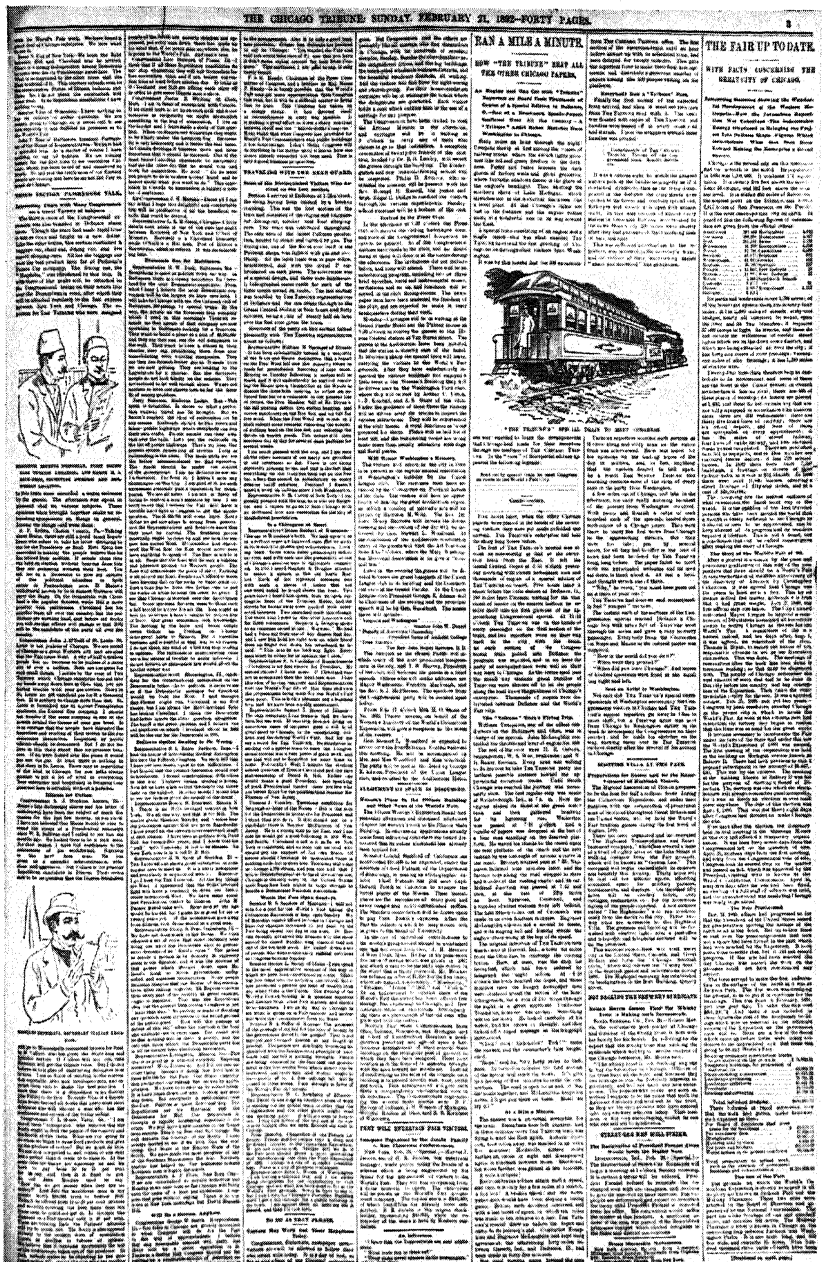
The financial and artistic success of the Fair was secure, but its ending was clouded by the assassination of Mayor Carter H. Harrison in his home. The *Tribune* took the lead in fighting against extortionate prices to Fair visitors by hotels and restaurants and in getting lower railroad rates for the people. Its supplements and color editions gained in attractiveness and the circulation increased to 75,000 daily and 125,000 on Sundays. The Sunday paper had in it the best writers of the day, such as Rudyard Kipling and Guy De Maupassant.

Joseph Medill became a semi-invalid, because of heart trouble, and left more and more of the direction of the paper to his son-in-law, Robert W. Patterson, Jr. Mr. Patterson made the *Tribune* a better newspaper than ever, with emphasis on straight news writing. He carried out the Medill tradition of courage and independence in the editorial columns. "A good newspaper man can't have any friends," he remarked once.

There was much unemployment during these months and the wide spread destitution led to the better organization of relief work. Communistic elements took advantage of this situation and led in riots and threats of violence. The American Federation of Labor was gaining in strength. Whether the American democracy could survive the passing of its public lands, which had taken up the slack in employment and had been a feature of national safety since the days of Lincoln, became a living question instead of an academic debate. The people began entering the last of these lands.

Public education, which Henry Adams had found starting out like rabbits from every building at the Exposition, went on from this impetus and Chicago this year had two new libraries in hand or in prospect and saw the start of the Field Museum. The *Tribune*, in pursuance of a new circulation drive, made public in book form many of the educational and artistic features of the Fair, such as the proceedings of the Congress of Religions and work in household and domestic art.

The *Tribune* chartered the steam yacht *Wilber* and lent it to Milwaukee early in July to escort the caravels, *Nina, Pinta* and *Santa Maria*, reproductions of Columbus' first fleet, to Jackson Park. The attendance at the Fair was not as much as had been hoped at this time and the *Tribune* started a campaign to get railroad fares lowered. It was shown that farmers from one thousand points in the Middle West were not coming to the Fair because of high fares. Some cuts were



THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1892—FORTY PAGES.

THE FAIR UP TO DATE.

WITH FACTS CONCERNING THE GREATNESS OF CHICAGO.

BAN A MILE A MINUTE.

HOW "THE TRIBUNE" HERD ALL THE OTHER CHICAGO PAPERS.

THE TRIBUNE'S SPECIAL TRAIN TO MEET CONGRESS

While a Congressional committee of the Senate and House was on its way to Chicago in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition to be held in 1893, they were presented on February 21, 1892, with copies of a special World's Fair edition of the Tribune *at Defiance, O., where they had been rushed by chartered train.*

made to the far west and at the end of the month a general lowering of rates was conceded by the railroads.

The Sunday Fair question was settled rather ironically by the people themselves. There was not enough attendance to justify keeping the necessary 16,000 workers at the Fair on that day and the directors decided to close.

Congress was in the midst of a silver coinage fight and the free silver advocates decided to hold a convention in Chicago. "If those who compose that convention," said the *Tribune* on July 7, "are really in favor of the bimetallism they profess to want they will drop the silly contention that 16 ounces of silver are worth one ounce of gold and join the friends of good money in asking that hereafter silver shall be used for money on such a basis as will permit the gold to circulate alongside of it on terms of equal value."

Business and bank failures were recorded in various parts of the country during August. With the closing of construction at the Exposition the army of the unemployed grew to large numbers in Chicago. Mayor Harrison said there were 200,000 out of work in the city and that there would be riots if Congress did not appropriate money for some sort of relief work. The *Tribune* said there were only 36,000 unemployed and berated Mr. Harrison as usual, for "windy froth."

Half a million dollars in gold arrived in Chicago and John J. Mitchell, president of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, said he saw the dawn of better times.

The Electrical Congress was held at the Fair during August and all the wonders of the new age of light and power were shown. Thomas A. Edison, Elisha Gray, Alexander Graham Bell, Professor Hermann von Helmholtz and Nikola Tesla were among the thousand scientists present.

A group of 27 unemployed battled with the police at the city hall on August 14. Nine policemen were injured. A procession of several thousand set out from the lake front to loot department stores. They were turned back by the police.

The situation was the worst that Chicago had met since the Haymarket riot. Mayor Harrison ordered the release of one of the speakers at the lake front meeting, gave him a $5 bill and told him to be good. The *Tribune* said such incitement to riot was dangerous.

The Illinois Steel plant was closed early in September. As cool weather approached there were many evictions and hundreds of cases of destitution among families. There were near riots over bread tickets issued by the relief and aid society. About this time the Liberty Bell arrived to be placed on exhibition at the Fair. The *Tribune* printed a picture September 3 on page 1 showing the eviction of a poor family, and sought to get aid for such people, urging, however, that help be confined to Chicagoans only. The city was filled with transients attracted by the Fair.

A parliament of religions opened on September 10 and a baby arrived at the White House. The National Keeley League opened a convention at Central Music Hall. The league had 20,000 members.

A rush began for the last public lands in the Cherokee Strip in Indian territory. America had reached the time, long seen by economists and philosophers, when it could not dispose of its labor problem by turning to fresh lands, but must do something new with what it had, or reach into new fields.

The *Tribune* began preparations for its October 9, "Chicago Day" edition. A prize of $25 was offered to the person who guessed closest to the Fair attendance of that day.

Hiram Maxim announced in London that he was getting a big airship ready for tests and that in ten years time air travel would be accomplished.

A page of Chinese drawings in the *Tribune* of September 24 was signed by Louis Racicot, head of the newspaper's engraving department.

President Cleveland made a statement on the money ques-

tion which won the commendation of the *Tribune*. "He is for honest, sound money and his words have the ring of sound statesmanship."

A glimpse of Chicago politics was afforded in October, with the following description which the *Tribune* gave of a Democratic primary in the First ward. There had been some talk about "Mr. Dink" controlling this ward, the reference being to Michael Kenna ("Hinky Dink"). Mayor Harrison said he did not know "Mr. Dink" and the *Tribune* gave him this information on October 2:

"The primaries were held in a barber shop at No. 118 Van Buren Street. Mr. Kenna's 'place' is one door to the west, and up overhead is a large room devoted to games of chance. Mr. Kenna's 'place' was filled early in the morning with men from sunny Italy, many of whom have done service on occasions of this character. They were in the service of the city as street cleaners and were on hand to do Mr. Kenna's bidding. About 11 o'clock in the morning 300 of these men were lined up in front of the polling place. John Coughlin of the Common Council, who wore a skull cap and gum shoes, ably assisted by Thomas Jefferson McNally, the Leidendecker boys and the man Carter H. does not know, assisted in making the formation. Of the whole batch not more than twenty were legal voters, and it is extremely doubtful if one-tenth of the number could read the names on the tickets thrust into their hands by 'Bathhouse John.'"

There was a further description of how the police of the Harrison Street station "preserved order" when rival watchers attempted to make trouble for Mr. Kenna's patriots.

The Democrats refused to nominate Judge Joseph E. Gary on the judicial ticket that fall and the *Tribune* said that the Republicans should take him and lead the ticket with his name. This was what was done on October 7. The Anarchist case was to come to this sort of an indirect decision before the people.

The hotels of Chicago were packed with visitors as Chicago Day approached, and the railroads were swamped. In its Sunday edition of October 8 the *Tribune* printed a supplement on electrical wonders at the Fair. Murat Halstead, Cincinnati editor, was quoted as follows on the scene:

"Tipped with golden domes, touched with the pomp of Asia, in the midst of the White City, beside the gleaming waters of Lake Michigan, looking upon the rippling lagoon and the dazzling fountains of the ideal Venice, that in the heart of America is the radiant shell of the Columbian World's Fair, one of the exhalations of that wonderful frozen dream, whose exquisite hues and airs and lines are a picture in which genius has been prodigal, and where are gathered the glories and mysteries of human achievement, rises the Electrical building, stored with the most marvelous of the marvels of the age."

The Chicago Day edition of the *Tribune* was 24 pages, with an illustrated jubilee program on page 1. The history of Chicago was given, illustrated with seven-column symbolical drawings, showing important events. The ruins of the great fire were shown in a seven-column illustration. There was "Chicago of Yesterday," with Fort Dearborn and the old Kinzie house. The story was told from canoe to skyscraper. The story of the fire was told by Robert A. Williams, D. J. Swenie and William Musham, firemen who had fought it. The *Tribune* buildings of 1852 and 1871 were shown. There was a page of pioneers, and then a section of the wonders of the city of 1893. The *Tribune* building was decked with bunting and ablaze with electric lights.

"In her white tent like Minnehaha, the arrow maker's daughter," wrote the rapt *Tribune* reporter, "stood Chicago yesterday morning and gazed out on a sapphire lake, under a blue and cloudless sky, and her Hiawatha, her World Lover, came to her, and laid at her feet the slain deer, the tribute of universal admiration and love."

The attendance of the day was a record of 703,021.

The *Tribune* said editorially of this celebration:

"Not to the living does the glory of Chicago Day belong, but to the dead—to the pioneers of 1812 who braved the perils of the wilderness, carrying their ideals of liberty and progress in their fearless hearts. In the presence of this monument on this day [the Fort Dearborn monument] amidst the hurry, crush and enthusiasm of thousands bound for the magical palaces where Chicago entertains her guests, a thought is due to those whose work and whose lives made Chicago's greatness, but who did not live to take part in the glory of the achievement. Among them are not only the pioneers of civilization, but those whose heroism conserved the fruits of adventure and discovery; those builders of the new city, who less than a quarter of a century ago saw acres of ashes where now myriads of domes and spires fret the Western sky; those defenders of the Union who turned their faces Southward in the hour of the Nation's need and struck a blow for human freedom,

When God himself was dumb,
And all His arching skies were in eclipse.

"Not forgotten too are those sons of Chicago who grappled with Anarchy when the constricting folds of that fierce monster threatened the existence of the Western municipality. After all it is a city worth fighting for. Heiress of all the ages she stands in the foremost files of time."

The new Academy of Science, a Matthew Laflin memorial, was dedicated on October 11. Chicago was looking toward the sun of knowledge. Two to three hundred thousand a day were visiting the Fair. It was now free of debt and ready to take in money for stockholders. There was talk of extending it a year but the Jackson Park commissioners refused to permit the use of the land and it was agreed to close on October 30. Even the *New York Sun* admitted it

was a great exposition, and Chauncey Depew said it exceeded London, Paris and Vienna and urged all to come.

The United Press had been organized in New York by Charles A. Dana and W. M. Laffan, and prepared to serve at lower rates than the Associated Press. The *Tribune* began using this service in addition to the Associated Press.

William Dean Howells said after a visit to the Fair: "It is the greatest thing that ever came into my life. It gives verity and value to everything. I have not been in Greece and my conception of antiquity is rather of the grandeur of Rome than of the glory of Greece, but this surpasses every dream. There never was and may never be again anything so beautiful."

Marshall Field gave a million dollars to start a great museum in Chicago, and it was hoped to get some of the Fair exhibits for this institution.

A pall was cast over the closing days of the Fair, which were intended to exceed other days in displays and events, when the well-loved, picturesque Mayor Harrison was slain. The story was printed October 29. The *Tribune* issued a Sunday morning extra. The killer was Eugene Patrick Prendergast, who had worked for Harrison during his campaign and who had been a candidate for the post of corporation counsel. He said the mayor had promised it to him. The last words that Harrison was heard to say were "I won't do it," as he talked with Prendergast in the library of his home at 231 Ashland Boulevard. Prendergast was arrested at once and his case was taken to the grand jury the same day.

The *Tribune* said the assassination was almost an exact counterpart of that of Garfield. "A vicious political system pursued to its logical conclusion poisoned the mind of a man not too wise under favorable conditions, destroyed his sense of responsibility, exaggerated his sense of the wrongs he had suffered, until to his distorted fancy murder seemed not a monstrous remedy for his imaginary injuries."

There was universal sorrow over the killing, and flags in the city and at the Fair were at half mast. The triumphant ceremonies to close the Fair were abandoned. The council talked of electing Alderman Martin B. Madden mayor pro tem.

Farewell to the Fair was said solemnly on October 30. Guns were fired and flags were dropped. Music and prayer were heard in Festival Hall.

Another souvenir supplement was printed by the *Tribune* to commemorate the closing of the Fair. Special white paper was used. Darkness and snow had fallen on the buildings of the White City. There were interviews with those who had built and managed the gigantic enterprise.

"The world today is sad for the death of the great white rose which filled with its fragrance a single summer," the *Tribune* said.

"Under The Eagle's Wings" was a feature carrying the story of each state at the Fair. Heaton had a drawing of the passing of the White City, which had had 21,477,218 visitors.

One hundred thousand persons viewed the body of the slain mayor as it lay in state in the court house and 20,000 followed it to the grave. The Republican aldermanic caucus selected Alderman George B. Swift, council leader, as acting mayor and he was elected on November 7.

Congress passed the silver repeal act and it was signed by the President. William Jennings Bryan sought to filibuster against this bill in the House, where the free coinage measure was defeated by a vote of 175 to 109.

"Mr. Bryan gave up a hopeless fight," said the *Tribune* on November 2, "saying that he left to the future the task of determining who were right and who were wrong on the silver question. He may rest assured that the verdict of the future will be that he and his associates must be counted among the most dangerous enemies of the credit and prosperity of this country."

Judge Gary was returned to the Superior bench in the November election, with a majority of about 5,000.

"The right has triumphed," said the *Tribune*. "The people have shown that they can be trusted. They still have faith in their judiciary, in spite of the malignant assaults of the Governor upon it. They still believe in a government of law and not of license."

Joseph Medill, whose health had begun to fail and who was spending the winter in California, was quoted in the *Los Angeles Times* as to his estimate of Carter Harrison, whom he had known for more than 40 years. Medill called his death a tragic catastrophe which wound up the Fair, and stopped it from going out in a blaze of glory.

"He arrived in Chicago a few months before I did," said Medill. "He came from the blue grass region of Kentucky, a young, vigorous, hearty, rosy cheeked man, as I remember him, fond of riding horseback in the city and wearing a Southern soft slouch hat. He brought some money with him from Kentucky and entered upon the purchase of acre property in the suburbs, which afterward, by holding it, made him very wealthy, as the city extended all over his acre property, which he cut into lots and either sold at good prices or built houses upon them. He was a shrewd, able man in business matters, and committed but few errors of judgment in his financial dealings. He left an estate worth between one or two million dollars and enjoyed an income from his investments of probably $100,000 a year.

"In early life he was a Henry Clay Whig, and so continued until the dissolution of that party in 1854, when he joined the Democrats, although he never subscribed to their free trade doctrines but remained a protectionist until his death. He gave me, as a reason for turning Democrat and voting against Frémont, Lincoln, Grant and others, that he believed in state sovereignty and was opposed to national centralism, as he called the National government. I asked

him how he could be a consistent Union man during the war if the states were sovereign, and, consequently, had the right to secede, as on his doctrine it was unconstitutional to coerce sovereign states back into the Union. He avoided the point of the question and replied that if the Abolition Republican party had not assailed the Southern Slavery institution and elected Lincoln on the issue that a house divided against itself could not stand, and that the Union must be all one thing or the other on Slavery, the South would not have seceded and there would have been no Civil War. I called him a Calhoun-Jeff Davis disunion man and he retorted that I was a Hamiltonian-Abe Lincoln centralizationist."

Medill said that Harrison had expected to be married in a few days and had hoped to be elected United States Senator to succeed Cullom. On the Harrison administrations Medill said:

"His administrations never did labor any good, although he wheedled them. He held that it was impossible to make men moral by law. It was the business of preachers to make them moral, and it was useless to try to stop gambling and places of evil resort.

"He was a man of great courage, the most remarkable man that our city has ever produced. He had boundless faith in himself. It was hard to dislike him."

A special mayoralty election was called for December 19.

General Republican gains were recorded in the fall elections. William McKinley, high protectionist, had been elected governor of Ohio. President Cleveland was pictured as braving a blizzard of Republican votes.

William T. Stead, London journalist, who had been imprisoned for printing an exposé of the traffic in girls among British aristocrats, came to Chicago to study the levee district. A detective was assigned to go with him and he spent many nights there in talking with the women of the red

lights. He was getting material for his book *If Christ Came To Chicago.*

Mr. Stead called a meeting of preachers and saloon keepers, gamblers and professors of theology, women of the levee and women of the white ribbons, for November 12 at Central Music Hall.

The *Tribune* printed a page interview with Stead and a sketch of his life just before the meeting. He gave his ideas on reform, on politics and newspapers. The *Tribune* said his ideas on newspapers were a crazy quilt.

A full description of the colorful Stead meeting was given on November 13. There was talk of Christ and of dynamite. Mr. Stead discouraged all ideas of violence. The red light district blazed as usual.

The late Carter Harrison had been among the political leaders who urged Mr. Medill to accept the nomination for mayor of Chicago after the great fire, it was stated in an article on November 13. It came about as follows:

"The convention was held in the old West Side high school building. Mr. Medill was not present, nor expecting a nomination for anything, but was hard at work in THE TRIBUNE office helping to get in some much needed machinery when somebody came in and told him he had been nominated for mayor. He was taken by surprise and hardly credited the report. Presently a big committee came rushing into the office and announced to him what the convention had done, unanimously, they said. He replied that while thanking the convention for the high honor, it was impracticable to accept it as the condition of THE TRIBUNE at that time required all his services, and he requested the committee to please return to the convention and notify it of his declination of the nomination. The committee replied that the convention had finished its work and had adjourned sine die. Then followed two days of conferences. Among those who urged him to accept was Carter H. Harrison. A

large public meeting was held and Medill addressed it. Medill made as his terms the Mayor's bill, enlarging the powers of the mayor, a bill subsequently written into the charter of Chicago and other cities. It was on this basis that he accepted and served."

A. S. Trude was urged to run for the Democratic nomination for the special mayoralty election but declined, and John P. Hopkins stepped out to lead the Democratic aspirations. Swift was to be the Republican candidate.

In Washington the Wilson bill, a new tariff measure, was passed. The *Tribune* said it was a long step in the direction of free trade and low wages.

It was announced on November 27 that Louis Gathmann, a Chicago man, had invented and sold for $100,000 a gun of great destructive power and was now building a submarine, with newly invented sub-aquatic weapons, which would change the history of naval warfare. This was the Whitehead torpedo, which could be projected accurately, it was stated, 1,000 yards under water. Experiments had been carried on in Lake Michigan all summer, with officers of this and other governments, here for the Fair, as observers. Gathmann claimed an accurate under-water range of one mile in one minute with an explosive charge of 500 pounds, also a sub-aquatic gun which could send a projectile through 40 feet of water and five miles of air and hit the target. He advocated small underground and under-water forts for seacoast towns. A picture of his guns was given.

Newberry Library was completed during November and the cornerstone laid of the new Chicago Public Library. The State Street loop of the West Chicago Street railway was in operation.

The mayoralty campaign opened December 1. The issue, according to the *Tribune,* was that of a business man candidate, Swift, against a "rank, partisan political boss," Hopkins.

The *Tribune* went into the book business as a means of getting new subscriptions. It offered two books of Charles Graham's color pictures of the Fair, a history of the Parliament of Religions, 192 halftone camera glimpses of the Fair, and a book on art and handicraft at the Women's Building.

The American Federation of Labor, with President Samuel Gompers in the chair, held its 13th annual convention in the city council chamber. The homeless were sleeping in the corridors of the city hall. Chicago must take care of its poor, the *Tribune* said, urging a better organization of relief. Henry D. Lloyd, addressing the labor convention, said that the safety of the future lay in the organization of labor.

"In seven years," he prophesied, "the century will open which before its close will see the social crime of enforced poverty and the dependence of any human being upon another for the necessaries of life or the means of industry forever abolished throughout Christendom. Let us begin to make ready now for that new emancipation, that new liberty, that enlarged Democracy. Let American leaders of the liberties of mankind make the next move and let the federation of the trades, unions of the working people, lead America."

A central relief committee was organized. Lazy vagrants were sent to the stone pile.

The Prendergast murder trial progressed swiftly and on December 30 his death was decreed by the jury.

Democrats came into power in the city with the election of Hopkins as mayor by a small majority.

Chapter Nineteen

IF CHRIST CAME TO CHICAGO

AFTER THE glory of 1893, the White City and Chicago Day, the first half of 1894 was a bitter anti-climax in many ways. The depression hit Chicago in common with other cities and the consequent lack of employment led to an armed struggle between labor and the forces of law and order. Chicago became an armed camp during the summer and the struggle ended only with the full use of national power. The *Tribune* decided that this was a salutary lesson, and that the future was safe under the protection of such a power. While sympathizing with workingmen in their demands for better wages and denouncing the stubborn attitude of the employers who had brought on the trouble, the *Tribune* insisted that law and order must be maintained and that strikes and violence only brought more misery to the laboring man.

Many colorful figures arose in the national life. Ohio brought forth a presidential candidate in the person of the high protectionist, William McKinley, and it also spawned the fantastic march of the "Army of the Commonweal" under "General" Jacob S. Coxey. William T. Stead's visit to Chicago made the red light district more notorious than ever. Boodlers were in control of the Chicago city council, and the First Ward elections, according to the *Tribune*, put Louisiana parishes to shame. "Bathhouse" John Coughlin was rising to power by these methods. In another field John Alexander Dowie led the way to the new Zion and became to thousands an angel of healing.

The *Tribune's* trade review for 1893 was a story of business depression. There had been curtailment of production by manufacturers and wage cuts, caused, it was said, by fear of Democratic free trade activity, and fear for the solvency of currency. It had been a red letter year for Chicago because of the Fair, but the chief value of this had been in education and in the promotion of Chicago. Most of the capital involved had been spent the year before and there had been a sharp reduction in building. The total trade of the year was under that of 1892 and the loss in produce and manufactures was about 10 per cent.

A 2 per cent tax on incomes above $4,000 was proposed in Congress and the *Tribune* began to fight this as a demand of the Southern Bourbons.

The question of what to do with the Fair buildings was solved in part by a fire on January 7 in which the Court of Honor, the Manufacturers' Building and many other structures were destroyed. Now this scene of summer glory was sunk in ashes and embers and the snows of winter.

In a new circulation effort the *Tribune* placed trial order cards with postmasters, giving a subscription of 11 days for 25 cents. The postmaster was to get 9 cents commission on each card sold.

Chicago was urged by the *Tribune* on February 1 to keep Theodore Thomas and his World's Fair orchestra. "Will not Chicago give heed just now and consider its orchestra as an art factor, and Mr. Thomas as an educator, and support them on this basis alone? The orchestra may never pay a dividend. Will the Art Institute or the Columbian Museum? Treat them alike, remembering that Chicago's position, not in trade, but in affairs of the higher life, is critical just so long as the stability of the orchestra is insecure."

Governor McKinley of Ohio began to come under discussion for the 1896 presidential campaign. Coxey of Ohio threatened to march on Washington with an army of

100,000 men, "an army of peace for the salvation of the republic." The army was to start from Massillon, Ohio, on March 25.

It was charged in the *Tribune* of February 7 that the Metropolitan Gas ordinance of Chicago had been put through the city council with the aid of $125,000 in bribe money. A Heaton cartoon pictured the council team, with Boodle at the reins, driving roughshod through the streets. The *Tribune* urged organization against the boodle aldermen and also that those who had engineered the deal be found and punished.

The murderer Prendergast, sentenced to die on March 23, said he had done the right thing in killing Mayor Harrison.

A sketch of the life of Louis Gathmann, Chicago inventor of guns, who had been given much aid and encouragement by Medill, was printed on March 2. He had come to Chicago from Prussia in 1864 and had gone into the machinery business at Lincoln and North Park Avenues. He had now invented a lens made in sections, it was announced. He could make one, he said, that would enable men to see what was going on on Mars.

A review of Stead's *If Christ Came to Chicago* was published on March 11. The cover of the book bore the figure of Christ, one hand raised in rebuke against a score of Chicagoans who had just arisen from a gambling table, their arms laden with gold. Of the Harrison Street police station the review quoted:

"It stands in the midst of darkest Chicago. Behind the iron bars of its underground cages are penned up night after night scores and hundreds of the most dissolute ruffians of both sexes that can be raked up in the dens of the levee. It is also the great receiving house where the policemen, the bail men and the justices pen the unfortunate women who are raided from time to time 'for revenue only,' of which they yield a goodly sum to the pockets of the administrators of 'justice.'"

A chapter called "Maggie Darling" was devoted to fallen women of the district.

Charles T. Yerkes was criticized in a chapter on the predatory rich in Chicago. "Suffering would be much greater," it was stated, "if not for the labor unions, and the saloonkeeper is practically the only man who supplies free warmth to the chilled and shivering wanderers of the street."

President William Rainey Harper's lectures on the Bible at the University of Chicago were the subject of comment on March 15. The burden of these lectures, the *Tribune* critic found, was that the Bible was a human and imperfect book and yet it showed a divine plan for humanity.

Prendergast's sanity was questioned and he was granted a stay of execution until April 6. Attorney Clarence Darrow's efforts were successful in obtaining a jury trial on his sanity.

Coxey's army was ready to march. The *Tribune* on March 22 said that it would never get to Washington and that "before a week has passed the whole country will be laughing at one of the most ridiculous fakes of the century and the most absurd undertaking that has yet been evolved from that stupendous humbug—Democratic tariff reform." Coxey wanted a 500 million dollar issue of fiat money by the government. The *Tribune* sent a special reporter to cover the march of the army. The reporter, however, was not to march but travel on horseback.

The "Army of the Commonweal" was reported on March 26 to consist of 70 tramps, accompanied by 46 newspaper correspondents. They had marched eight miles the first day. In another week the army had increased to 200 and had reached Pennsylvania.

The *Tribune* printed a special art supplement on April 1, with pictures and descriptions of Chicago Day at the Fair. The story of the day ended:

"The greatest fair that ever was, the greatest building that



The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LI.—NO. 253. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1892—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Corbett Shows Discretion and Wins Many Friends.

BUT SO JOHN L., HOWEVER

He Proceeds to Let Full Years and Drink Whisky.

WHIPPED LIKE AN INFANT.

Jack Kendall's Trumpet He Had Lost a Position but Kudo's.

FOR WHICH HE CAN TREAT SOCIAL

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

LAST EDITION.

GLOOM IN HAMBURG.

Awful Conditions in the Pestilential City.

NO END TO THE FUNERALS

All Kinds of Vehicles Are Used as Hearses.

PAID MOURNERS KEPT BUSY

Desolation and Death in the Knoxville Jury Town.

GUS MAY IRRESPONSIBLE FOR IT ALL.

THE KING IS DEAD! LONG LIVE THE KING!

ever was, the greatest paid attendance that ever was; the greatest resolve, enthusiasm, performance, that ever was—all these were Chicago's. This was the phoenix, burned in 1871."

The new Cripple Creek gold field of Colorado got much attention in news and advertisements.

The April municipal elections brought substantial victory to the Republicans. They elected 23 out of 34 aldermen. The First ward returned "Bathhouse John" Coughlin. This election was a "world beater," the *Tribune* said on April 4.

"Clubs were trumps and the police carried the clubs. Shooting and murderous assaults with brass knuckles and billies were the order of the day. Two men were shot and at least 40 with battered jaws were seen during the day. Every policeman was with 'Bathhouse.' His re-election was secured by methods which would disgrace the river parishes of Louisiana."

Japanese in Hawaii were noisily demanding the right of suffrage and Japanese warships were in Hawaiian waters. "Were Old Glory flying from Government House at Honolulu," said the *Tribune*, "it is safe to assert the Japs would not be so positive in their demands for equality of citizenship."

A *Tribune* cartoon showed President Cleveland wondering what to do with a sick Democratic mule. The mule had "Socialistic income tax glanders" and "free trade bad legs." "He will never be fit to race again anyhow," said Grover.

There was quite a boom for the Stead book on Chicago's wickedness. The *Tribune* said it ought to be suppressed as obscene literature. "It contains addresses of disreputable resorts in Chicago and the names of their keepers, thus giving information which may be the means of leading astray the man into whose hands it might fall if allowed to have a place in the family."

The *Tribune* criticized the Chicago Press Club for "wanton and brutal conduct" at the funeral of Ben King, a mem-

ber. Doggerel verses were recited and Ben King was called a fool, but lucky because he was dead.

Pictures were printed of Coxey's army on the march, with the *Tribune* reporter on horseback. "General" Kelly's army was also on the march from Omaha. "These men do not want to work," said the *Tribune* on April 10. "Labor is the last thing these armies of tramps and vagrants want. It would be the hardest blow these armies ever received if the government should take them at their word and furnish them with work."

Virchand R. Ghandi, who had been a member of the Parliament of Religions at the Fair, wrote in the *Sunday Tribune* of April 11 on why the philosophy of Christ had not been more generally accepted in India. "The tendency of modern British university education in India," he wrote, "is so thoroughly materialistic and so mercilessly iconoclastic that it shatters not only the idols of superstition, so called, of the Hindu, but so affects the mind that it cannot receive any religion at all. It produces skeptics and agnostics by the thousands but never a Christian."

Another industrial army started out from Boston, demanding nationalization of utilities and trusts and affirming the right of every man to work. The *Tribune* said it was not the accumulation of wealth but the discouragement of the productive use of that wealth, due to Democratic attempts to break down American industry, which had caused all the trouble.

John Alexander Dowie had opened a Zion Temple at 62nd Street and Stony Island Avenue, as a home for his peculiar methods of healing. He was raising funds to branch out into a bigger institution.

Six hundred Chicago men out of work started east late in April to join Coxey's army. The city council passed a resolution to keep the oncoming Kelly army out of Chicago. Another army under "General" Randall was organized in

Chicago. "General" Coxey, who now called his army the "Commonweal of Christ" was in Washington, where his leaders, Carl Brown, Christopher Columbus Jones and Oklahoma Sam, were arrested. The *Tribune* said the play was over. The Randall army got as far as La Porte, Indiana, where the leaders were put in jail.

While these armies marched for bread and work, President Cleveland was shown fishing at Buzzard's Bay. The *Tribune* again said that all the trouble was because of the Democratic war on protection.

With the Fair gone it was necessary for the *Tribune* editors to get new features for the Sunday paper. They printed the best of fiction and during May started symposiums on hard times and how to be happy though poor, and similar subjects. Henry Drummond's *Ascent of Man* was given a three-column review by Jeannette L. Gilder on May 25. Napoleon's literary opinions, was the subject of a Sunday article by Robert S. McCormick. This was a collection of anecdotes and of expressions by the emperor on literary subjects. The Decoration Day edition showed a strong improvement in picture reproductions.

June opened with railroad and mine strikes in Illinois and Indiana.

"Let Illinois say this has gone far enough," said the *Tribune* of June 2. "The foundations of this free republic were set upon man's free moral agency. Labor unions of today deny this inalienable right and teach resistance to it to the death. They seek the establishment of a government that will compel each individual workingman to become a member of a union or starve. The position assumed by the striking miners that they will not return to work until it is conceded that non-union men shall be forever excluded from the mines is no new one but has been the shibboleth of organized labor for many years. This is a spirit alien to America."

The *Tribune* plea, now almost daily, was for the Repub-

lican party and a strong protective policy as a remedy for the depression. A country correspondent sent in a picture of a machine in which a man revolved a wheel that kicked him, as his punishment for voting for Cleveland.

Yerkes sought to substitute trolley cars for horse cars in Chicago and the question of a union loop was being debated in June. The *Tribune* proposed filling in the lake front to make a park and pictures of such a park were shown. This would be from Randolph Street to Park Row.

John P. Hopkins was now the boss of the city and county Democracy, and Roger Sullivan came up as a candidate for probate clerk.

The *Sunday Tribune* of June 10 said it was the greatest advertising medium in the United States, with an average of 165 columns of advertisements, 12 per cent more than in the May issues of the preceding year.

Joseph Medill addressed the Civic Federation on June 22 on the needs of Chicago. The city, he said, should devote itself to city affairs and eschew national and spoils politics. He would make the mayor ineligible for re-election at the end of his term. A municipal civil service system should be established, with appointments on merit and no dismissal without good cause. This would apply to the police also, who should be taken from both parties.

Franklin MacVeagh, wealthy merchant, was nominated by the Democrats for the United States Senate. The *Tribune* opposed this as the dictation of Hopkins.

A strike at the Pullman Company late in June began to spread to the railroad workers, who refused to handle Pullman cars. Eugene Debs arose as the dictator of the American Railway Union and ordered a strike on all railroads. The railroad companies organized for battle and violence was the answer of the strikers. Switches were spiked, trains were ditched and the United States mail trains interfered with. There was terrorism along the railroads, with the strike

spreading to California. Debs was pictured in a *Tribune* cartoon in a "Public be damned" pose.

"No despot ever conducted himself with more brazen and insolent definance of popular rights than this man Debs," said the *Tribune* on June 23. "Seeking for some pretext to make war upon society he found it in this Pullman strike and then declared war upon 21 railroads which had nothing to do with that labor dispute, seeking to paralyze the business of the whole country."

The strike became a general war between capital and labor in July. Governor Altgeld ordered troops to trouble centers at Danville and Decatur. Federal troops were called out in California and Colorado. United States marshals got an army of deputies and the government prepared to file an injunction. Alabama miners also went out. Iron miners rioted in Michigan.

An injunction against Debs and other strike leaders was issued by United States Judges Woods and Grosscup. When read to 2,000 strikers and rioters at Blue Island they yelled "to hell with the courts and the government." Deputies guarded a *Tribune* reporter while he telephoned in the news of this demonstration. The United States marshal called for Federal troops. The *Tribune* said that Debs was in insurrection against the government and the public.

On the 4th of July the 15th United States Infantry, two companies of cavalry and a battery of artillery arrived in Chicago from Fort Sheridan. They were sent to Blue Island, Grand Crossing and the Stockyards, where trains were tied up and terrorism prevailed. The strikers defied the soldiers, who were patient at first. Four more companies of infantry arrived from Leavenworth and the soldiers got ready to use bullets.

James Sullivan, political reporter for the *Tribune* for 15 years, died on July 5 at the Newspaper Club of which he was president. The *Tribune* said he had exposed and de-

nounced the boodle ordinances and was a fearless and incorruptible reporter whose services had been greatly valued.

Chicago was under army rule on July 6. General Nelson A. Miles was gathering troops on the lake front from Forts Brady, Leavenworth and Sheridan. Mobs of from 1,000 to 10,000 ranged along the railroad lines in the Stockyards and other districts. Mayor Hopkins ordered out a thousand police to deal with the rioters. Uncle Sam was pictured in a *Tribune* cartoon as having spanked Coxey and now was turning to attend sternly to Debs.

Governor Altgeld wrote President Cleveland that it was not soldiers that were needed but men to operate the trains, that the sending of federal troops was unnecessary, that Illinois was able to handle the situation. He asked the withdrawal of the troops. The President replied that there was abundant proof that troops were needed to protect the mails and commerce between the states.

The *Tribune* supported the attitude of the President and said that his courage and bulldog tenacity of purpose meant that the strikers could not win.

Governor Altgeld sent five regiments of militia to Chicago at the request of Mayor Hopkins. The building trades joined the strike and there were more riots and fires. It was anarchy, according to the *Tribune*. The forces of the law were estimated at 10,000. A general strike was discussed by labor leaders and a law and order mass meeting was called by Bishop Samuel Fallows. Militia fired into a mob at Loomis and 49th Streets and many were killed and injured.

The government began to move mail trains under military orders on July 8 and the crest of the trouble seemed over. Three days later Debs and 17 of his lieutenants were indicted for conspiracy.

For the first time since Civil War days the *Tribune* ran the American flag daily at the masthead of the editorial page. The Pullman Company refused to yield its position or arbi-

trate. Mr. Pullman was wrong in this refusal, the *Tribune* declared. At the same time it attacked Altgeld as an insolent, lying and shameless governor because of the stand which he took that the government was protecting the big railroad and financial interests. The governor's attitude reminded the *Tribune* of Copperheadism in war days. Labor generally felt that the government was wrong in sending troops. A movement was started to tax the Pullman cars or do something else to hurt the stubborn Pullman group. Debs sought to get Samuel Gompers to come to the aid of the strikers. That failed and the end of the strike was in sight.

About the same time Mayor Harrison's murderer, Prendergast, was found sane and re-sentenced to death. His hanging was reported on July 14.

The *Tribune* said of the strike, and its own attitude toward it, on July 15: "THE TRIBUNE repeatedly warned them [the strikers] that such [the collapse of the strike] would be the inevitable outcome of their short-sighted action and for this it was roundly denounced by the salaried agitators, some of whom were asses enough to propose that it [the *Tribune*] be included in a comprehensive boycott of institutions and individuals which they supposed to be unfriendly to them and to their cause. In reality THE TRIBUNE was the truest and best friend of the deluded strikers and showed its friendship by trying to induce them to look at the matter in a sensible, practical light and thereby keep out of the pit. . . . THE TRIBUNE persistently has been the friend of the working classes. Through a long course of many years it has set before its readers statements of the conditions which are essential to plenty of employment at good wages. THE TRIBUNE has a policy of fair and adequate protection to home industry as the best means of enabling employers to hire many workers at fair wages, and insists that the coercive strike is the very worst remedy the workers could possibly apply to a depressed business and labor market

which does not admit of the payment of high wages without loss to the person paying them.

"The labor agitators, the jawsmiths who run the unions to their own profit without reference to the good of the members, take no heed to these sound principles. They preach that the employer is the enemy of the toilers, that he is a bloodsucker who cheats them out of their lawful dues, and that they are justified in resorting to any measures which will give them a chance to down him. They incite to combination in order to make fat offices for themselves and then urge the men to strike so that they can retain those places and attain a prominence by which they hope ultimately to ride into political office. They dislike THE TRIBUNE because it exposes their evil aims and methods, though they well know that it is purely disinterested in the advice it gives to the men, as it never had any difference with its employes that could not be settled by arbitration.

"When the workmen are able to see from the disastrous results of the Debs and other strikes that their professional agitators have been their worst enemies they will come to understand that THE TRIBUNE has been their best friend and that it safely may be trusted when it advises them to let strikes alone if they wish to avoid greater misery than that which they suppose themselves to be suffering in times of industrial depression.

"The people have learned that the powers of the National government to crush domestic disorders are greater than they had believed they were, and that they are not wholly dependent on municipal and state agencies for protection against such attacks as those of the last three weeks. The people will hail with manifest delight this discovery of the irresistible and all sufficient power of the General Government to protect them from assaults like those of this month and that it will be exerted. It is a happy sign, too, that nowhere has President Cleveland's course met with a warmer

indorsement than in the South which 33 years ago was a rebellious unit."

The troops left Chicago on July 19. Debs was in jail for violation of the United States court injunction. He was shown talking to reporters from behind the bars. Compulsory arbitration in railroad strikes was proposed as a result of the strike and the *Tribune* proposed a labor pension plan for railroad employes, which would make them friends of the company. Two cents from every dollar of worker's pay and one cent in every dollar of gross income would go to this fund, which would be lost if a man struck.

"Uncle Joe" Medill exchanged views on the strike with "Nephew" Jack Cockeril of the *New York Commercial.* Medill asked if the losses of the strike were not compensated for by the discovery that the National government could cope with Debsism and "all its allied powers of anarchy and treason." He expressed the opinion that the strike would prove of benefit to the whole country and that the action of the government would infuse such confidence in the general situation in the future as to cause a still greater inpouring of capital and labor, thus advancing Chicago still more rapidly on her wonderful career.

Chapter Twenty

A BACK SEAT FOR BOODLERS

THE *Tribune's* campaigns against low tariff in the nation and boodlers' control of Chicago government bore fruit in the fall elections of 1893 and the city elections of the spring of

1894. It looked then to the editors as though the Southern Bourbons had proved their incapacity for national leadership and were through forever, and as though Chicago had entered a new era of civic righteousness.

Labor troubles faded away with the imprisonment of Eugene Debs and the loss of the Pullman strike to the workers. The effects of this upheaval, however, undoubtedly were felt in all later approaches to the labor problem. The *Tribune* took the lead in bringing help to the distressed families in Pullman and advocated a saving "gospel of wealth" in which each man was only a trustee of a Divine power for the use of his skill or money on this earth.

The *Tribune* of this day had an income of nearly one and a half million dollars and was constantly extending the scope of its news and circulation departments. The *Sunday Tribune* had many new features and contests, and printed the work of the best writers of the day. Its art was improving. Its news department recorded two big "scoops" for this period, an attempted train robbery and a decision of the United States Supreme Court.

Joseph Medill, as his life waned and his health became more precarious, was urged to run for the United States Senate. He declined this as he had declined other political efforts for himself all his life. He had once refused a cabinet post.

Japan came into the international sun during this period, winning her war with China, taking over Korea, entering into a treaty with Great Britain and opening old China to new trade. The *Tribune* thought this was a fine sign of progress from a business standpoint.

The problem of the government of cities became acute and Chicago led the way in a reform wave in which the conservative Union League Club organized forces which at least temporarily overthrew the corruptionists.

The *Tribune* was again under attack for the lease of public school grounds on which its building had been erected.

In defending itself from the charge of having wronged the schools or anyone else out of a penny, the paper stated that the move to this property had been a most unfortunate one, subjecting it every ten years to unfair political attack.

Pullman Company men returned to work August 1 at the same wages they had struck against. Attention turned to another war, that of Japan against Korea. Two weeks before Japan had accepted the mediatory offer of Secretary of State Walter Q. Gresham in this situation and had denied any designs upon Korea. It contended it was merely keeping down Chinese encroachment. H. B. Hulbert was the *Tribune* correspondent on the scene.

President Cleveland recognized the Republic of Hawaii on August 8. The *Tribune* charged on August 10 that the Democratic administration, particularly Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, was protecting the sugar trust, and was taking millions from the pockets of the American people. The original agreement on this schedule was submitted.

The Democratic low tariff Wilson bill was passed on August 14. The *Tribune* predicted that as a result goods would begin to pour in from Europe and that the cost of production here must be reduced to meet this competition. This meant, it was stated, a lowering of wage scales in this country. The average dollar of protection furnished by the McKinley bill was said to be reduced to 60 cents of protection by the new law.

William Jennings Bryan swung into the presidential orbit. He began to stump Nebraska in the Democratic senatorial campaign.

The town of Pullman was investigated by the *Tribune*, which reported that 1,000 families were in urgent need of help as a result of the strike. The *Tribune* contributed $200 to a fund to help these people. A page was given to a house-to-house census of Pullman families needing relief.

"It does not matter who was to blame," it was stated. "The suffering must be relieved."

The Antwerp World Exposition awarded the *Tribune* a gold medal for merit on August 26. The *New York Herald* was the only other American paper so honored. The *Tribune* had exhibited bound volumes of its files.

An almost daily campaign was begun in the columns of the *Tribune* in September in opposition to the candidacy of Franklin MacVeagh for the Senate. He was pictured as a puppet of the Democratic boss, Hopkins. William E. Mason was chosen as the Republican senatorial candidate.

If the Democrats retained control of Congress after the fall election, the *Tribune* warned, there would be strikes, lockouts, a lower wage scale, and "a return of Coxeyism and Debsism and all the other stormy petrels of Democracy. . . . Is the country ready for another dose of the miseries of '93 and '94? The voters who saw that THE TRIBUNE was correct in what it said two years ago may listen more attentively to its warnings now."

Business was good in Chicago during the fall. The hotels were jammed with buyers and jobbers.

An interview with Medill, which had appeared in the *Chicago Daily News* of November 10, 1892, was reprinted by request of a subscriber on September 16. In this Medill foresaw the results of the McKinley bill. He favored a modified tax and thought the bill a mistake.

"It was passed and you see the outcome," the interview stated. "The Republican party was defeated overwhelmingly two years ago and the reaction which set in was strong enough to be repeated in this election. The hatred of the people for that measure seems to follow the Republican party like a phantom."

The *Tribune* was still against the low-tariff Democratic idea and predicted failure for it. There was a great Republican victory in Maine and Tom Reed came to Chicago to

put some pepper into the campaign. MacVeagh, the *Tribune* said, was offering a free trade gold brick to the people.

The *Tribune* had a notable "scoop" on the morning of September 19 on the attempted robbery of a Sante Fe train near Gorin, Missouri. The attack occurred at 3:10 a.m. and the paper carried a full account the same morning. There were even sketches of the attempted holdup.

"This is known to the profession as a 'scoop,'" said the *Tribune*, "but it is rare that a 'scoop' has been so clean cut, so absolutely unanimous and so paralyzing as this. A sharp eyed TRIBUNE reporter with a nose for news and a mania for having it all to himself probably smelled the forthcoming robbery in the air. At any rate he was on the train with the detectives and knew what was up and when the attack came he was in the midst of it. How he put in his time while the other newspapers were at home asleep and snoring under their blankets, the well filled columns of the TRIBUNE demonstrate."

The Civic Federation, in a new crusade against gambling, charged that Chicago was in the hands of a blackmailing police force which extorted from $9,000 to $30,000 a month from the gamblers and vice lords. *Tribune* reporters backed this up. The citizens massed for a war against gamblers and vice, in meetings at Central Music Hall and at the Methodist Church.

"In this momentous epoch," said the *Tribune* of September 22, "it is imperative that we adjust and relate our differences like social beings, and to cease to act like beasts of prey—this for all classes. The employer must concern himself to adopt more humane requirements and to content himself with a reasonable share of the profits of production. The laborer must concern himself with more intelligent and conscientious effort and less with demagogues, strikes and riots."

On the political situation the *Tribune* said the same day:

"The first great crime of Democracy was committed a generation ago, when it was the accomplice of the slaveholders in their attempt to dismember the Union. That crime kept it out of full power for a third of a century. The second great crime which is going to keep it out of power for many years to come is its malignant, wanton assault on the wage scale and therefore on the prosperity of the country. The masses have suffered terribly by putting themselves in the hands of impractical theorists, whose ideas are all based on the British system, or irreconcilable enemies of Northern industry and Northern wealth. The fooled voters have lost much they can never regain. By replacing the Republicans in power they can in time get back their old wage scale."

Herbert N. Kinsley, famous Chicago caterer and restaurauteur, died at the Holland House in New York at the age of 63. The *Tribune* printed a sketch of his life on September 22, with pictures of his first place of business in the Crosby Opera House and his later establishment at 105 Adams Street.

Debs was on trial for contempt of an injunction, with Clarence Darrow defending. On September 30, Colonel E. R. Lewis, addressed the Old Tippecanoe Club of Evanston on the origin of the Republican party. After telling of the Ripon, Wisconsin, and the Jackson, Michigan, meetings, he said:

"Another meeting cradled the Republican party, and our fellow citizens, Joseph Medill, must divide with John C. Vaughan the honor of being the first man to call a meeting and organize a political party which should resist the encroachments of slavery. It was Joseph Medill who chose the name Republican, with which the new party was finally christened. The first meeting was held on March 12, 1854, in the editorial rooms of the Cleveland Leader (of which Medill was the owner), Hiram Griswold, Rufus P. Spalding, Edwin Cowles, G. F. Keeler, Richard C. Parsons, Edward

Wade, John Barrand, H. B. Hulbert and Medill being present. The meeting lasted until after midnight and several hours were devoted to naming the new party. Salmon P. Chase had written a letter advocating strongly the name Free Democracy; others wanted to call it the Free Soil party. Mr. Medill fought for the name National Republican, and finally by a vote of 7 to 5 National Republican it was."

The death of Mrs. Katherine Medill, wife of Joseph Medill, at Elmhurst, Illinois, was recorded on October 1. Mrs. Medill was born in New Philadelphia, Ohio, in 1831, and was married September 2, 1852. She was the daughter of James Patrick and Katherine Westfall, who was the daughter of Major Abraham Westfall of Revolutionary war fame and granddaughter of Colonel Peter Van Etten, who served in the French and Indian war. Her father came to New Philadelphia in 1820. He was appointed land agent and Indian commissioner in Ohio by John Quincy Adams. During the Civil War Mrs. Medill had been active in the work of the Sanitary Commission (the Red Cross of that day), and was identified with the management of the Soldiers' Home. After the Chicago fire she worked with the Relief and Aid Society, the Hospital for Women and Children and in other charitable activities. Besides her husband she was survived by two daughters, Mrs. Robert S. McCormick and Mrs. R. W. Patterson.

Two days later occurred the death of Professor David Swing, whose services Mrs. Medill had frequently attended. The *Tribune* of October 7 reprinted his last sermon, that of September 16, on the subject of labor. He told how the riots of July in this country had set back the goal of brotherly love and how there was growing harmony in England because of the workmen's compensation law and other reforms. He spoke of the Chicago World's Fair as the "matchless emblazonry of labor," and said:

"As God manifests Himself in the external objects of earth

and in the millions of stars, thus man speaks by his works, and in our world labor sits enthroned. If our world has any great men, men whose hearts are warm and pure and whose minds are as large as the world, it should ask them to preside over the tasks and wages of the laborer. Anarchy, crime and folly should be asked to stand back."

Professor Swing's last sentences were:

"Our planet not only rolls on in the embrace of the laws of gravitation, of light and heat, vegetable and animal life, and in the strange encompassment of the electric ether, but it flies onward amid spiritual laws, far more wonderful, laws of labor and rest, laws of mental and moral progress, laws of perfect justice and of universal love.

"O, that God, by His almighty power, may hold back our nation from destruction for a few more perilous years, that it may learn where lie the paths in which as brothers just and loving all may walk in the most of excellence and the most of happiness."

In an editorial on the history of the freedom of the press in England, the *Tribune* on October 28 said that while this freedom was no less of an accomplished fact here, it was in England that most of the battles were fought by which such freedom was secured.

Illinois went into the Republican column by 50,000 votes in the election news of November 7. The *Tribune*, declaring that Hopkinsism had been repudiated in Chicago, said:

"Down with free trade—up with protection. The Republicans have marched in triumph from Maine to California, redeemed New York, Illinois and other states. They have decided that the country shall go no farther in the direction of free trade, lack of employment, low wages, Coxeyism, Debsism, etc. The Democrats have had their day. The experiment has satisfied the country that wise ruling is not the forte of the Democracy and that the party should resume its old post of critic and censor of the Republicans.


The Chicago Daily Tribune.
VOLUME LII—NO. 12 THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1893—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.
HOW WAS IT DONE?
Everybody Asked About "The Tribune's" Odd First Page.
OLD PRINTERS PUZZLED.
Many Theories Advanced, but Nobody Guesses Right.
PROCESS GIVEN IN DETAIL.
LAST EDITION.
ALTGELD SWORN IN.
Inauguration of the New Democratic Governor.
HE TAKES THE OATH
Other State Officers Assume Their Duties.
MERCURY NOT IN IT.
"THE TRIBUNE" TRAIN MAKING SPRINGFIELD IN FINE SHAPE.
MADE LATE BY SNOW.
TRAINS FROM EVERY MINUTE TO SIX BEING DUGGED THEM.
BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune
LAST EDITION.
OPPOSED TO FADISM.
REASON IN SCHOOL WORK.
NO USE FOR CLAY MODELING.

On the inauguration of Governor Altgeld, the Tribune *printed a special edition on January 12, 1893, which was rushed to Springfield in a chartered train reaching there at 8:00 a.m. on inaugural day. An unique feature of the edition was the outline portraits printed over the reading matter.*

Let them be satisfied with bossing Georgia and other cotton states."

The *Tribune* declared at this time that the next Illinois Senator should come from Chicago. George R. Davis, a director of the 1893 fair, was one candidate in the field. Mr. Medill, interviewed in the *Chicago Daily News* on November 8, said he was not a candidate for Senator, as had been rumored.

"Politics and office seeking are pretty good things to let alone for a man who has intellect and individuality," he said. "Generally he will get more happiness out of life, I am sure, tending to his business, respecting God, his conscience, and the grand jury and doing only what these three powers will let him.

"Since my early experiences I have steadfastly resisted the temptation of political office. Several positions of prominence have been offered me and others could probably have been obtained if I had sought them, but I have declined them. The second foreign mission was once offered me and at another time a seat in the President's cabinet, but I thought it over thoroughly and deemed it best to stay with my interests in the newspaper business and be master of myself."

A circulation device called the *Chicago Tribune* Home University was started in November. A month's subscription brought the Encyclopedia Britannica into the home at ten cents a day.

"The gospel of wealth," said the *Tribune* on November 12, "is the most saving element in the present unsettled condition of the public mind. This gospel of wealth, that no man really owns anything, but is only a trustee of nature, to use or direct the use of his accumulations, whether they be material possessions, knowledge or skill of any kind.

"No end of schemes are now proposed for legislative or mechanical changes for the reconstruction of society. Whether it be the single tax, the government ownership of

the instruments of production and transportation, or the military organization of industry, or the prohibition of the liquor traffic, or woman suffrage, or the constitutional recognition of God and Christianity, the advocates of each hobby are ready to give bonds that a long stride will be made toward the millenium whenever their special plan shall be accepted and ratified.

"One good of all these agitations is that it sets people to thinking. And this leads to the discovery that the actual advances of the race have not been along the exact line indicated by any one of the world's dreamers. A republic becomes possible but it is not the republic of Plato. Christianity becomes supreme in Europe but it is not St. Augustine's City of God nor the Apocalypse of the New Jerusalem. Our physical bodies are the results of millions of years of evolution and the body politic follows the same law. We shall do better to concern ourselves that our own part in this evolutionary process is conducted wisely and well, by employing the resources at command, rather than in devising patents for sudden regeneration. The first principle is that there is one gospel which should govern all classes, that with our endowments differing in kind rather than in degree, we all owe it to society to make ourselves and all our faculties tend in some way to the common weal."

The H. H. Holmes murder case broke in Philadelphia on November 19. Holmes, who lived at 703 West 63rd Street, Chicago, was accused of defrauding insurance companies and was suspected of the murder of Minnie Williams, Fort Worth heiress, who had last been seen in Chicago, where she acted as Holmes' secretary. On November 25 the *Tribune* printed a story of Holmes' career, which dealt in bogus corpses and showed him as one of the great criminals of the age. He was accused of the murders of numerous other women lured to his 63rd Street "castle."

In its recipe for political success in 1896 the *Tribune* said

on November 24: "Moderate protection elected Garfield. Prohibitory protection defeated Harrison. Follow the middle of the road. Tom Reed's advice is sound. If the party adheres to it during the next two years, instead of trotting around with a McKinley chip on its shoulder, daring the Democrats to knock it off, it will win."

Medill denied again that he was a candidate for Senator in December and said he was going to Florida for the winter. He said Davis would make a good man but Davis about this time stepped out of the race. The journalistic supporters of Cullom were called "Cullom cuckoo papers" in the *Tribune*.

Debs was sentenced to six months in jail for contempt of the court injunction and nine directors of the strike were given three months each. The decision was 27,000 words in length. The *Tribune* said it seemed to be a sound one from a legal and equitable point of view.

Professor Langley of Smithsonian Institution was reported to have made a successful flight in an airplane with an aluminum body shaped like a porpoise. It was only a matter of time, the *Tribune* said, when long journeys could be taken through the air.

The death of Robert Louis Stevenson in Samoa was reported on December 15. The Lexow committee was busy in New York as the year closed, exposing police corruption, and a similar investigation was ordered by the Chicago city council. A. S. Trude was to be the lawyer for the committee.

The *Tribune* took credit for saving Iowa for the Republican party, through its advice to the party to get behind a workable temperance law, not prohibition.

The old year of panics, labor wars and general depression had apparently gone over the hill as 1895 dawned, but the *Tribune* annual review for 1894 reflected the old conditions. The total trade of the city was off 11 per cent. The cost of living had decreased 10 per cent, while the wages of common labor had decreased 20 per cent.

Will H. Bradley became a front-page *Tribune* illustrator. Frank R. Stockton was added to the list of Sunday writers. Charles Dana Gibson's drawings appeared, also a column by Mrs. Burton Harrison.

On January 6 it was reported that Captain Alfred Dreyfus of the French army general staff had been convicted of treason and sentenced to life imprisonment on Devil's Island. He proclaimed his innocence of the charge.

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis became pastor of the Central Church in Chicago. Jeannette L. Glider wrote in the *Tribune* of the sensation caused by the publication of James Bryce's *American Commonwealth*, which was selling like a novel.

The senatorial battle was on in Springfield, with Corbin writing the most illuminating and humorous accounts of the battle. Late in the month Cullom got a majority in both houses and Chicago's chances were gone. The *Tribune* said that Senator Cullom was not to be blamed. "He has been a great success, as far as keeping in office is concerned, and his career shows young, ambitious politicians what can be accomplished by patient and unfaltering devotion to a single purpose—to wit: maintaining a perpetual grip on office to the exclusion of other and better men."

There was a brief revolution in Hawaii, engineered by the party of the queen and several Americans were killed.

Michael Kenna ("Hinky Dink") decided to run for alderman of the First ward and the *Tribune* called for legislative investigation of civic corruption. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of New York said that Chicago was as bad as New York. Reform groups led by the Civic Federation began to get into action. Eugene Debs and 15 others were on trial for conspiracy to obstruct the mails during the railroad strike.

How to adapt city life to the promotion of the public welfare, was discussed in a book by Albert Shaw, reported in the *Tribune* of February 1.

"For a quarter of a century," he said, "the cities of the United States have taken an undisguised pride in their buoyant growth. Most of them have eagerly welcomed the evidence of large yearly or decennial additions to their numbers. But at length they are beginning to discover that the city element begins to preponderate in a country whose whole fabric of civilization has been wrought upon agricultural and rural life; and that the future safety of our institutions requires that we learn how to adapt city life to the promotion of the general welfare."

The Union League Club called for a gathering of representative men to discuss practical reform measures in Chicago. "The Kicker," a column of local comment by Florence McCarthy, appeared in the *Sunday Tribune.*

The Republican city convention of February 21 chose George B. Swift as a candidate for mayor.

The *Tribune* started a prize contest for young reporters among school children. It took well and brought much favorable comment from other papers.

The *Tribune* was attacked during February over the old question of its lease of school lands. A new appraisal of the land was to be taken in May. On this subject the *Tribune* said on February 24:

"If the renting of these lands every ten years is to be made the subject of a mud-throwing political campaign, if sentimental pleas are to be admitted, if the persons connected with the leases either in the Board of Education or as lessees are to have improper motives imputed to them, it will soon be impossible to effect any leases with representative business men on good terms because no man who values the good opinion of his fellows will willingly undergo the ordeal which is associated with the occupancy of the land. Speaking on behalf of THE TRIBUNE Company we may say that it has occupied its present premises for nearly 30 years, and it has seen them grow in value and its rent grow in proportion as

all the rest of the downtown district has grown. But it is not conscious that it has wronged the schools or anyone else out of a penny. On the contrary, we consider that THE TRIBUNE Company made a most unfortunate move when it began to occupy the site of its present building a generation ago. If it had gone almost anywhere else in the business district it would now be in possession of a fine property bought for a small sum in fee simple and it would not pay rent to anybody nor be subject to all the exasperating circumstances of a revaluation every ten years under the stress of hostile political feeling. Moreover, the original lease which THE TRIBUNE now holds provided that at its expiration in 1880 the tenants should be permitted to buy or sell. This clause, when it became operative was repudiated by the Board of Education on the plea that the city council in 1855 had no authority to make the stipulation. If this had been known in 1865–7 THE TRIBUNE building would never have been put where it now stands."

The *Tribune* printed the amended school lease of 1888, which still had 90 years to run with revaluation every ten years. Business men were invited to read it.

"THE TRIBUNE only desires a fair rental," the paper said. "That much it is willing to pay without contest or objection, and it will pay no more unless compelled."

The city council voted franchises for the Cosmopolitan Electric and Ogden Gas companies, which the *Tribune* said on February 25 would stand for all time to come "as monuments of corruption and examples of the present practice of voting away privileges that should bring a remuneration to the municipality and thus benefit the people."

The legislature should pass a law, the paper added, "taking out of the hands of the idiots and boodlers whom the people seem to prefer to send to the council the power to grant franchises. If the council chamber must be a den of thieves so let it be, but do take the precaution of putting out

of the reach of its inmates the property of the citizens or nothing will be left to them."

A list of "revenue Democrats" and "revenue Republicans" in the council was printed.

Five thousand Chicago citizens held a mass meeting on March 3 to call for a veto of the boodle ordinances. The mayor approved the Ogden Gas ordinance and amended the Cosmopolitan ordinance.

Attention was then turned to the mayoralty and aldermanic elections of April. Frank Wenter, president of the Sanitary District, was chosen the Democratic candidate. The *Tribune* said that Hopkins had picked him and advised him to take things easily and contemplate his approaching martyrdom. A strong campaign for Swift was carried on in the *Tribune*.

"How I learned The Bicycle" was the subject of a series by Frances E. Willard in the *Sunday Tribune* in March. The *Tribune* put on a baby show and printed a page of pictures of the contestants. A. Conan Doyle and John Kendrick Bangs were among the Sunday writers.

Mary Leiter of Chicago, it was announced, was to marry George N. Curzon, son of an English lord, and Anna Gould was to become the Countess de Castellane. The Debs case went to the Supreme Court.

Swift was the winner in the mayoralty election, it was announced on April 3. A civil service amendment passed by 45,000. The results in the city council were pronounced not so good and the people were advised to keep watch on the aldermen. The passage of the civil service law, the *Tribune* said, marked a new era in Chicago history, with the police out of politics.

"Misgovernment in cities is the chief danger to this country," the paper said. "In this critical moment Chicago has come to the relief of the country by initiating civic reformation and setting an example for other cities to follow, a

model civic service law and a mayor who believes in it. The boodlers and spoilsmen must now take back seats."

The case of Theodore Durrant, San Francisco medical student and Sunday school assistant superintendent, who was accused of the murder of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams in a church belfry, occupied intense news attention during April.

A new industrial and commercial epoch was opening for China under the hard terms of the Japanese, who had won the war. The *Tribune* said the Japanese were to be congratulated for opening up this vast country to the business world.

The story of the Standard Oil "octopus," its control of all oil east of the Mississippi, was told in the *Tribune* of April 17.

H. H. Kohlsaat bought the Chicago *Times-Herald*, leaving Chicago Democrats without an organ. After the death of Carter Harrison the *Times* had been run by his sons and was then consolidated with the *Herald*. The death of James W. Scott of the *Herald* brought about the new change.

Paul O. Stensland, who was later to figure in *Tribune* history, bought land at Milwaukee Avenue and Carpenter Street and erected a $165,000 building.

The *Tribune* printed an important news scoop on April 6, the decision of the United States Supreme Court upholding the income tax law. This was obtained by Raymond W. Patterson, then chief of the Washington bureau. The Associated Press called this sensational news leak to the attention of the President. The decision was not made public formally until April 9, but the *Tribune* story was confirmed in every particular.

A dress pattern department was opened in the *Tribune*. A series of Sunday stories on foreign populations in Chicago was begun in April. The picture "Raboni," drawn by Will H. Bradley for the Easter Sunday edition, was said to be the finest drawing ever produced in pen and ink.


The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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1893

1492

TRIBUNES SOLD $3.50.

WORLD'S FAIR EDITION REMAINED EARLY IN THE DAY.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

LAST EDITION.

VERACUA AT MASS

Guest of the Nation Attends the South Church.

HIS FAMILY WITH HIM.

Commander Dickins Escorts the Royal Party.

CALLS ON MAYOR HARRISON

CALL TO SEE GROVER

Many People Throng the Lexington Hotel Corridors.

RISING EXPECTS A TALK.

Mr. Cleveland Goes to Hear Dr. S. J. McPherson Preach.

INCIDENTS IN THE CHURCH.

PRESIDENT ON RUSSIAN TREATY.

On May 1, 1893, opening day of the World's Columbian Exposition, the Chicago Tribune *kept pace with the historic event by devoting its entire front page to its description. In this issue it was announced that copies of the souvenir Fair edition, issued by the* Tribune *the day before, were selling for as high as $3.50 per copy.*

Mayor Swift began his term in office by beheading 1,000 "tax eaters" and revoking the Ogden and Cosmopolitan permits. The council repealed the boodle ordinances. John J. Badenoch was made superintendent of police and Alderman William D. Kent, commissioner of public works.

Chapter Twenty-One

GOVERNOR ALTGELD TURNS A TRICK

Joseph Medill, as he traveled toward the sunset of his life, found his mind dwelling upon earlier scenes of political strife. The part which he played in the organization and development of the Republican party, in the election of Abraham Lincoln and in the ending of human slavery in this country, grows greater as time and research unfold details that fill in the picture. It is touched at this point because Medill began to publish his recollections of the Lincoln period. Time does not diminish, but increases, the importance of that "second American revolution," and this digression seems justified.

The intermittent war between the *Tribune* and Governor John P. Altgeld reached a new stage in May, 1895, when the governor found a slight opening in the *Tribune's* armor and took full advantage of it. This concerned the case of Louis A. Hilliard, absconding cashier of the *Tribune*, who was released from prison by the governor under conditions which gave Altgeld an opportunity to fire a few hot political shots at his hated enemy.

The *Tribune* also found it necessary to defend its position

on the new currency question, the silver crusade which William Jennings Bryan had taken up, and which, to a casual reader, seemed much like the *Tribune's* cry for "our Daddy's Silver Dollar" back in 1878.

A series of articles by Joseph Medill called "Recollections of Lincoln" was begun in the *Sunday Tribune* of April 14 and carried for several weeks. Medill told many things which have been related in the first volume of this history but there are some additional details made public here. Medill told how Lincoln had first come to the *Tribune* office in the spring of 1855; the incident of the "lost speech" at Bloomington, and how he had dined often at the Lincoln home in Springfield. The plan of the campaign which paved the way for Lincoln's first nomination was recalled. This was made by the state central committee of the Republican party, of which Medill was secretary, and the committee often met in the *Tribune* office. N. B. Judd was chairman. The plan was for the country papers to start the Lincoln boom. The *Springfield Journal* was to copy these stories and then the *Tribune* was to swing into line. This plan was carried out and Illinois seemed to take kindly to the idea. Then Medill went to Washington to start the real work.

"Telegraph tolls were 5 cents a word," he said, "and as we were not very rich most of my dispatches were sent by mail. My office was under my hat and my headquarters were at the Washington House, where many western congressmen and some of the easterners were living. Among them were John A. Bingham of Ohio, Hannibal Hamlin of Maine and members from a dozen other states. Before writing my Lincoln letters for the TRIBUNE I began preaching Lincoln among the Congressmen. I urged him largely upon the ground of availability in the close and doubtful states, with what seemed like reasonable success. At length I sent a ringing Lincoln letter, making this availability my strong point. It was the first letter written east of the Alleghany

mountains in any leading newspaper urging Lincoln in preference to the great and overshadowing Seward."

Medill said that the Seward people in Washington "jumped on him" after this letter and that Seward took him into his office and said "Medill, you have stunned me." The letters were an insult, Seward said, and he never again would regard Medill as a friend, one of "my boys." He recalled Medill's letters to him in 1854 about naming the new party Republican and said:

"Henceforth you and I are parted. The golden chain is broken. I defy you to do your worst. I know three daily papers in your city that are for me, and I shall never regard you again as a friend of mine."

This was true about the Chicago papers, Medill said, as the *Tribune* stood alone in Chicago for Lincoln. Medill kept on writing letters and on returning home Lincoln said to him: "See here, you *Tribune* boys have got me a peg too high. How about the vice-presidency, won't that do?"

Medill answered: "We are not playing second in this dance to any musician. My schoolmaster used to tell me, when you go to the theatre always buy a box ticket because with that with you you can sit anywhere in the house, but if you buy a pit ticket you must sit in the pit or go out."

"How do you apply that?" Lincoln asked.

"Start in for the vice-presidency," replied Medill, "and you have lost all chance for the higher place. If you must come down a peg, as you say, it well might be easy later on. The Seward fellows would jump at such a chance to get rid of you. But now it is President or nothing. Else you may count THE TRIBUNE out. We are not fooling away our time and science on the vice-presidency."

Medill said that he convinced Lincoln he could carry the doubtful states. "Aren't you an optimist?" Lincoln asked. "A man ought to be in a fight of this kind," replied Medill, "and you must be an optimist too."

Medill told of the "meanest political trick I ever had a hand in in my life." This was the manipulation of the seating of the delegates at the famous Wigwam convention.

"I don't know that this arrangement of seats in the convention was potential for the nomination of Lincoln," he said, "but I have always believed that if Pennsylvania had been placed within the sphere of Thurlow Weed's influence we shouldn't have come within fifty votes of success. As for Ohio, if that state had been near New York it would never have broken for Lincoln as it did, and the result would have been Seward's nomination and defeat at the polls, for all the pro-slavery and conservative elements would have combined against the 'irrepressible conflict' man and crushed him, electing Douglas."

After Lincoln was elected President, Medill kept up his friendly relations, met him in the White House and maintained a steady correspondence. Communication was through Schuyler Colfax and E. B. Washburne. Medill would write to Colfax, who was close to the President, and Colfax would read it to Lincoln. Colfax's letters to Medill, written in reply, were lost in the fire of 1871.

In one of his letters to Colfax Medill wrote that "the Union was lost unless the President should straightway boldly emancipate the slaves and thus carry out the implied promise contained in his remarkable speech of May, 1858." To this Colfax replied at once that here was a subject upon which the President flatly declined to talk, as the time had not come. This was in the early autumn of 1862, when the fortunes and spirits of McClellan's army were at the lowest ebb. Medill went straight to Washington with the intention of having a private and solemn talk with the President. But first he visited some members of the cabinet. He spent a most dismal evening with Salmon P. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury. The disgruntled Ohioan declared that he had no more money with which to carry on the war and what he

had was not worth 40 cents on the dollar. The Secretary of War was no less doleful.

"This thing is nearly petered out," said Stanton. "Your man Lincoln is not displaying the ability that is needed to save the Union. The bottom is falling out."

Medill continued with his recollections:

"Lincoln heard me out in a long talk at night in favor of emancipation and then answered with great solemnity: 'I dare not issue this thunderbolt until the Union armies shall have won some decisive victory. The effect of a proclamation now would be to alienate the Union Democrats in the north and in the army, without whose aid we must fail, for the zeal of the Abolitionists has been well nigh exhausted by the sacrifice of its oldest born these two years past.'

"I confess that Lincoln nearly won me over to his way of thinking, though what he said to me was a terrible shock to a man who had just come out of the Northwest, where all were confident of eventual success and where everybody was talking of liberating the slaves."

Shortly after this the Union army won a sufficiently decisive victory at the hard fought battle of Antietam, and a few days thereafter the "thunderbolt" of emancipation was hurled.

An embezzlement in the *Tribune* office became a matter of political sensation during May, when Governor Altgeld pardoned Louis A. Hilliard, former cashier of the *Tribune*, after he had served about 17 months of a 4-year sentence. This young man, who had stolen $13,000 during 1892–93, thereby confusing the *Tribune's* accounts, had fled to Spain and had been brought back and had pleaded guilty. The pardon, according to the *Tribune* view, was given entirely because of Altgeld's hatred of the paper and had nothing to do with public welfare.

The governor's pardon letter, written to W. H. Hinrichsen, Illinois Secretary of state, is an unique document in

political and journalistic history. It was printed by the *Tribune* and follows:

"Louis A. Hilliard was employed by the Tribune Company as cashier and during a number of years embezzled a large amount of money losing most of it in stock speculations. He pleaded guilty in the criminal court of Cook County to a charge of embezzlement and was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. He has now served in that institution what would amount to nearly two years sentence. An application is made for his pardon by some very excellent people who are his friends and who have known him from childhood. They represent that his mother is a widow and that his family has always been a highly respected one, that the young man's previous conduct has been exemplary, that he has been employed in other positions and has been industrious, sober and honest. They further represent that he was very young to assume such a responsible position as he held in the Tribune office, that in fact he was paid a comparatively small salary and that the responsibilities of the position were such that a much higher salary should have been paid and an older and more experienced man should have been employed to fill it. It is also shown that about one-half the sum embezzled has been repaid and that the young man is thoroughly repentent and willing to make effort to, so far as he can, earn the money to pay off the remainder. It is urged with much stress that the ends of justice have been fully met in this case; that all the good that can be done the state and society by arrest, conviction and imprisonment has been accomplished, and that any further detention of this young man in the penitentiary will simply have the effect of hardening him; while, if he is now released, his friends pledge themselves to secure him employment and to help him start life over again, and they feel fully convinced that he can yet become a useful citizen and lead an honorable life. The Tribune Company has filed a protest

against his release. I have considered the case very carefully and have weighed all the matters that are urged on both sides, and am inclined to the opinion that about all the good the state can do by imprisonment has been done in this case, and if the young man can now be given employment and assisted to get on his feet again and earn an honest living, that it will be not merely better for him, but in the long run will be better for society, and I have, therefore, concluded to grant his pardon.

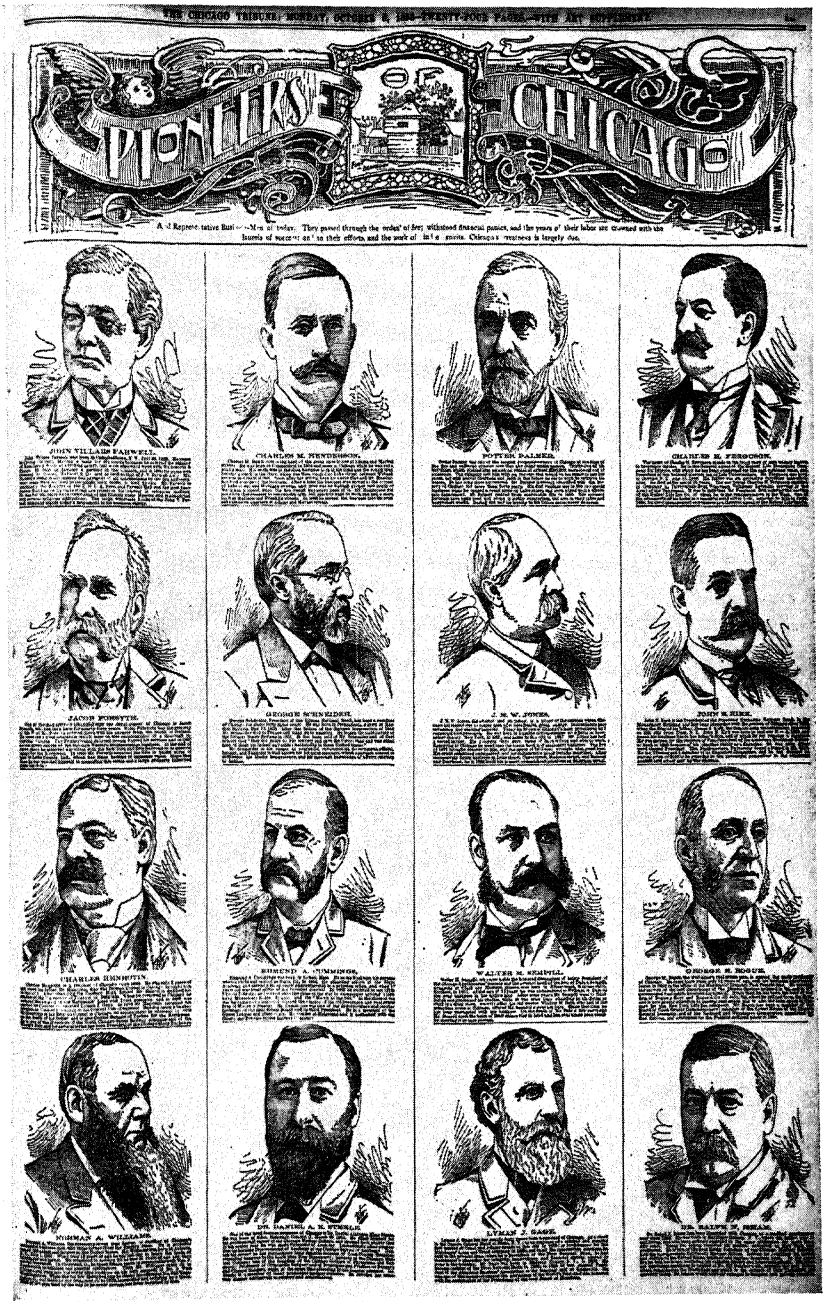
"There is another point suggested by this case and that is how far the integrity and sense of right of young men employed in some large money-making establishment is undermined and weakened by a knowledge of the fact that their employers are gaining large sums of money which, while not always gained by criminal means, nevertheless in equity and good conscience, do not belong to them. This young man had charge of the financial department of the Tribune Company. He knew that the Tribune Company rented ground of the Chicago school fund and, instead of paying a fair cash, annual rental on it had managed to get things so fixed that it pocketed in the neighborhood of $25,000 a year of money which ought to have gone to the school fund. He also knew that, while the Tribune had a cash market value of upwards of three millions of dollars and should have been assessed for purposes of general taxation at not less than $600,000, the company had managed things so that it was actually assessed at only $18,000, and he saw that it annually pocketed in the neighborhood of $40,000, which should have gone into the public treasury as taxes if the Tribune Company had paid the same proportion of taxes on its property that other people paid on theirs. In other words, he saw that the Tribune Company annually pocketed upwards of $60,000 of money, which in equity and good conscience should have belonged to the public treasury, and he saw that, notwithstanding this fact, the owners of the Trib-

une were eminent and highly respected citizens. The natural effect of all this was to weaken the moral force of the young man as well as his sense of integrity. There is no question but that similar conditions exist in other large offices and, while this can not be any excuse for the commission of crime by employes, it is a fact that it is to be deplored, and some remedy should be found.

(Signed) John P. Altgeld,
Governor."

The Tribune on May 1 said in reply to this letter:

"John P. Altgeld, Governor of Illinois, is after THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. John Peter Altgeld does not like THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and ever since he floated into the gubernatorial chair he has been trying to do something by way of demonstrating to the public his hatred of the newspaper in question. He led out in his biennial message in January last, a document which, by the way, produces no more impression on the popular mind than does the flinging of a dead cat into a stagnant mill pond. Then he made up his mind that THE TRIBUNE was not paying its taxes and in some way or other—he didn't exactly know how— was getting the better of the school fund. So he called in the law officer of the state, a gentleman from over in La Salle county, who rode into the attorney general's office on the same ticket with John Peter Altgeld. These individuals have consulted time and again to see if they couldn't do something which they considered real nasty and mean to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Yesterday John Peter Altgeld did this thing. He has shown his contempt for THE TRIBUNE and at the same time gratified his petty malice. John Peter Altgeld is not a big man at all. He is one of those little fellows and he took a fall out of THE TRIBUNE by pardoning from the Chester penitentiary a young man named Hilliard who stole $13,000 from this company and ran away to Spain. He was apprehended and brought back to this country, involving an ex-



In honor of Chicago Day at the World's Fair, the Tribune *issued, on October 9, 1893, a special edition which in a short while after publication, fetched as much as $3.50 per copy. One of the features of the Chicago Day edition was the page reproduced above.*

pense of several hundred dollars to THE TRIBUNE COMPANY. He pleaded guilty to the crime of embezzlement and the court gave him a lenient sentence. His friends wanted him pardoned. He served about 17 or 18 months out of a 4-year term and the Governor, to satisfy his petty malice, pardoned this young man out of the penitentiary. In his anxiety to hurt THE TRIBUNE Altgeld forgot the offended laws of Illinois and his duty as Governor. It is a small piece of business which cannot hurt THE TRIBUNE but must react upon the Executive and belittle the office he holds, which has been small enough, heavens knows, ever since he has held it."

The *Tribune* stated that Hilliard did not restore any of the stolen money. Five thousand dollars had been recovered from an insurance company. Commenting further the *Tribune* said:

"Governor Altgeld's personal malice appears in his statement. He is aware that certain appraisers appointed under terms of a lease are this week to fix the value of the leasehold interest of THE TRIBUNE, derived from the Board of Education, and he improves this opportunity to say, without examining any of the evidence in the case, that THE TRIBUNE ought to pay $25,000 per annum more for its lease than it now pays. He implies that THE TRIBUNE during the last ten years has defrauded the public schools out of that much money each year. The present rent was fixed by a board of appraisers all of whom were appointed by the school board. THE TRIBUNE had nothing to do with fixing the rent.

"Altgeld reduces his whole argument to the verge of puerility when he proceeds to argue that THE TRIBUNE newspaper is worth $3,000,000 and should pay $40,000 more taxes per annum than it now pays. The value of THE TRIBUNE consists almost exclusively of good will. It pays full taxes, according to law, on everything but its good will. Of

course Altgeld would like to have good will taxed because he has no good will, and if this alone were the object of taxation he would be exempt. THE TRIBUNE actually pays $5,400 taxes per annum on real and personal property and it pays a stiff income tax besides. How much does Altgeld pay? Now for the animus of Altgeld. Everybody knows what it is. It is simple hatred of THE TRIBUNE and the public opinion which it expresses and represents. Hatred of THE TRIBUNE for censuring Altgeld when he tried to mulct the city in excessive damages in a discreditable suit years ago; hatred of THE TRIBUNE because it 'roasted' him well when he pardoned the anarchists; hatred again and especially when THE TRIBUNE upheld the honor and dignity of the National government when in the late riots it took stern measures to suppress disorder and protect law abiding citizens in the exercise of their lawful rights. For these and other reasons THE TRIBUNE is distinguished above other newspapers by the hatred of Altgeld. We rejoice in and welcome it. We thank him for his timely expression. To be reviled by Altgeld has become in these days to be a distinction which good citizens covet and even the ignoble do not shrink from."

The *Chicago Evening Journal* said of the Altgeld pardon:

"Its assertions are false and its reasoning is as specious as it is morally vicious. No one but Altgeld would pardon a criminal for the express purpose of avenging himself upon a newspaper that has told the truth about him. If the effect of the Tribune's tax schedule was to 'weaken the moral fibre of the young man, as well as his sense of integrity,' what will be the effect upon that young man of finding himself freed from deserved punishment through the chance fact that his pardon would serve an end of Gubernatorial vindictiveness? The only moral lesson he or anybody else can gain from a perusal of the 'reasons' alleged for his pardon is anarchy and moral hypocrisy."

Later in the month the *Tribune* scolded Governor Altgeld for giving insurance statements to the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, "a paper which preaches anarchy," and commended him for his vetos of three so called monopoly bills on the street and elevated railroads of Chicago.

The *Tribune* was in frequent argument with W. H. ("Coin") Harvey and his financial school, printing his arguments and then replying to them. William Jennings Bryan attended the Cook County Democratic convention, where a 16 to 1 silver plank was adopted, demanding "the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the legal ratio of 16 to 1, as it existed prior to 1873, without waiting for aid or consent of any other nation, such gold and silver coin to be legal tender for all debts, public and private."

The *Tribune* was accused in other papers of being inconsistent with its currency position in 1878, and old files of the *Tribune* were quoted to prove it. The *Tribune* said of this on May 22:

"The person who has been at the pains of doing so much copying seems to be of the opinion that the position of THE TRIBUNE now conflicts with that it occupied 17 years ago. It was for bimetallism then as it is now. In 1878 as in 1895 it was for silver dollars, but for silver dollars which are equal in purchasing power as well as debt-paying power with the gold money which it is desired should circulate alongside of them. THE TRIBUNE did not advocate then, and does not now, a free and unlimited coinage of silver, which should create a currency whose purchasing power would be less than the 100 cents gold dollar. While THE TRIBUNE is for bimetallism, it is not for a bimetallism of the impossible or bogus kind, where 100 per cent gold dollars are expected to circulate in competition with 50 cent silver dollars under free coinage."

Woman suffrage was another problem of the hour. The

Tribune asked 200 representative women of Illinois if they wanted to vote and found out that all except two of them did.

In continuation of his reminiscences of Lincoln, Medill on May 19 told of the Lincoln-Douglas debates. He traveled with Lincoln after the Ottawa debate, and was with him at Freeport, Galesburg and Macomb. He gave the Freeport story in detail, how Lincoln had asked his opinion of a series of questions to be put to Douglas and how Medill had objected to the famous Number Two question, which has been discussed in the first volume of this history. Douglas took the position here that the people of a territory had the right to make it slave or free. Medill objected to it because it would win votes for Douglas in the close senatorial contest. In commenting on it in this article Medill said:

"Lincoln was unquestionably the sharpest and strongest man in discussion with an antagonist that put him on his mettle that the West has ever produced. This famous question looked very innocent in a casual reading and appeared to be a blunder in the eyes of some of the leaders of the party at that time; but it is the velvet paw which conceals the sharp claws beneath it. Mr. Douglas gave himself away, to use a slang term, completely on that occasion, and fell into Lincoln's trap, rendering his election to the Presidency impossible. The South grew more and more hostile and implacable toward him as they studied his Freeport reply to Lincoln, and finally came to believe that he was an unsafe man to support for the Presidency; and they took the desperate resolution to defeat him at all hazards and let the Republicans have the Presidency. At all events that was the outcome of the whole matter."

Chapter Twenty-Two

THE *TRIBUNE* OF THE PEOPLE—1 CENT

THE CHICAGO newspaper world was swept by a circulation storm of hurricane proportions in the latter part of 1895. The *Tribune* led the way by reducing its price to 1 cent, taking in 25,000 new subscriptions the first day after this announcement. This was a radical departure for the *Tribune* circulation department, which had been founded on the theory that "quality" circulation only was wanted. People living in back alleys with no money to spend in the stores had not been sought. Now the day of mass circulation was started.

"THE TRIBUNE'S best prospectus is its past," it was stated in an appeal to the people to support the *Tribune* in its new venture, and the people responded with such numbers that the circulation department was swamped, and had to double its staff. Two new presses were ordered.

The "Silver Babe" was born in the Democratic convention in Illinois and the lines of the presidential campaign were clearly indicated on the currency issue. Republican victories were emphatic during the fall elections foreshadowing a Republican president.

Atlanta held an exposition for the cotton states and the "New South" began to emerge in the industrial and social picture. The *Tribune* had nothing but kind words and offers of help for the old enemies. The "new woman" also emerged and the wearing of bloomers became a moral issue.

The fearless *Tribune* hesitated here and said it was folly to tell women what to wear.

Illinois Democrats in convention at Springfield on June 1 sponsored the 16 to 1 currency program. Illinois state bankers in another convention were strong for gold, and thus the lines of the next presidential campaign were plainly drawn. The *Tribune* said of the Democrats:

"The free silver gang that went from here to Springfield (Bobby Burke in charge) was accompanied by a retinue of crooks and thieves following after it as buzzards follow an army. There is not much difference between free silver and the light-fingered gangs."

Mayor Swift and his new chief of police, John J. Badenoch, began to reform the police department. Political pull, they said, was to fade out of the force.

The bicycle craze was at its height. The *Tribune* printed weekly road maps of the best rides in the vicinity of Chicago, gave prizes for the best bicycle costumes for women, and had a bicycle edition.

Richard Olney became Secretary of State on the death of Walter Q. Gresham. Theodore Roosevelt was appointed president of the New York City board of police commissioners, and began going out at night to see what the police were doing. The *Tribune* thought this a good pointer for Badenoch.

John Alexander Dowie was arrested at his "Divine Healing Home No. 2," 6020 Edgerton Avenue, for violation of the hospital ordinance. He did not like the report of this affair in the *Tribune* and said all editors and reporters of that paper were liars.

A *Tribune* survey found that general prosperity was returning to the country. Wages of 250,000 men had been raised and 240 factories were sharing profits with their employes.

In Cuba a revolutionary movement against Spanish rule

was assuming dangerous proportions and in China the people were rising against all foreigners.

The *Tribune* printed on June 17 a new Lincoln letter, written on August 28, 1863, to James C. Conkling of Springfield, Illinois. The letter was read at a meeting of Union men which Lincoln had hoped to attend. It said in part:

"There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say: You desire peace and you blame me that we do not have it. But how can we attain it? There are but three conceivable ways: First—to suppress the rebellion by force of arms. This I am trying to do. Are you for it? If you are, so far we are agreed. If you are not for it a second way is to give up the Union. I am against this. Are you for it? If you are you should say so plainly. If you are not for force nor yet for dissolution, there only remains some imaginable compromise. . . . Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon and come to stay, and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among free men there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost."

During the first week of July the *Tribune* opened a special Boston bureau to report the convention of the Christian Endeavor Society. Reporters and artists were sent there with an editor in charge. The *Tribune* said it fully sympathized with the objects and work of this organization and it was made the official organ of the society.

The Holmes insurance murder scandal developed into big news. His "castle," at 63rd and Wallace Streets was searched for bones of eleven supposed victims. His history was printed on June 21 in the *Tribune*.

Third term talk for Cleveland was given quick discouragement in the *Tribune*, which said that his nomination would end in his defeat. A six-year single term for presidents was urged again.

Four pages of comics were printed on August 1.

A member of the Board of Trade found a copy of the *Tribune* of July 18, 1865, and this was commented on in a three-column article "From The Long Ago."

"Thirty years ago," said the *Tribune*, "THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE was a defender of truth of which any city might well be proud. In those dark days its editorials were strong and to the point."

The bicycle fad led to bloomers for ladies and this led to the persecution of the ladies who wore them. A woman was arrested in Little Rock on this charge. The *Tribune* said that the bloomer suit was in bad taste and suggested a short skirt costume. "It is the highest folly," said the *Tribune* of August 12, "for men to lay down the law as to what the other sex shall wear—or shall not wear."

On the so-called "tyranny of labor," the *Tribune* said that those leaders who supported the theory that no man shall work unless he belongs to a union should be taught a much needed lesson.

Labor Day was featured by hundreds of letters sympathizing with Debs in jail at Woodstock. He was considered a martyr because he had been sent to jail without trial by jury. The Chicago Building Trades turned out 18,000 men in parade and the new Chicago Labor Congress had 13,000 in line. James Keir Hardie, English Socialist and Labor party leader, called on Debs in jail.

Tribune reporters co-operated with the Citizens' Association of Lemont in getting evidence of crime and debauchery in that suburb, where the workers on the drainage canal were plundered by thieves, gamblers and harlots.

The question of helping the Cuban insurgents and the possibility of trouble with Spain was being discussed in Washington.

The *Tribune* started what was later called its "highbrow page" in the Sunday edition. This consisted of short articles

by leading educators and scientists on all manner of public questions. It was continued for several years and had many notable articles.

Passage of an ordinance improving the lake front and settlement of the old dispute with the Illinois Central railroad over this land was urged during September. The *Tribune* opened a bureau at Atlanta, Georgia, to cover the Cotton States Exposition. The dedication of the battlefield of Chickamauga monuments was also covered in a page-story on September 18.

"Atlanta may be sure of Chicago's best wishes for this important undertaking," said the *Tribune*, "and if Chicago can be of any service to her she has only to say the word." General H. V. Boynton, historian of the battlefield enterprise, wrote a special story for the *Tribune* on this occasion.

The Cuban question was here to stay, the *Tribune* said on September 21, querying members of Congress as to their attitude. They found a strong sympathy for the insurgents and some desire for annexation. The independence of Cuba was endorsed at a Chicago mass meeting. The Cuban republic in exile was organized in Florida and the insurgents were only 75 miles away from Havana. The *Tribune* sent a special correspondent to cover the revolution. The paper said that Congress should recognize the Cuban insurgents to the extent of conceding their belligerent rights.

Symposiums were published frequently in the *Tribune* of this year. The question of comparative liberty and freedom in the United States and England was discussed by Clarence Darrow, Professor M. M. Mangasarian and others. The "new woman" came in for much discussion. Women were starting to work, appearing more and more in the business world. Whether this was an unmixed good, the *Tribune* thought must be left to future generations to decide. It sought to distinguish between the caricatured and the ra-

tional new woman and printed a page of definitions and opinions on this subject on September 22.

The Cuban question grew in importance and the *Tribune* said on October 1: "Chicago has sounded the tocsin. Now let other cities follow the example and roll up to Washington a tide of public opinion that shall sweep the sluggish men in the seats of Congress toward liberty."

A mass meeting was held in Central Music Hall to demonstrate the sympathy of Chicago with the Cuban insurgents. Congress was requested to treat the Cubans as belligerents. In the resolution to Congress the Declaration of Independence was quoted and it was stated:

"If the fathers of American independence were justified in casting off the oppressive dominion of Great Britain then the Cuban patriots of today have far greater justification for their attempts to overthrow the tormenting, impoverishing, heartless tyranny of the Spanish government."

Indignation was expressed that in this year 1895 the spectacle was presented of "shiploads of soldiers sent 3,000 miles across the ocean to America, the land of the free, to shoot down in cold blood a courageous people who simply desire to govern themselves."

William Randolph Hearst, who was to have a good deal to say about the Cuban situation later, bought the *New York Journal* early in October. He had been in the newspaper business as publisher of the *San Francisco Examiner*, and had made that paper the sensation of the Pacific coast, and a profitable venture. Now he was moving east.

Theodore Roosevelt and A. S. Trude, Chicago lawyer and politician, called each other liars in polite language over the story of the killing of a trapped bear by Roosevelt in Colorado.

The 1896 presidential race was on, with Harrison, McKinley and Reed the leaders in the Republican field. Chicago was after the national convention. Business men were said to

be friendly to a third term for Cleveland. The *Tribune* maintained silence as to Republican candidates. John R. Tanner announced his intention of running for governor of Illinois.

In the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela over boundary lines the *Tribune* said that the Monroe Doctrine must apply, that England, "the greatest landgrabber of history, must get out."

The *Tribune* was put on sale in New York on the day of publication. This was made possible by a new fast run on the railroad between Buffalo and New York. *Tribune* reporters were on the first record breaking run of this train. Curtailment of the smoke evil and the ending of railroad grade crossings in Chicago were two *Tribune* crusades of this time. The building of the elevated loop began on Wabash avenue.

One-cent bargains were offered in the department stores. The value of the penny was emphasized in the *Tribune*. A woman reporter was given a dollar and she clothed herself anew for 47 cents. Five hundred articles were in the one-cent list.

The trial of H. H. Holmes in Philadelphia, which ended in his conviction for murder, was featured early in November. Theodore Durrant was found guilty in San Francisco of the murder of Blanche Lamont in a church belfry.

The November 6 election returns showed Republican pluralities and even landslides in many states, including New York. Cook County went Republican by 35,000. The *Tribune* said there was nothing on the political horizon to cheer the Democrats, that they must go into the next year's campaign under a blacker cloud than overhung the Republicans in 1891.

The Chicago Press Club held a memorial service for Eugene Field, which was reported on November 6. Joseph Medill was among those who spoke in tribute.

An account of the regal pomp and display at the wedding of Consuelo Vanderbilt and the 9th Duke of Marlborough, written by Julian Ralph, was given on November 7.

On Sunday, November 10, the *Tribune* ran a page of "pertinent pictures," which might be called the forerunner of today's news picture page. It was announced that the price of the paper would be reduced to 1 cent daily and 5 cents Sunday. The paper stated on November 10:

"THE TRIBUNE in doing this is the first of the great newspapers of the world to place all the resources of a first class modern journal within the reach of all the people and to recognize the equality of all readers by putting its price on the broadest democratic base."

"Thanks to the people THE TRIBUNE has had nearly half a century of uninterrupted prosperity. It believes that the path to more prosperity is to share with the people the reduction in the cost of paper, printing, telegraph dispatches and some other items in the production of a newspaper. THE TRIBUNE has been a pioneer in the popularization of price. It has twice before made a reduction. It was the price only which was cheapened, not the newspaper. This will be our policy now. More pains and more money than ever before will be spent in the effort to make THE TRIBUNE the best newspaper in the world. Success succeeds, and in sharing its success a third time with its readers THE TRIBUNE has faith that once more the people's gain will be its gain. For 40 years THE TRIBUNE has held its place as the first newspaper of Chicago and the accepted spokesman for the health and wealth, the commerce, culture and conscience of this great city, and the country of which Chicago is the emporium. THE TRIBUNE'S best prospectus is its past. It has always sought to serve the people, and at more than one critical moment has defended their interests at the risk of great sacrifices to itself. Its highest ambition is to continue to be recognized as the Tribune of the People."

In this Sunday edition the *Tribune* printed portions of *The Sorrows of Satan* by Marie Corelli, *Slain By The Doones*, by Richard D. Blackmore, two and a half columns of verse by the recently deceased Eugene Field, and *A Journalist's Jottings* by T. P. O'Connor. There was also a symposium on how to live on 25 cents a day.

On November 11, in a 4 a.m. extra, the *Tribune* said that arrangements for handling increased circulation had proved inadequate and that new subscriptions had been received by telephone until long after midnight. Twenty-five thousand new subscribers had been added the first day of the new price. The increase was from sections of the city where the *Tribune* had not been in the lead.

"There are other 1-cent papers in Chicago," said the *Tribune*, "and this means a war for excellence in which some must go down."

A 5-column picture of the crush of carriers in front of the *Tribune* building at 4 a.m. was printed on November 12. Columns of comments on the 1-cent paper were printed, some from the press of other cities. Telegrams from the *Tribune* to two printing press firms were reproduced:

"Please let us know at once how soon you can make and have running two sextuple presses, capacity 80,000 an hour. Also let us know what presses you have that would be available for temporary use."

The march of the copper cent into the coffers of the *Tribune* and the invasion of all parts of the city by the 1-cent *Tribune* continued unabated. It was reported on November 13:

"The manager of city circulation is usually a mild-mannered man and one easy of approach. Yesterday he was like a hollow square of infantry awaiting a cavalry charge. He bristled all over and was too busy to talk to himself. He had difficulty in getting vehicles and his staff had to be doubled."

A picture of the army of one-cent shoppers in department stores was printed, the biggest shopping day, it was said, since the previous Christmas.

"Tribune One-Cent Bargain Sales" were featured in the department stores on November 14. A picture was printed of a heavily laden man going home after spending 11 cents.

Theodore Roosevelt was making a stir in New York police circles, and a Chicago clergyman preached a sermon in which he nominated Roosevelt for president. Roosevelt had begun to enforce the Sunday closing laws in New York. "O, for some Rooseveltian character in Chicago," said the preacher. "He might not be popular for a time, but the world appreciates a brave man before many days. If Sunday rest can be had in New York it can be had in Chicago."

The *Tribune* commented: "Does a man rest while hunting after a stimulant more than after he has found it? Mr. Roosevelt will not be elected president, nor will any Rooseveltian character close the saloons while the vast majority want them kept open. Nevertheless THE TRIBUNE admits freely that Roosevelt has his uses."

In the circulation war the *Tribune* gave away railroad and Chicago street car tickets with subscriptions. Its price was 6 cents a week by carrier. A cartoon on November 16 showed a decrease in the circulation of the *Chicago Record*, of which Victor Lawson was publisher, of 25,198 since April. The *Journal* consolidated with the *Press*. The *Inter-Ocean* and the *Chronicle* had a one-cent war.

Eugene Debs was released from jail on November 22 and was greeted by labor as a hero and martyr. Ten thousand workers met him at the railroad station in Chicago.

The first trolley car began operation on South Clark Street on December 1.

A Christmas doll fund was started by the *Tribune* and this resulted in the paper's first annual doll distribution. Three thousand little girls were made happy at this party.

Chapter Twenty-Three

CUBA SHALL BE FREE

THE PRESIDENTIAL campaign, with its silver issue, and the growing danger of war with Spain over Cuba occupied the chief attention in the news of 1896. The *Tribune* took an early and determined stand against Bryan and his silver platform, thereby raising the ghost of its 1878 silver campaign, and leading the *Tribune* editor to admit that the paper had been mistaken in that earlier stand.

In the race for the presidential nomination in the Republican party the *Tribune* waited only for "a good man," hesitating long before admitting that McKinley was this man. Perhaps it recalled here the fight it had made against his tariff bill and how he had been considered a dead political duck because of this bill and its effects. But time had changed the aspect of the tariff question also. The country was in a good business condition, and the main effort of the *Tribune* was to keep it so. Therefore, when McKinley was the winner in the Illinois selection of delegates, the paper went over to his banner with ever mounting enthusiasm.

In the Cuban situation the *Tribune* early took a radical stand for intervention on moral grounds. There were atrocities against human freedom and dignity, being committed at the doors of the United States, the *Tribune* said, and called on the people of the country to rise in their might and demand action from Congress. Let war come. The outcome, according to the *Tribune,* was in little doubt and Cuba should be made an independent republic under American

protection. Thus the policy that was called imperialism in some quarters and Americanism in others, came to the front.

An elaborate Charity ball at the Auditorium opened the new year, 1896. Pictures of the gowns of Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Arthur Caton, Mrs. William J. Chalmers, Mrs. Orson Smith, and other society leaders of the day, were printed. With the story of the struggle of the Boers against the English, Cecil Rhodes of South Africa came into the news spotlight.

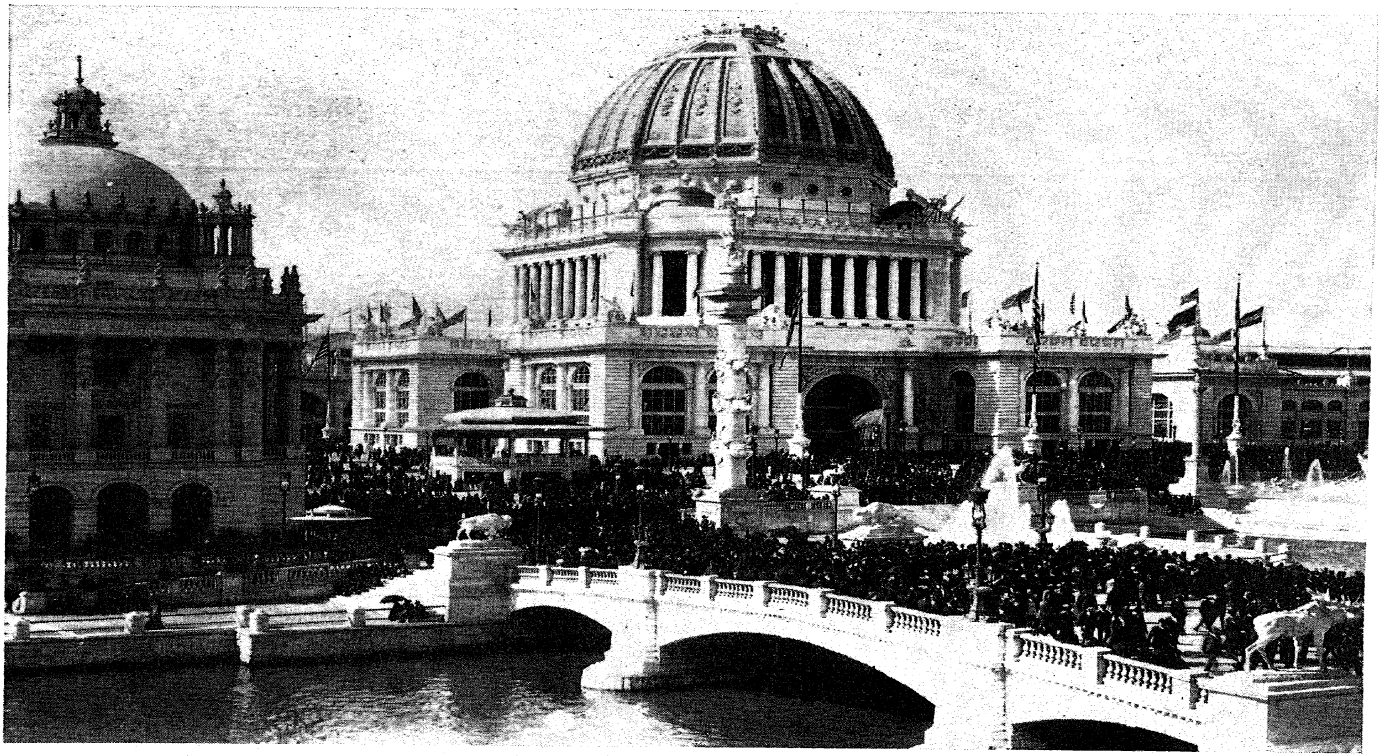
The annual trade review showed a total gain of 2.9 per cent. This small gain, the *Tribune* said, was the result of "Democratic folly and the danger of free silver crankery."

The story of Dr. Leander S. Jameson's historic raid against the Transvaal shared the spotlight with the news of the discovery of gold in Cripple Creek, Colorado. Utah became a state. The *Tribune* called again for Congress to grant belligerent rights to the Cubans.

Senator William B. Allison of Iowa was discussed as a Republican presidential candidate on January 16. The *Tribune* thought that the race would be between McKinley, Reed and Allison, and still took no stand for any one man. Mark Hanna was seeking the Illinois delegation for McKinley. The national Democratic convention was to be held in Chicago on July 7.

Tribune cable features were put on page 1 during January. Charles Michaelson (later famous, or infamous, according to the party viewpoint, as director of publicity for the Democratic party) was writing from Havana, where General Weyler had taken charge of the Spanish troops. Julian Ralph was writing from London.

A Republican party "love feast" was held in Springfield on January 27, with much senatorial and presidential maneuvering in the background. The *Tribune* decided that McKinley's boom was a fizzle in Illinois and said that Reed's nomination would be unfortunate for the party. The *Tribune*



Part of the record crowd of 703,021 persons who paid admission to the World's Columbian Exposition on Chicago Day, October 9, 1893.

(Courtesy Chicago Historical Society)

had its morning edition in Springfield by 6:25 a.m., thus competing with the local papers in the news of the convention. Pictures were printed of the *Tribune* office in Springfield and the special train en route with the papers.

Discovery of the Roentgen ("X") rays in Paris was given news prominence early in February. The *Tribune* printed pictures of the human hand made by these new rays. In a Lincoln's birthday editorial the *Tribune* said:

"And putting all the events of his wonderful life together from that Kentucky log cabin to the White House, and comparing that life with the lives of other men, it will be difficult for the historian to reach any other conclusion than that the light of inspiration glowed in that gaunt, homely figure and that some higher power which produced the man for the time, guided his steps and directed his hands."

At the tenth annual banquet of the Marquette Club, presided over by Charles Ulysses Gordon, McKinley spoke on Lincoln and a club edition of *The Little Tribune* was given as a table souvenir.

The question of Bible reading in the public schools, which had been discontinued for 22 years, was taken up in the *Tribune* on February 15. Five years before Professor David Swing had selected readings for the children which would not be offensive to any religious belief, and these readings were now prepared. The *Tribune* printed a synopsis of the selections to be submitted to the board, and opened its columns to a discussion of the Bible reading course.

The John R. Tanner forces were victorious in the Republican county convention. Charles S. Deneen was nominated for states attorney. William Lorimer was nominated for Congress in the second district. Clothing firms in Chicago united to "kick out union rule," it was announced on February 12. The clothing cutters immediately started a strike.

The United States Senate on February 29 passed a resolution favoring the recognition of the Cuban rebels. General

Weyler had issued proclamations in an effort to crush the liberties of the Cubans, ruling by threats of court martial, exiles and death. "The moral sense of the country," the *Tribune* said on March 1, "demands aid to the Cuban insurgents. Crimes as great as those of the Turks against the Armenians are being committed at the very doors of the United States."

The next day it was reported that a Spanish mob had stoned the United States flag at Barcelona, Spain. "U.S. Ready For War," was the *Tribune* headline. "Washington Ablaze With Patriotic Resentment."

The *Tribune* advocated the spending of 100 millions for national defense at once and printed pictures of the North Atlantic squadron ready for action. President Cleveland was chided for going duck hunting at this time. Congress voted to recognize the belligerents on March 2, and Spain said it was sorry for the mob action. A few days later a mob stoned the United States consulate at Valencia, Spain. Something seemed to be getting out of hand here, and the *Tribune* sensing the oncoming war, came out for the independence of Cuba under American protection. This was the beginning of what came to be called the American policy of imperialism, which the *Tribune* supported.

The McKinley boom would not down, but the *Tribune* still hesitated to support him and chided the *Inter-Ocean* for trying to read out of the party all who were not for McKinley. The boom, the *Tribune* said, was not entirely spontaneous.

Stephen Crane, Hamlin Garland and Margaret Deland were among the writers featured in the *Sunday Tribune* of this spring.

Conditions in the Jacksonville insane asylum, where negligence had resulted in the death of five, were revealed in the *Tribune* of March 16.

A page-1 cartoon of March 18 had this caption: "Chicago,

It's a Poor Thing But It's My Own." Underneath, Miss Chicago regarded "Bathhouse John" in front of the swinging doors of his saloon, pointing to "My platform – All nite saloons, Franchises for sale, Drinks for de Crowd, base hits and competition. Bat' House John His Mark-Ald. Coughlin."

This was merely a little prelude to the spring campaign. On March 25 the *Tribune* wanted to know who was the man Judge Tuley had referred to in a speech before the Municipal Voters' League. The judge was reported as having said:

"I think there was a clerk on the North side once who earned $1,500 a year salary. He was elected alderman. After four years service in the council he began to build great blocks of stone front houses. He has his Florida plantation and has made his trip to Europe. Now he is trying to break into the council again and he has $10,000 for the nomination."

The *Tribune* began running daily fiction in April, the first story being one by Stanley J. Weyman, English novelist, noted for his historical romances. The paper still held back from its support of McKinley and said on April 1:

"Some advocates of McKinley say THE TRIBUNE is behaving badly. THE TRIBUNE'S only interest is in a good man, who will leave the party in good shape in 1901. We wonder whether McKinley is that man. THE TRIBUNE has kept itself where it can support any good man that is nominated."

A detailed report on aldermanic candidates was issued by the Municipal Voters' League on April 2. The April 8 report of the election indicated that the League had done some good work. John M. Harlan was elected alderman and some other good men also were winners. But Alderman Coughlin and Johnny Powers were still in.

The *Tribune* printed on April 6 in book form what was

called the *Chicago Tribune* series of drawings of the United States Navy ships.

Alderman William Kent in a talk at the Commercial Club on April 25 said: "The aldermen are criticized justly, perhaps, but other men not in the council do as bad things and run no risks of fines or the penitentiary. It is well enough to call John Powers the 'prince of boodlers' but why don't you mention Charles T. Yerkes at the same time? Yerkes came to Chicago with the proposition that every man has his price and seems to have pretty thoroughly demonstrated its truth. There are men here who make a business of watering stocks and deceiving investors. It is not the silver craze alone which is ruining the credit of the country abroad, but the sharp tricks of 'business men,' who are running a close race between millions and the penitentiary."

Another *Tribune* special train roared down to Springfield on April 27 to get the paper there before breakfast during the Republican state convention. Tanner won the nomination for governor and McKinley won over Cullom in the contest for delegates at large to the national convention.

This action, the *Tribune* said, had probably decided the presidential nomination. The editors seemed reconciled. The Springfield convention, it was stated, represented the sentiment of the majority of the Republican voters, the farmers and workingmen. "The vote of instruction did not meet the approval of politicians but they had to yield to the masses."

Soon after this Indiana and Michigan declared for McKinley, and the *Tribune* said the only question left was that of the Vice-presidency.

Golf, it was noted this spring, had become second to bicycling as a popular sport. It was estimated that there were 200,000 bicycles in Chicago. The problem of the "scorcher" or bicycle speeder, had to be met by the police. Robbers on bicycles raided a bank at Buffalo, Illinois. The *Tribune* in

an illustrated story on bicycling on May 17 printed the following verse by Rudyard Kipling:

I see der feet of a nation
Dot nefer touch der groundt.
Der legs of die noble madchen
All wafin' roundt and roundt.
Ten million bells are ringin'
Ten million lamps are lit.

Brick and ice trusts were the subject of *Tribune* investigations during the spring. The paper had decided to accept McKinley and on May 18 printed a cartoon in which McKinley carried the Republican banner, stating that he stood for honest money and a chance to earn it by honest toil. Both McKinley and Mark Hanna applauded this sentiment and it was decided to use this as a convention slogan.

The third annual banquet of the Western Associated Press was held at Kinsley's restaurant on May 20. President Victor Lawson and Joseph Medill sat together. Medill said the evolution of American journalism, from postboy, stage coach and railroad, came with the advent of the Morse telegraph and the use of electricity. All this had come in his lifetime. He recalled the first New York Associated Press, run by D. H. Craig, who cut off telegraph news promptly if bills were not paid. Medill, when he was in Ohio, had trouble of this sort. He told of the restlessness of the Western editors under New York rule and of the formation of the Western Associated Press at Indianapolis and of the long struggle with New York in which the western editors finally won. Medill had been on the executive board, or president, for twenty years.

A story by Richard Harding Davis on the coronation of Czar Nicholas II was printed in the *Tribune* of May 21, 1896.

Chicago's old commercial rival, St. Louis, was swept by a cyclone and fire, with a thousand dead, on May 27. The May

28 edition carried two pages of leaded type on this story. City Editor James Keeley led a staff to St. Louis to cover the catastrophe in person. The issue of May 29 carried a complete story with lists of the dead and injured. Chicago offered money and aid but St. Louis said that it did not need help.

The acceptance of Emile Zola and George Moore in general reading circles led the *Tribune* to comment on June 1 that the moral frontier was receding, that there was more tolerance for what in the past had been considered merely scandalous.

Advance stories of the Republican convention at St. Louis were printed on June 3. State chairmen were queried as to their stand on the currency issue. No "16 to 1" men were found among them, and it was settled that the Democrats would make this their issue. St. Louis headquarters of the *Tribune* near Market and Broadway were described in the June 14 issue. Eight telegraph wires were to carry *Tribune* news to Chicago. The outside of the headquarters was decorated with bunting and a portrait of McKinley.

A statue of Benjamin Franklin, which had been presented to the printers of Chicago by Joseph Medill, was unveiled in Lincoln Park on June 6, 1896.

The gold standard was adopted by the Republicans and McKinley and Garrett A. Hobart of New Jersey were chosen as the standard bearers of the party. McKinley, it was reported on June 16, received 661½ votes. Hanna became chairman of the national committee. Illinois Democrats in convention at Peoria nominated John P. Altgeld for governor.

The death of Joseph K. C. Forrest, one of the three men who started the *Tribune* in 1847, was reported on June 24. He had been writing "Old Timer" sketches in the *Chicago Daily News* for several years and had worked on the *Inter-Ocean* and other papers.

A *Tribune* canvass of the delegates to the Democratic

national convention showed that a great majority were uninstructed and stood for the free coinage of silver. Delegates to the convention began arriving at about the time the front porch campaign of McKinley was beginning at Canton, Ohio.

A crisis appeared certain in the Democratic party, with the gold Democrats preparing for a struggle. Victor Rosewater of Omaha said that Nebraska's vote would be cast for William Jennings Bryan, and that it was hoped he might carry the convention by storm in his address as temporary chairman. The silver men won out in the platform committee and it was predicted that the gold Democrats would form another party. The *Tribune* said on July 9 that the "boy orator from the Platte" was now in the presidential race. On July 10 there was a picture and story of Bryan speaking and carrying the convention with him in a wild scene. This was reported as follows:

"Then Bryan took the stand and with the masterful oratory for which he has become famous soon wrought up the crowd to a spirit of wildest enthusiasm. The Nebraskan is young in years, but aged in the wiles of the politician and the demagogue, and eloquent as are all his speeches, he never fails to inject into them a sufficient amount of claptrap to capture his hearers. His speech in reality was but a repetition of those he has made dozens of times in Congress, but it served his purpose and when he closed with a rather profane appeal that the crown of thorns could not be placed on the head of the honest laboring man, he lighted the spark which touched off the train of gunpowder, and the Bryan boom, which was only inchoate the night before, as told in THE TRIBUNE, suddenly seized upon the convention and carried everything before it."

Dana of the *New York Sun* was among those to bolt the party after this.

The Bryan speech was given two columns. His peroration was as follows:

"It is the issue of 1776 over again. Our ancestors, when only three millions, had the courage to declare their political independence of every other nation on earth. Shall we, their descendants, when we have grown to 70 million, declare that we are less independent than our forefathers? No, my friends, it will never be the judgment of this people. Therefore we care not upon what lines the battle is fought. If they say bimetallism is good but we cannot have it till some nation helps us, we reply that instead of having a gold standard because England has, we shall restore bimetallism because the United States has. If they dare to come out and in the open defend the gold standard as a good thing we shall fight them to the uttermost, having behind us the producing masses of this Nation and the world. Having behind us the commercial interests and the laboring interests and all the toiling masses, we shall answer their demands for a gold standard by saying to them you shall not press upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

"Bryan Wins," was the next day's headline. He was nominated on the fifth ballot, with Illinois starting the stampede toward him. Illinois also started the bolt of the gold men. Democratic papers of more conservative tinge bolted the nominee almost at once. He was referred to in the *Tribune* as the "Populist-Democratic" free silver candidate and the word "popocrat" was soon coined to bring derision upon the candidate. The Populists nominated him a week later and so the name had a strong justification.

Early in August William Randolph Hearst purchased the plant and good will of the *Chicago Evening Journal* and began preparations to publish both morning and evening papers. It was announced that he would support Bryan and free silver. The *Tribune* said much of the backing of Bryan came from the silver mine owners, listing the Hearst estate at 75 millions and other great estates totaling 547 millions.

Pay envelopes of the workers, the *Tribune* said in an illustrated object lesson on the issue of the campaign, which now bought 100 cents worth of goods for each dollar, would buy but 53 cents worth under free silver. "Do you prefer 53 cents for the same labor?" the workers were asked. Bryan's utterances on the subject were described as a "fog bank," while McKinley was "a block of steadfast, polished granite."

Lincoln's famous "lost speech," made at Bloomington, where Medill and other reporters were so entranced that they forgot to take notes, was reprinted on August 26, from *McClure's Magazine*. Medill had reviewed for this magazine the reconstructed notes of Henry Whitney, a young lawyer who had taken down the speech. The speech as so presented was Lincoln's in thought, if not in words, Medill said. It showed, he asserted, how radical Lincoln was and how well it was for his political fortunes that the speech was lost at the time. In this speech Lincoln foresaw "an appeal to battle and to the God of hosts."

The gold Democrats in convention at Indianapolis early in September nominated John M. Palmer, Illinois Senator, for president. He was endorsed by Cleveland. In Canton, Ohio, McKinley's front-porch campaign was drawing large delegations. He received as high as one hundred thousand visitors in one day. A campaign song of the hour ran:

We want yer, McKinley, we do:
The last four years of Grover, thank the Lord,
Are almost over,
And our hearts are turnin', Mac, to you.
We've been thinkin' till we're sad, of the good old times we had,
Up to eighteen ninety two;
An' you see we do not care if 'twas called a robber tariff,
We want yer, McKinley, yes we do.

Henry D. Lloyd was nominated for lieutenant-governor of Illinois at a state convention of Populists on September 15.

Altgeld was tacitly endorsed. Lewis Institute was formally opened in Chicago on that day.

The *Tribune* ran daily editorials against Bryan during September and October. His election meant idle factories, it was stated, and it was also said that if elected he would appoint a Supreme Court that would construe the Constitution to his will in the matter of money.

Football was explained in an article by Walter Camp on September 20. The Woman's Rescue League campaigned against bicycle riding for women as immoral. Nietzsche, whose *Thus Spake Zarathustra*, had just been translated, was characterized in a *Tribune* book review as the chief apostle of modern Germany, "the most revolutionary and aboriginal force in the 19th century." The United States Navy was building its first submarine torpedo boat.

The fifth Lincoln-Douglas debate at Knox College was made the occasion of a big Republican celebration on October 8. Chauncey Depew was the orator of the day. The *Tribune* printed a facsimile of its October 9, 1858, edition, in which it had carried the debate in full.

A sound-money parade of mammoth proportions was held in Chicago on Chicago Day. The *Tribune* said it was the most dazzling pageant in the history of the city, with 68,000 in line. Depew filled the Coliseum. Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll also spoke on the fallacies of Bryan. The Bryan silver men put on a parade of 12,000 the same day.

Forty special trains unloaded crowds at Canton on October 11. Nothing like it had been known in political history, the *Tribune* correspondent wrote.

Theodore Roosevelt spoke at the Coliseum on October 15 before the American Republican College League. There were 13,000 present and the meeting was said to have been the most remarkable of the campaign, more like a religious gathering than a political meeting, with the multitude swayed by patriotic songs. Roosevelt put the campaign on a moral basis

and said Bryan was an enemy of American honor and American liberty.

Bryan at the same time was making several speeches a day in the Midwest.

Ten columns of a speech by Governor Altgeld in Cooper Union hall, New York, were printed in the *Tribune* of October 18. He called for a new declaration of independence. In part, he was quoted:

"It is a remarkable circumstance that Mark Hanna and the whole crowd of men who are supporting this British policy of plutocracy are against the people of this country on all of these great questions. That crowd of men who nominated Mr. McKinley and who treat him as a kind of convenience, favor Federal military interference, sustain the usurpation of the Federal courts, sustain government by injunction, and sustain this English monetary policy, which makes everything that the English have to sell, namely: money, very dear."

The *Tribune* said that the speech was time wasted, a mere personal harangue.

Rudolph Schnaubelt, said by the police to have been the actual bomb-thrower in the Haymarket riot, and who escaped after he had been questioned and released by the police, died in California.

Chicago registered 383,515 voters for the election. The *Tribune* began the first of the so-called "battle pages," in which equal space was given to each side in the campaign. Editorially, however, it grieved that Dr. W. H. Thomas, pastor of People's Church, had declared himself in favor of "the heresy of free silver."

Dr. Sun Yat Sen was arrested in London by agents of the Chinese legation there, on the charge of conspiring against the Manchu dynasty. As he was a British subject he was soon released and protected by the British police.

Railroad men staged a "sound money" parade in Chicago

on October 25. A five-column picture was shown of the parade as it passed the office of the *Tribune*, which was decorated with a huge sign, "Sound Money and Prosperity." Prizes were offered for the best guesses on the presidential vote.

"The Popocratic Literary Bureau," according to the *Tribune* of October 25, sent out a leaflet quoting editorials from the *Tribune* of 1878, "to create the impression that 18 years ago the *Tribune* advocated free coinage of silver, silver monometallism, and a dishonest dollar, and therefore occupied the same position that Bryan and Altgeld do today."

Explaining the distinction between its positions the *Tribune* said "The editor of THE TRIBUNE never dreamed of advocating the coining of 50-cent dollars to compete with 100-cent gold dollars or of substituting silver monometallism for bimetallism.

"THE TRIBUNE was mistaken in 1878. It admits that much frankly. The men who voted for the law of 1878 wished to give the country silver dollars as good as gold, so as to help on resumption. The Bryanites want half value silver dollars so as to deprive creditors of half their property. The files of THE TRIBUNE do not contain a sentence which can be read into endorsement of that infamous proposition."

The *Tribune* said that in 1878 it had not foreseen the decline in the value of silver.

Bryan came to Chicago for three days of speech-making late in October. He drew great crowds and was a storm center of political emotion. Eggs were thrown at him in one section of the city. At another meeting David McGowan, a reporter for the *Tribune* who was covering the speech, was beaten by a gang of "free silver rowdies." The *New York World* reporter saw the scene as follows: "All through this breathless day and far into the night Mr. Bryan has moved from one audience to another in Chicago, fighting for the

presidency with a power, persistence and eloquence that place him foremost among the political campaigners of the age."

The *Chicago Journal* said: "Bryan owes his enormous power to the fact that he never deals in sophistries and ambiguities. The light of moral and intellectual daylight shines through every sentence, and he so marshals his ideas that at each period there is a triumphant and invincible culmination."

The *Tribune* said: "Bryan said a vast stock of words. He can coin cheap, glittering sentences. He can appeal to the baser feelings of men and incite them to antagonism, and at the same time pose as a patriot and a philanthropist, and never blush at the fraud he is perpetrating upon his audience. He has the crocodile's gift of shedding tears. But his eloquence is froth and scum on the surface and bitter dregs beneath. His stream of words contains neither facts that instruct nor logic that convinces."

The *Tribune* promised a display of election returns on the night of November 3 such as had never been seen in any city of the world. Returns would be announced by the *Tribune* in the Coliseum, where Brooks' Marine band would play, at Haymarket Square and at Ashland Square. There would be bombs from the roof of the Great Northern Hotel—blue for Republican success, red for "Popocratic."

In a cartoon on campaigns of the future the *Tribune* saw "aerial bombs of literature," voices sent out on the air waves from the roofs of great cities.

Forecasts from all the states were printed on November 1. The *Tribune* guess was 283 electoral votes for McKinley, 164 for Bryan.

"Stand to your guns, comrades," said the *Tribune* on election morning. "The enemy is in sight. Stand to your guns once more as

When the glorious battle raged
Which lighted freedom's way.

"Time was when some of you, moved by generous impulses, voted with the Democratic party. That occasion no longer exists. Not a single issue of the war remains unsolved to move the impulses of men.

"The call to the peaceful battle of the ballots is to meet an insidious foe, advancing from no exclusive section, but whose success augurs as much disaster to your country as the ravages of bloody battle could entail."

McKinley and Hobart and Tanner were victorious. Cook County was Republican by 65,000, Illinois by 125,000. Kentucky, Maryland and West Virginia, according to first returns, had gone Republican, thus breaking the Solid South.

The *Tribune* had more than 100,000 guests on election night. James Creelman wrote a special story from Bryan's home in Lincoln, while William Shaw Bowen wrote from Canton.

"Yesterday," said the *Tribune*, "was a McKinley, honest money and good-government landslide. The sun as it rises this morning shines upon a land from which all apprehensions of disaster have been banished. The good old days when there was work for all, and when that work was paid for in good money, are to return. Exit Bryan. Enter Prosperity."

McKinley's electoral vote was announced as 278 on November 6. Iron and steel mills prepared to reopen. Chairman Hanna said he would keep the national committee at work to offset the silver craze. The *Tribune* hoped that this would be the political end of Bryan and Altgeld. It started a poll on November 9 on preferences for United States Senator to succeed Palmer. Republican editors favored Mason, although Congressman Robert R. Hitt had several votes.

Notice was taken in the *Tribune* of the fight that a young Kansas editor, William Allen White of the *Emporia Gazette*, was making against "Pefferism, repudiation, fiatism and debased free silverism." Kansas and Nebraska were degenerates among the states, according to the *Tribune*.

"They should go to school and learn a little common sense," said the *Tribune*, objecting to cabinet appointments from these states. The following editorial on "What Is The Matter With Kansas? " was reprinted from the *Emporia Gazette* on November 10:

"We all know, yet here we are at it again. We have an old mossback Jacksonian who snorts and howls because there is a bathtub in the state house; we are running that old jay for governor. We have another shabby, wild-eyed rattle-brained fanatic, who has said openly in a dozen speeches that 'the rights of the user are paramount to the rights of the owner'; we are running him for Chief Justice, so that capital will come tumbling over itself to get into the state. We have raked the ash heap of human failure in the state, and have found an old hoop-skirt of a man who failed as a business man, who has failed as an editor, and who has failed as a preacher, and we are going to run him for congressman-at-large. Then we have discovered a kid without a law practice, and we have decided to vote for him as attorney general. Then, for fear that some hint that the state has become respectable might percolate through the civilized portions of the Nation, we have decided to send three or four harpies out lecturing, telling people that Kansas is raising hell and letting corn go to the weeds."

Two United States newspaper men were held in prison by the Spaniards in Cuba. The *Tribune* called on the President and the State Department to act. The Cleveland-Olney Cuban policy, the *Tribune* said on December 1, was the foulest blot on the administration. It was reported that the President had given Spain two months to pacify the islands. Pacification on the basis of home rule that would still leave Spain the sovereign power, was talked about in Washington.

"Fortunately," said the *Tribune*, "the new administration will have a definite, humane, patriotic American policy. It will be in touch with the American people and Congress."

The war spirit grew in the United States. The Spanish flag was burned at Lexington, Kentucky. Thousands enlisted to join the Cuban insurgents. Weyler, "the butcher," was burned in effigy. As Congress and the President seemed inclined to do nothing, the *Tribune* declared on December 13 that "it is time for the people in every city, town and village in the United States to rise and declare in their might that Cuba must and shall be free. The time to do it is now."

Congress finally stirred and the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee reported out a resolution recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic. Secretary of State Olney said that Congress had no right to interfere in relations with a foreign government. A general committee was appointed in Chicago to receive funds for the Cubans. "Let war come," said the *Tribune* on December 17.

The Chicago Commercial Club endorsed the attitude of the national administration in regard to Cuba.

Charles T. Yerkes was about to leave Chicago for New York, it was reported late in December. Also new street railway franchises were said to be in the making, as it was feared that a "reform" council was coming in. A 4-cent fare ordinance was passed in the city council and vetoed by the mayor.

"This question will not be allowed to drop here," said the *Tribune* on December 23. "THE TRIBUNE will continue to stand up for the rights of the people. It will appeal to other councils and to other mayors and the time will come when justice will be done."

A fund of $1,105 was raised for the *Tribune's* annual distribution of dolls, and 6,000 little girls were made happy at this Christmas season.



Marking an historic milestone not only in the history of the Chicago Tribune *but also in newspaper progress, was the Golden Jubilee edition of the* Tribune *issued on June 10, 1897. The outer cover, reproduced above, was printed in four colors. Note the poem written for the event by James Whitcomb Riley.*

Chapter Twenty-Four

THE *TRIBUNE* IS FIFTY YEARS OLD

THE *Tribune* celebrated its semi-centennial on June 10 of this year, 1897, by printing a special edition which attracted nation-wide comment in newspaper circles. The colored cover of the Jubilee edition of 48 pages carried a verse by James Whitcomb Riley, written for the *Tribune*, as follows:

Hail to your fifty years of toil and stress—
Your hopeful, helpful life's half century—
Your midmost prime and pride of usefulness—
Your troth to man—your golden jubilee.

The Tribune's "troth to man," renewed on this occasion, was that no matter what the future might hold in new methods of journalism it would always remain the paper of all the people.

Fashion notes from Europe's great style masters and new experiments in halftone illustrations were begun during this period.

The *Tribune* fought hard against the Cook County Republican machine, led by William Lorimer, against "Yerkes, the pirate," against the growing power of the trusts, and against Carter Harrison, Jr., who won the mayoralty election in what was called the "Daddy's Hat" campaign. McKinley went into the White House and business began to improve. Daniel Burnham presented his "Chicago Beautiful" campaign before the Commercial Club. Sentiment in favor of the Cubans was whipped up by articles from Richard

Harding Davis and Charles M. Pepper, and by Frederic Remington's pictures.

The campaign year had been a poor one for business, it was shown in the Tribune's annual review of January 1, 1897. It had been a year of plenty but with abnormally low prices. Jobbers and manufacturers had gone into new fields and receipts of grain and produce had been greater. The total trade of $1,216,400,000 was a decrease of 7⅔ per cent from the previous year.

"In our day commercial opinion is almost public opinion," said a writer in the *Tribune* in analyzing the Cleveland administration and the scare that business had had about Bryan.

Chicago was presented with two civic problems, the need of more revenue and the better spending of what was available, according to the Civic Federation. Politics became colorful in Springfield over the senatorship. The *Tribune* opposed Alderman Martin Madden bitterly for this post. They called him a three-dollar alderman and on January 10 printed this version of an old song:

There's a cold wind fiercely blowing,
Illinois, Illinois!
And it's colder, colder growing,
Illinois, Illinois!
'Tis an anti-Madden blizzard,
It will freeze that slimy lizard,
Or 'twill chill thee to thy gizzard,
Illinois!

Madden acknowledged his defeat on January 15 and became William E. Mason's campaign manager. The Chicago machine swung to William Lorimer. The *Tribune* said he was unknown and otherwise objectionable, that he had left the Chicago water pipe extension department under a cloud and had no experience or education except that of a machine boss.

Republican editors of the state were queried by the *Tribune* on this situation. Congressman A. J. Hopkins became a candidate but the Springfield correspondent reported that the trend was all in favor of Congressman Robert R. Hitt. Then Lorimer threw his support to Mason, who won the nomination on January 19. The *Tribune* said it would have preferred Hitt but that the election of Mason was a triumph over the evil Cook County machine.

The *Tribune* announced that it would present in Sunday editions beginning January 31 articles by Europe's most noted authorities on women's gowns.

The invention of a guncotton explosive torpedo shell by Louis Gathmann, an inventor of Chicago who had had the friendship and encouragement of Joseph Medill, was announced on January 21. With the aid of the navy, it was reported, he had developed a rifled cannon, a 13-inch gun capable of throwing 400 pounds of explosive several miles. One modern cruiser, armed with such a gun, could blow out of the water Great Britain's biggest battleship, it was stated in the article. A *Tribune* correspondent was present at the navy trials of this gun on the Potomac River.

In the story of the invention it was related that in 1887 Gathmann, who had invented telescopes and other devices, turned his attention to modern warfare and had spent $30,000 of his own money in the work. He had invented three rifled cannon. At one time Gathmann had taken up rain making and had bombarded the heavens with shells of carbonic acid gas in the vicinity of Fort Sheridan, producing rainfall. He had invented a torpedo with the range of a mile, also a subaquatic aerial gun, carrying its projectile through 40 feet of water and five miles of air.

Congressman Mason was elected United States Senator at Springfield. A cartoon pictured Lorimer as comforting himself with the *Tribune's* old kicking machine.

Lyman J. Gage, president of the First National Bank, was

urged upon the President-elect for Secretary of the Treasury.

This was a winter of much destitution. It was reported that there were 8,000 families in Chicago in direful need. The *Tribune* adopted the slogan — "No man, woman or child in Chicago shall be hungry or cold tonight," and urged Chief of Police Badenoch and Mayor Swift to "feed them first and inquire later." Three columns of the names of the needy were printed on January 24, and a fund of $48,000 was raised in two days.

Dr. William Rainsford of St. George's Episcopal Church in New York advised parishioners against attending the fancy dress ball to be given by Mrs. Bradley Martin. He was against all such ostentation in this winter of poverty. The *Tribune* gave this story prominence and printed tables showing the cost of the ball as $236,000 and what this would do for the poor.

The book page of January 24 printed a picture of Professor Woodrow Wilson together with an account of his new book on George Washington.

The last beam of the union loop (the elevated railway structure which completely surrounds the heart of downtown Chicago) was put in place.

The Cramp shipyards in Philadelphia were building two new cruisers for the Japanese navy.

States were grappling with the trust problem and the Lexow committee in New York was investigating the practices of New York corporations. The sugar and tobacco trusts were under fire.

The first navy test of Gathmann's new torpedo shell had proved a success, it was reported on February 1. It was predicted that this shell would revolutionize war and defensive resources.

Stories by Richard Harding Davis and sketches by Frederic Remington, both of whom were in Cuba, were printed in the *Tribune*. One drawing, which was given a five-column

space on page 1, was that of the moonlight execution of a young Cuban farmer by Spanish soldiers. A sketch of Fred Funston, a young Kansan, who was an artillery chief for the Cuban insurgents, was printed on February 8.

The *Tribune* opened war on February 19 on a bill introduced in Springfield by "Honest John" Humphrey of Chicago, which would turn the streets of Chicago over to the existing street car companies for 40 years.

The Republican city convention named Nathaniel S. Sears for mayor, Roy O. West for city attorney, and Frederick Lundin for city clerk. The *Tribune* said Judge Sears was well equipped for the job, and began campaigning for him in March. A. S. Trude and Carter Harrison, Jr. were out for the Democratic nomination.

The war on cigarettes led to a $100 license fee action in the city council. "Bathhouse" John took the side of the reformers in this struggle.

William Jennings Bryan had a page-1 story in the *Tribune* of March 4 on the political outlook.

McKinley moved into the White House and Grover Cleveland went duck shooting. The *Tribune* said of Cleveland that many of his policies were faulty, particularly the Cuban policy, but "all his shortcomings can be condoned in view of the fact that he protected the credit of the country and the savings of its people." In his first presidential message McKinley said he would recommend legislation to strengthen the anti-trust laws.

The evils and merits of big department stores were debated in a *Tribune* symposium on March 7. The hold which these stores had obtained on the retail trade was considered a social problem.

The Humphrey bill was up at Springfield, with Yerkes on hand to aid its passage. It provided for extension of ordinances for 40 years, with compensation of $2,000 a mile and 3 per cent of the gross earnings to go to the state, with a state

board in charge. This would take the street railroads out of the control of the Chicago city council.

"The people of Chicago," said the *Tribune*, "insist that no such robber legislation be enacted." Mass meetings were called to stir up sentiment in Chicago.

Harrison was nominated for mayor by the Democrats and soon after John M. Harlan and Washington Hesing began independent campaigns for the office. This made a mayoralty race with many humorous features. The *Tribune* gave each of the candidates a column a day, illustrating the stories about their actions. At the same time the people were advised to unite on Sears. Harrison was pictured as "Daddy's Hat" during the campaign. He also was called Altgeld's shadow and a 16 to 1 spoilsman.

The approaching fight between James J. Corbett and Bob Fitzsimmons for the world heavyweight title was given a great deal of attention in the *Tribune* columns. W. W. Naughton wrote special stories on the preparations. He was a noted Hearst writer whose articles were bought by the *Tribune*. On March 17 the *Tribune* said it would display bulletins on the fight and had a wire to the ringside, from which a blow by blow description would be sent. John J. Ingalls, George Siler, Naughton, and the fighters themselves, or their "ghosts," had many columns of space on the event. Four pages were printed on the actual fight on March 18. Fitzsimmons had won in 14 rounds.

Much was published during March of the case of Captain Alfred Dreyfus in Paris. This army officer, member of a rich Jewish family, had been sentenced to life imprisonment on Devil's Island in 1894 on the charge of treason. It was alleged that he had sold military secrets to the Germans. Now it was said that one of the most terrible judicial errors of modern history had been committed and France was in a turmoil.

The "higher criticism" of the Bible, just coming into

prominence through the writings of Professor Andrew D. White and others, was discussed in a page-1 story of March 18, the same issue in which prize fighting, which the *Tribune* had once banned as uncivilized, was given so much space. In this article it was told how Chicago ministers had rejected the teachings of Lyman Abbott and other modernists on the miracles of the Bible. These Chicago ministers were of the old literal persuasion and would not be moved.

Daniel H. Burnham outlined to the Commercial Club on March 28, 1897, his plan for a "Chicago Beautiful." Beauty paid better than any other commodity, he told these business leaders. It was predicted that electric motor vehicles would become more and more prominent on Chicago streets. Thomas B. Bryan drove a 6-seated electric surrey through the parks.

The doors of the Crerar library were opened to the public on April 1.

The mayoralty race swung into its closing days. The *Tribune* criticized Harlan for entering the race, evidently fearing that he had ruined the chances of Judge Sears, but it stuck to Sears to the last.

A campaign song of the day ran:

We will elect Carter and won't do nothing wrong;
He will have gambling and let the races run.
Now rich men will spend their money and give the poor a share,
So think no more 'till April 6 and elect Young Carter Mayor.

This is apparently what the people did, for Harrison was elected by a plurality of 75,434. Harlan was next with 8,000 more votes than Judge Sears. A *Tribune* cartoon showed Harrison catching the mayoralty butterfly with his "Daddy's big hat." He was then 37 years old. The Democrats had a majority of 16 in the new city council.

In Washington affairs the *Tribune* was interested in the new Dingley tariff bill which had gone through the House.

"The importers and foreign exporters are now going to run the Senate on the new tariff bill," it said.

The bill made a general increase in rates and before it went into effect, the *Tribune* said, the importers would lay in a big supply. Later the demand would fall off and the workers would suffer. The paper warned that if this course succeeded, the Senate's gift to the country would be an evil one and would be followed in 1900 by a Democratic victory, as in 1892.

Japan's intentions toward Hawaii became a matter of concern during April, 1897. The Hawaiians wanted an American warship sent there and it was said that two Japanese warships were on the way to the islands. The *Tribune* said that the United States must annex Hawaii, as Japan had become a threatening power in the Pacific since the Chinese war and the occupation of Formosa.

The Humphrey street car franchise bill was near passage in the Illinois senate. Yerkes was on the floor answering questions and defying the opposition. The *Tribune* analyzed the bill and rallied state editors against it. The press, it said, would be perfectly justified in branding legislators who voted for the bill as boodlers of the worst kind. The bill passed the senate by 29 to 16 and the fight was taken to the lower house and before the governor.

Frederic Remington's art became a regular feature of the *Sunday Tribune* during April. His picture—"Her Calf"—was given a seven-column spread. The *Tribune* said in connection with this production:

"Several years ago THE TRIBUNE made the first attempt undertaken by a daily newspaper to make use of pictures in half tone from copper plates. This early effort was in a measure successful, but not so much so as had been hoped. The half tone process was then in a comparatively early stage of development, and while it lent itself to work less handicapped by the necessities for speed and similar lim-

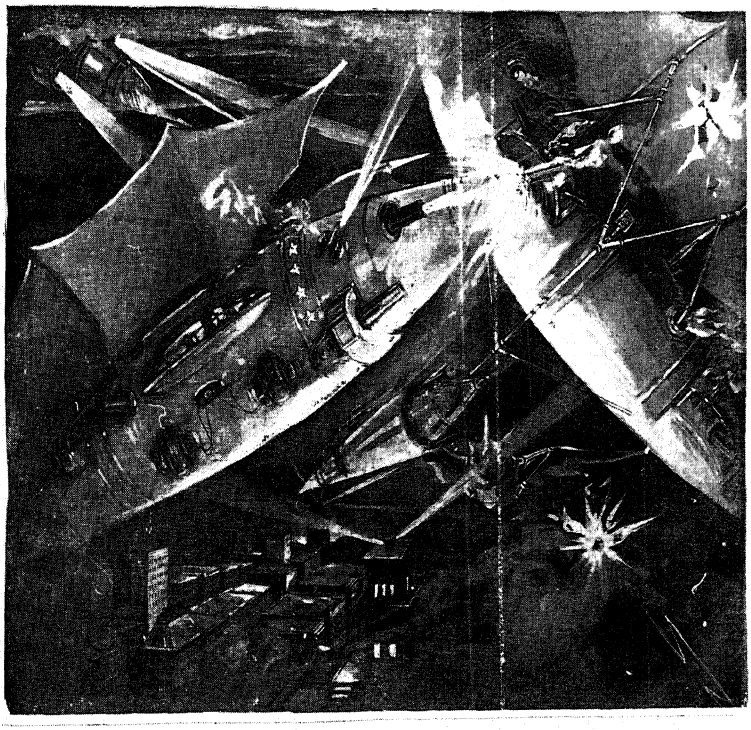
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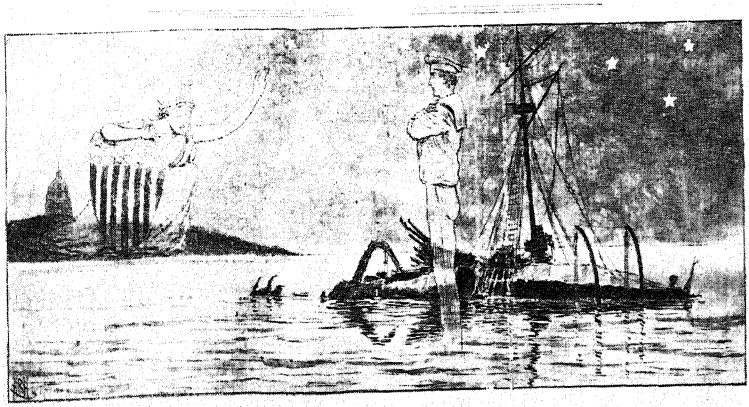
The Chicago Sunday Tribune.

HALF TONE PART.

MARCH 13, 1898.

HOW THE BATTLES OF THE FUTURE MAY BE FOUGHT.





On March 13, 1898, the front page of the Sunday Tribune *"half tone" section printed, in addition to the cartoon on the sinking of the* Maine, *a graphically prophetic forecast of aerial warfare which became reality sixteen years later in the first World War.*

itations for use in a daily paper it was not wholly satisfactory. For this reason its use after a time was discontinued. But within the last few years half tone work has made rapid progress. Through numerous graduations it has reached a point where the objections which formerly made it undesirable are no longer met, and in its present condition it is available for regular newspaper work. In its first picture by the half tone process the SUNDAY TRIBUNE may not meet with perfect success. In adapting the method to the needs of a daily paper and to quick presses there are still many difficulties to overcome. But its adoption is now practicable and as experience points the way it will become more and more perfect. In the future it is the intention of the SUNDAY TRIBUNE to make use of this process in part for the reproduction of pictures."

The second Remington picture was one of General Grant, at the height of his glory at the close of the war. He was on horseback surrounded by his staff.

The fight against the Humphrey bill was continued. Citizens all over the state were interviewed in the *Tribune* and a flood of protests and editorials resulted. The "brand of Judas" was put on the twelve senators from Cook County who had voted for the bill. Congressman Lorimer was said to be "the hired agent of Yerkes & Co., who should be thrown out of the Republican Central Committee as a Jonah to his party."

"Let the people and the press prove their power and let the thunder of wrath be heard that will turn the tide," said the *Tribune* on April 19. Mayor Harrison came out against the bills.

Yerkes was cartooned in the *Tribune* as the captain of a pirate ship and again as a general in charge of Fort Monopoly, fighting against the temple of the people's rights. The Humphrey bill was defeated on May 12 by a vote of 123 to 29. Yerkes congratulated the "Socialists and Anarchists of Chi-

cago" on their victory and said the Chicago newspapers had intimidated legislators and had lied almost beyond belief. The *Tribune* said the people had learned how much power they could exert when they chose to exercise it in a good cause. A new Humphrey bill was in preparation.

The war between Greece and Turkey was reported in part by Stephen Crane. In an account of the battle of Volo, Greece, on May 11, Crane wrote:

"The roll of musketry fire was tremendous in the distance, like the noise of the tearing of cloth. Nearer it sounded like rain on resonant roofing, and close at hand was just a long crash after crash. It was a beautiful sound, beautiful as I had never dreamed it, more impressive than the roar of Niagara and finer than an avalanche of thunder, because it had the wonder of human tragedy in it. It was the most beautiful sound of my experience, barring no symphony."

William J. Calhoun of Danville was appointed to go to Cuba as special commissioner for President McKinley. The *Tribune* arranged for Charles M. Pepper of its staff to accompany him. The *Tribune* sought to stir up the President.

"Is he, like Cleveland, afraid to go to war with Spain?" the paper asked on May 16. "Why does he not rise to the occasion and not only send relief promptly to suffering Americans but carry out the utterance on the Cuban question of the convention which nominated him?"

Congress rejected an appropriation of $50,000 to improve Pearl Harbor. This was supported by Congressman Hitt, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, but opposed by Cannon.

The President on May 18 asked Congress for an appropriation to aid starving Americans in Cuba. The *Tribune* said his message was feeble.

Pepper wired that 2,000 Americans were starving in Cuba. Senator "Billy" Mason angered the "Spanish coterie" in Congress by a speech in favor of a free Cuba.

Adolph L. Luetgert, north side sausage maker, was the central figure in a lurid crime mystery during May, 1897. His wife had been reported missing and the police under Captain Herman Schuettler had searched the factory for her remains, finding bones partly destroyed by acid, and her wedding ring. The *Tribune* gave seven columns to this story on May 18. Luetgert was indicted a few weeks later.

The *Tribune* trade review became a regular daily feature during May.

A new campaign was begun against the traction bills at Springfield. "Yerkes is a robber," said the *Tribune* on May 21. "Can the corrupt use of money induce two-thirds of the house and senate members to violate their oaths of office and tax Chicagoans for a generation to enable Yerkes to buy more pictures, live in New York in greater state, and gamble extensively on Wall Street? A few more days will tell."

The answer was found a few days later when the so-called Allen traction bill went through the house by a vote of 82 to 58. This bill, the *Tribune* said, was comparatively harmless but was to be amended later in the senate and would come back with the old features of the Humphrey bill. The legislation had all been fixed, the *Tribune* charged, which would give the Chicago city council the right to grant the use of the Chicago streets at a 3 per cent payment when it should have been 20 per cent. The governor was called upon to veto the measure. The bill went through the senate as predicted and in its amended form was passed by the house. It was now up to the governor. Mayor Harrison was depended upon to check the boodlers in the council. The *Tribune* printed the names of those who had voted for and against the Allen bill.

"This is a record for the future, a record made to endure, one which they can never escape," the paper said on June 1. City railroad stocks jumped and the bankers were said to be behind the new legislation.

The *Tribune* celebrated its 50th anniversary June 10, by printing a 48-page paper, with supplements in color, said to be the most notable edition of a newspaper ever published in America. The sale of this edition was asserted to be unprecedented in journalism, copies selling for as much as 25 cents. The postoffice was flooded with papers being sent to friends. Many newspapers sent congratulatory telegrams to the Tribune. James B. Morrow, editor of the *Cleveland Leader*, which Medill had founded, wrote:

"More than 40 years ago Joseph Medill withdrew from this newspaper and went to Chicago to build his fortune and to engage in the profession of journalism. His splendid success and the noble triumph of his newspaper are known everywhere in America. He and the *Tribune* have stood for all that is best in modern life and thought. May his years be lengthened and be filled with content and may the *Tribune* persevere in well doing and be abundantly prosperous for all time to come."

The *Chicago Chronicle* said:

"It is to Joseph Medill rather than to his newspaper upon the 50th anniversary of the *Chicago Tribune* that congratulations are due, for without Joseph Medill there could have been no *Chicago Tribune* as it exists today. His personality has permeated and dominated his journal, more than could be said of any other editor since Greeley. Joseph Medill has been the *Tribune*."

Victor Rosewater, managing editor of the *Omaha Bee*, wrote:

"A truly great newspaper is the most potent influence for good and the most tireless factor for progress with which any community can be blessed; and the *Tribune* in its fifty years has by its achievements proved itself one of the truly great newspapers of the world. By the pioneer work of the *Tribune* the marvelous development of the west has been made possible and promoted, and the high place occupied by

the *Tribune* in popular esteem and patronage is fully earned."

The *Tribune* told in this edition "the greatest of all stories—the story of Chicago." This was in a jubilee colored supplement, printed by the Photo Colortype Company of New York and Chicago. The story was told of how two men got out the paper for the first eleven years of its life. Pictures were printed of the press, circulation and counting rooms of the early *Tribune*, as well as views of the present plant. The *Tribune* building was shown at sunrise and at night. Joseph Medill's office was shown, but the editor was absent from his chair. Joseph Wilson Franks, who set the first copy for the *Tribune*, was still living and was pictured as a part of the celebration. Page 1 of the first issue after the great fire was reprinted.

The *Tribune* said that it felt justified in pointing with pride.

"It has not been an accident that THE TRIBUNE has grown into the heart of the people," the paper commented. "It has not been the result of a single or several exploits. It has not been by adroit or well timed appeals to fickle imagination. It has been by the steady and unremitting championship of the right at any cost and at all times in obedience to deliberate and sincere judgement. It has been by publishing each day the history of the world as it was made the day before, unbiased by prejudice. It has been by unflagging loyalty to the best interests of the whole people of Chicago."

In thanking other editors for their good wishes the *Tribune* said:

"For all this THE TRIBUNE is sincerely grateful and it recognizes in it the public appreciation of the efforts of its managers to make it the newspaper of all the people, the great news collector and purveyor for all classes. To justify this appreciation will continue to be its highest aim as it now goes forward toward its centennial, and it cannot express

its gratitude for all this kindly feeling more thoroughly than to send out the wish that when it celebrates its centennial in 1947 all its esteemed contemporaries will be living to join in the celebration and that all will have prospered. What THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE may be like in that far away time, what great strides will be made in the methods of journalism, no one can now foresee, but in 1947 as in 1847 THE TRIBUNE will still be the paper of the people."

Chapter Twenty-Five

HOW MEDILL DECLARED WAR ON SPAIN

WAR HAS its blessings as well as its evils, according to the *Tribune* of 1898. What these blessings were remained vague. Perhaps one was in the greater unity of the people, the healing of the wounds of the Civil War. From a newspaper standpoint war brought big news and larger circulations, but at the same time greater expenses.

The *Tribune* never hesitated about urging war with Spain, from the day the United States battleship *Maine* was blown up in Havana harbor. Before that the paper had urged action in behalf of the Cubans. It took a stand for a stronger navy, and for the annexation of Hawaii, which was against the wishes of Japan. It was perhaps at this time that Japan began to lay her plans for the conquest of the Pacific.

Cuban aid, even to the extent of war, was a Republican policy, according to the *Tribune*, and it urged McKinley, as it had urged Cleveland, not to be afraid but to go in and strike a blow for human freedom.

In the domestic field this was an era of great prosperity for farmers and manufacturers. Labor was organizing and feeling its oats. Strikes were in prospect, as employers generally were not willing to deal with unions. The *Tribune* saw various flaws in the social fabric, chiefly the lack of morals and common honesty among office holders. Eugene Debs and others called attention to the great gulf between the wealthy few and the impoverished many, and Social Democracy was launched on the political sea. The *Tribune* said it was for a capitalist economy and that Social Democracy was all moonshine, but it insisted that wealth be acquired by honest means and that it be socially used.

Governor Tanner signed the Yerkes street car franchise bills, saying the Chicago city council could decline to grant the extensions if it desired. He was thereafter marked on the *Tribune* books as a bad political leader and his downfall was sought.

Great preparations were in the making for Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee in the spring of 1897. The *Tribune* printed much news of this and during June carried cartoons by Harry Furniss, English artist, on various features of Chicago life. An article on the jubilee by Mark Twain was printed on June 20. It was an impressive indication of the progress of 60 years, he wrote, and showed the might of the British empire.

Eugene Debs sought to organize the unemployed into a cooperative commonwealth, called the Social Democracy of America. He said that 40,000 persons owned half of the wealth of the country and one-seventieth of the people owned over two-thirds of the wealth.

Victoria's Diamond Jubilee pageant, reported on June 23, 1897, was called the greatest spectacle in the world's history. Mark Twain said it was the "human race on exhibition." The *Tribune* gave 26 columns to the event, including special cables from the Rev. F. W. Farrar, Dean of Canterbury,

Edward Marshall, Alan Dale, Julian Ralph, General Nelson A. Miles and Chauncey Depew.

The twin evils eating into American institutions, according to the *Tribune* view at this time, were the thirst for public office and the loss of moral perception by those who attained office. The people were asked to suggest remedies, and did so.

The sports page became a more important feature of the *Sunday Tribune* in July of this year. It was set off from the rest of the paper by its pink color and carried articles by noted authorities in each line of sports.

Lieutenant Robert E. Peary was preparing to make an attempt to reach the North Pole. He contracted to write for the *Tribune* on this expedition.

A new era of prosperity was at hand, according to all business indications, the *Tribune* said on July 12.

The new Klondike gold field attracted public attention, and the days of '49 were revived. The *Tribune* sent an expedition to Alaska during August to cover the gold rush. William J. Jones, with two assistants, was in Chilkoot Pass. Hal Hoffman was on his way to Juneau and Miss Bertha Craib and Sam W. Wall were to sail on the next boat for the far north. Letters home by steamer were the only means of correspondence.

Joaquin Miller, "poet of the Sierras," was on his way to the gold fields also, and wrote to the *Tribune* on his impressions. This Miller series was copyrighted by Hearst. Writing on his arrival in the north Miller said on August 4: "The skies are sapphire; the warm Georgian gulf a sea of glass. We sailed out of Seattle on Sunday and it seems like it has been one unbroken Sunday ever since. Color, color, color, let us look not too partially on our own Sierras till we see these fearful walls of black forests, clouds and ice-built peaks of the North rising from the soft and dreamful levels of this silver Georgian sea. I tell you if the Puritan and the Cavalier had set foot here instead of at Plymouth Rock and


The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVII.—NO. 112. FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1898—SIXTEEN PAGES.

HEARS THE ROAR OF CANNON.

Premier Sagasta Tells the Queen and His Associates That the First Shot Is Now Almost Audible.

SOVEREIGN OF SPAIN CONSULTS PARTY LEADERS.

Determination to Have All Factions United in Supporting the Policy of the Administration.

URGENT NECESSITY OF SOUNDING PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

WAR COUNCIL AT ST. VINCENT AND SHIPS PREPARE TO MOVE.

SPAIN'S FLEET AT THE CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.

FORTIFICATIONS OF HAVANA AND ITS HARBOR.

COUNCIL OF WAR AT ST. VINCENT

HOSTILE FEELING IN MADRID.

WAR HAS BEGUN

Spain Throws Down the Gauntlet at Madrid by Dismissing the American Minister.

UNCLE SAM TAKES IT UP.

ARE TO BLOCKADE HAVANA.

NATIONAL GUARD WILL RESPOND.

SPAIN'S SENATE IS WARLIKE.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune

SQUADRON TO GO TO HAVANA.

Fleet of Battleships and Monitors Off Key West, Under Command of Captain Sampson, Have Orders to Proceed at Once to the Cuban Coast.

TREMENDOUS FORCE WILL FACE THE GUNS OF MORRO CASTLE TODAY.

NATURE OF THE ORDERS GIVEN ARE NOT YET MADE PUBLIC BY THE AUTHORITIES.

North Atlantic Squadron, Acting Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, Commanding.

Flying Squadron, Commodore W. S. Schley, Commanding.

EXPECTING ORDERS TO SAIL.

Headlines, as will be seen from the Chicago Tribune *front page of April 22, 1898, announcing the declaration of war on Spain, had, typographically and otherwise, become far bolder and more expressive in the twelve years that had elapsed since the* Tribune *placed a one-column headline, "A Hellish Deed," over its account of the bloody Anarchist riot of May 4, 1886.*

Portsmouth, their descendants of today, in some mighty capital by the Pacific sea, would be introducing bills for the preservation of wild game and Indians in a national park, reaching all along the length of the Alleghanies to the entire Atlantic shore."

The United States Congress was getting ready to annex Hawaii and send a fleet into the Pacific to defy Japan. The *Tribune* was strongly in favor of these moves. Balloon and airplane experiments were being carried on in various parts of the country. Nikola Tesla announced the discovery of wireless telegraphy and Guglielmo Marconi began to put the invention to work, planning to send a message from London to Paris without wires.

The first tidings of the *Tribune* expedition to Alaska were printed on August 11, 1897. Hal Hoffman told of the blockade of freight and passengers at Dyea, 10 miles from Juneau. Sketches of Alaskan scenes were printed the next day. Later in the month the *Tribune* prepared a special guide map to the Klondike region, offering it free with a month's paid subscription.

The trial of A. L. Luetgert was on before Judge Richard Tuthill, with States Attorney Charles S. Deneen prosecuting. The case was unique, the *Tribune* said, as it was not absolutely certain that a murder had been committed. The evidence of the ring and bones brought on a battle of expert witnesses.

Correspondent Charles Pepper was sent to cover events in Hawaii in August.

A special *Tribune* staff under Professor Elias Colbert went to Toronto to cover the sessions of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Three pages were given on August 19 to papers by Lord Kelvin, Sir John Evans and others. The Evans paper on the age of the earth and the antiquity of man started a new controversy in theological circles. Bishop Samuel Fallows endorsed the scientific view

and said that Archbishop Usher's famous chronology, fixing the date of creation of the earth at 4004 B.C. must now be abandoned.

Philip D. Armour said that good times were here to stay. He foresaw $1 wheat. The new tariff was given the credit for this prosperity. President J. M. Woolworth of the American Bar Association took a less rosy view of the social situation. "It cannot be denied," he said, "that great accumulations of wealth in the hands of the few go along with a process by which the poor are crowded down in deeper depths of poverty."

The *Tribune* said that average wages were larger than ever before in the history of any nation and that these wages would purchase more than ever before. A most serious problem remained in the large number of idle and those inadequately paid. This had given rise to the unions.

"The real danger which confronts our social and political fabric today," the *Tribune* continued, "proceeds from the greedy, avaricious and corrupt trusts and combinations of capital on the one hand and the equally defiant and tyrannical spirit manifested by some of the professed champions of labor on the other. The time is coming when these questions must be met on the part of the people and their representatives in a manner which their gravity demands."

William Jennings Bryan in an article in the *Tribune* of September 5 said that the rise in the price of wheat would help his cause. He was pictured as twisting the elephant's tail and the *Tribune* replied to him: "The country, viewing with delight the good times that are coming in the wake of the death and burial of the pestilent doctrine of Bryanism, will pay little attention to his latest plea for his bad, lost cause. His day is over. His sun is set. He is a demagogue discrowned." *Tribune* tables showed the increase in land values had made midwestern farmers a billion dollars richer.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt is-

sued a pamphlet urging that the United States become a great naval power.

Chicago's new public library was opened to inspection by the public on September 10. The first national golf tournament held in the West opened at Wheaton. Scores for the first day ran from 81 to 117 for the 18 holes.

The prosecution in the Luetgert case was engaged in building the corpus delicti out of bones found in the vat at the sausage factory.

Hawaii ratified the treaty of annexation with the United States. Japan withdrew its warships but was said to be sending a ship load of laborers with military training to the islands.

The *Tribune* began to be afraid that the McKinley administration, like that of Cleveland, was unwilling to do anything about Cuba. It was suggested that November 1 be fixed for the ending of the war between Spain and Cuba and that if it was not ended then that the United States stop supplies to Weyler. The Spanish rule was called the most brutal despotism of modern times.

Employes of the Chicago City Railway Company issued a strike ultimatum on September 21 over the question of 17 discharged men. W. D. Mahon was in town to lead the strike. The manager of the company said that he would not tolerate a union dictation. The *Tribune* said: "It does not pay to strike." The street car men decided that they were not strong enough to strike at the time.

The Spanish cabinet voted to end the Cuban war and grant autonomy under Spanish sovereignty. President McKinley seemed to be in favor of giving this a trial, but the situation appeared to be that it was too late for such a compromise. General Weyler was recalled and 20,000 new Spanish troops were sent to Cuba.

Social and religious questions were debated in the *Tribune* columns. In religion the *Tribune* took the view that the

scriptures could not be taken literally. It was argued that mankind develops slowly but that there is a definite progress. The *Tribune* viewed with some alarm the combination of five billion dollars led by J. Pierpont Morgan which controlled the principal railroad lines of the country.

This combination, the *Tribune* said, would be able to buy all the legislation it needed, "but it cannot buy the people. Morgan and his associates should bear this in mind and should be careful how they provoke a conflict which can only end in their total overthrow."

On the larger question of a capitalist society the *Tribune* said on October 17:

"THE TRIBUNE is not defending the way in which some unscrupulous, oversmart men have gained their wealth or the use they have made of it. THE TRIBUNE repels as false, unfair and dishonest any argument on the part of labor demagogues and vote hunting office seekers that it has ever defended such men or their actions. On the contrary, it has often declared its desire to shut up every illegitimate road that leads to dishonestly obtained wealth. But the question is whether society as a whole would be better off without capitalists. THE TRIBUNE thinks not. This Debsite war on capital is a mistake. Labor leaders should stop it, as against the best interests of labor. Actual profits on capital one decade after another do not exceed five or six per cent on each dollar."

The Luetgert jury was unable to agree and it was announced that a new trial would be held. An extra edition was printed on the death of George M. Pullman. Charles A. Dana's death also was reported in October. Governor Tanner declared war on the "Chicago newspaper trust" in November but as he did not name papers or make specific charges they could not do much about it.

Continuing its argument against socialism as a form of government, the *Tribune* took the position that the people

who were complaining most about capitalism were those who had wasted their energy and chance of advancement by drinking, smoking bad tobacco and in other harmful pleasures. "That is the trouble. It is not the economic system. They would be badly off under any system."

The great majority of the Republicans in the central West, the *Tribune* declared on November 19, "are strongly in favor of a government currency which shall be redeemable always in gold on demand and that the government is perfectly able to do it if proper authority is vested by Congress in the President and Secretary of the Treasury to sell as many gold bonds for gold as may be needed to redeem its greenbacks for gold."

The paper was criticized for a change of policy on the currency question and replied: "The *Tribune* in the future as in the past will abandon old views and advocate new ones on questions of policy or measures whenever truth points the way. The newspaper which will not do that is a wilful misleader of its readers."

The *Inter-Ocean* was now under the control of Charles T. Yerkes, it was announced in November. George W. Hinman became the new editor-in-chief. The paper was to remain Republican.

The first Christian Science church in Chicago, built at a cost of $100,000, was dedicated in November. The *Tribune* said that the growth and prosperity of this sect "is to be regarded as a blessing rather than an injury, for while they do no harm, they surely do much good."

A *Tribune* article of December 12 said that Chicago led all other cities in churches, Sunday schools and common schools. This was called the culmination of the religious movement of the 19th century.

"The 20th century is bound to top the ages of the earth's history, and basing the estimate upon the past, Chicago will be the crowning glory of the century. Destiny marks out the

path Chicago will follow, and 100 years from today it will be not only the greatest city of the western hemisphere but of the entire world. It will be a city of ten million souls, with structures of 50 and 60 stories towering 700 feet in the air, tube transfer, elevated structures turned into boulevards [super highways]. Ships will sail into the Mississippi. Sewage will be distributed over farms by vast underground tunnels. Cemeteries will be made into parks."

In the meantime Chicago's seven wonders were described as the stock yards, the drainage canal, grain elevators, the Masonic Temple, water supply, railroad track elevation, and its system of parks and boulevards.

The *Atlanta Constitution* criticized the *Tribune* for change of policy toward tariff. The *Tribune* said the Dingley tariff bill was both revenue producing and fairly and amply protective against the competing products of foreigners. The *Constitution* said the *Tribune* was for free trade in off years and for protection when a national campaign was on foot.

General Weyler, back in Spain, said if war came Spain had nothing to fear, that he would gladly lead an expedition against the United States and would take Florida first.

The second Luetgert trial opened on December 15.

Philip D. Armour and Joseph Leiter were in a wheat war in December with Armour on the bear side. A story was published on December 15 of how Armour shipped in millions of bushels of wheat from the northwest, how he had kept the channels open, and blocked the Chicago River and warehouses with his ships. Three million bushels were delivered in a week and Leiter was said to be in danger of losing a million dollars.

The *Sunday Tribune* printed a Christmas magazine in tabloid on December 20, 1897. This was on glazed paper and contained some of the best art work yet produced by the paper. James Whitcomb Riley contributed a special poem.

There were 100-word sermons by Chicago ministers and ten pages of features.

The *Tribune* annual review of January 1, 1898, showed a 15 per cent improvement over the previous year. The farmers were prosperous and the demand for manufactured articles had increased. This was the best year for the whole country since 1879, the *Tribune* said:

Leiter continued to take all the wheat offered him and was confident that the price would go up. He had nine million bushels.

The new Chicago Public Library was opened on January 1, 1898. Joseph Medill, who as mayor of Chicago had presided at the meeting which proposed the legislation for the library, presented it now with an illustrated nine-volume copy of Boydell's imperial folio edition of Shakespeare.

There was rioting in the streets of Havana as the year opened and it was reported that the battleship *Maine* had been sent to Cuba. The *Tribune* called for a greater navy, and said that even little Japan could now whip us on the seas. Correspondent C. M. Pepper was sent to Havana and a campaign was begun to raise funds to feed starving Cubans.

President Sanford B. Dole of the Hawaiian republic came to Washington to urge annexation. He feared action by Japan if there was any delay. Japan was said to be preparing for war with Russia over Chinese ports and territory.

Adrian C. ("Cap") Anson of the Chicago Baseball club retired. His record since 1879 showed him at bat 9,093 times, with 3,034 base hits, a grand average of .322.

The *Tribune* criticized the Chicago Commercial Club on February 5 for its opposition to the annexation of Hawaii. "They are a numerically small body of wealthy individuals who have grown exclusive in their tastes and too indolent to represent anything but their individual prejudices," the paper said.

Luetgert was found guilty of the murder of his wife on February 9 and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Standard Oil officials accumulated new millions by a rise in stocks, while garment workers went on strike for a living wage. An aged couple was found dying of cold and starvation in a cottage at 134 North Sangamon Street.

February 16, 1898, was a red letter day in the news columns. A 3:30 a.m. extra announced an explosion and the sinking of the battleship *Maine* in Havana harbor. The *Tribune* on that same morning, without this information, had declared that the time for positive intervention on behalf of the suffering Cubans had come. "The act would not only be justified in the estimation of the civilized world, but cannot longer be evaded without the sacrifice of national honor."

The explosive effect of the *Maine* tragedy on the public mind was something like that of the Pearl Harbor disaster many years later. The dead Americans numbered 258. The question was whether the explosion was an accident or the result of a plot. The *Tribune* said on February 17 that if treachery was shown as the cause it would be the crime of the century, but advised against hasty conclusions. The *Maine's* officers were inclined to think it an accident. Marine experts thought it was a torpedo. The President moved with caution, still hoping to avoid war.

"It may be," said the *Tribune* on February 19, "that the inquiry will show clearly that the destruction of the *Maine* was due to no outside agency. But until it has done so, the chances are that there was no accident and that Spanish treachery blew up an American ship and killed American seamen."

Correspondent Pepper wrote that the indications were that the explosion was from without. The Cook County Democracy offered a thousand men to fight Spain. The Union League Club advised a cautious attitude.

"War has its evils," said the Tribune on February 25, 1898, "but it has its blessings also. A conflict with Spain to secure the freedom and save the lives of the surviving Cubans would bring with it little evil and much good." Any war, the *Tribune* said on February 27, is preferable to a condition of decaying peace. The people were assured that war taxes would not last long. Illinois militia companies were drilling and the war spirit was rising.

Hugh Fullerton, for many years a member of the *Tribune* sports staff, recalls a day in the office soon after the sinking of the *Maine*.

"The old office," he said, "was cut up with partitions which didn't reach the ceiling, and Mr. Medill's pen was open at the top so that anyone in the local or sports departments could hear him. He was only in the office on rare occasions and few ever saw him.

"The news of the sinking of the *Maine* had everyone excited. I happened to be in the sports department, almost alone in the office, when I heard a querulous, shaky voice raised on the other side of the partition, saying:

"'There is no price on the lives of murdered American seamen—now read that over again to me.'

"The 'Old Man' was declaring war without waiting for Washington."

Fullerton relates another anecdote illustrating the character of Medill as an editor.

"The only time I ever talked with him was several months before this *Maine* incident. The Fullertons had some rather prominent relations living on the north side and once a year I had to make a duty call on them. I had to attend a dinner up there one night and during the dinner they spilled one of the most sensational scandal stories I ever heard. It seemed that all the North Shore society people knew all about it – and kept it covered. I got all the details and sprang it on the city editor and wrote a big yarn about it. A couple

of days later I got orders to see Mr. Medill. I found the old fellow in his office.

"'Your name Fullerton?'

"'Yes, sir.'

"'Any relation to the Rev. Thomas Fullerton?'

"'Yes, sir, he is my uncle.'

"'That so. I went to school with Tom Fullerton. How is he?'

"I reported what little I knew and then he asked:

"'Did you write that story?'

"'Yes, sir.'

"'We are sued for $50,000 for libel.'

"'Is that so?' I asked, scared to death.

"'Yes, praecipe is filed. Is the story true?'

"'Yes, sir, it is true.'

"'Well, then libel him for about $100,000 more tomorrow.'

"That ended the matter. They never pushed the case."

Chapter Twenty-Six

THE *TRIBUNE* SCOOPS THE WORLD

THE WAR with Spain, which lasted only 113 days, changed the course of American history. For the first time United States armies sailed for foreign shores and conquered territory beyond this continent. This was not accomplished without a strong division of thought at home. In this controversy the *Tribune* took the side of the national expansionists, characterizing the opposition as mugwumps and cowards.

The white feather was awarded to those who sought for peace.

The war brought increased prosperity to Chicago, which supplied much of the meat and bread and other supplies for the soldiers who went to Cuba and the Philippines. It increased the circulation of the *Tribune* sharply and gave the paper a chance to demonstrate in unmistakable fashion its newsgathering enterprise and foresight.

It was on May 7, 1898, that the *Tribune* was able to beat the newspaper world and official Washington with the news of Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila Bay. The *Tribune* correspondents were on this front and on all fronts. They delved into the tainted meat scandal, the lack of sanitation in the camps. They penetrated the jungles of Cuba to get news from the insurgent army. One went to prison in Havana for defying the Spanish censor. The stories of Edward W. Harden and John T. McCutcheon, then with the *Chicago Record*, sent from the battle scene at Manila, remain classics of newspaper history.

The *Tribune* was ready at the close of this war to take a firm hold in the Orient and in the West Indies and keep these places as American trade outposts. At the same time it called for the dissemination in these islands of the American principles of government.

> *We don't want to fight, but, by jingo, if we do,*
> *We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money too.*

This bit of chauvinistic British verse which gave the word "jingo" a new meaning was quoted in the *Tribune* of March 6, 1898, apparently with approval of its sentiments, for the paper had many editorials during this period urging war with Spain.

If the Republican platform of 1896 had been carried out and independence given to the Cubans there would have

been no *Maine* disaster, it was argued on March 2. Against this policy, according to the *Tribune*, were "the mugwumps and the silly creatures who are always singeing their wings in the blaze of the attractive Wall street candle. A patriotic storm is brewing," the *Tribune* of March 3 declared, "and dollars will not stop it."

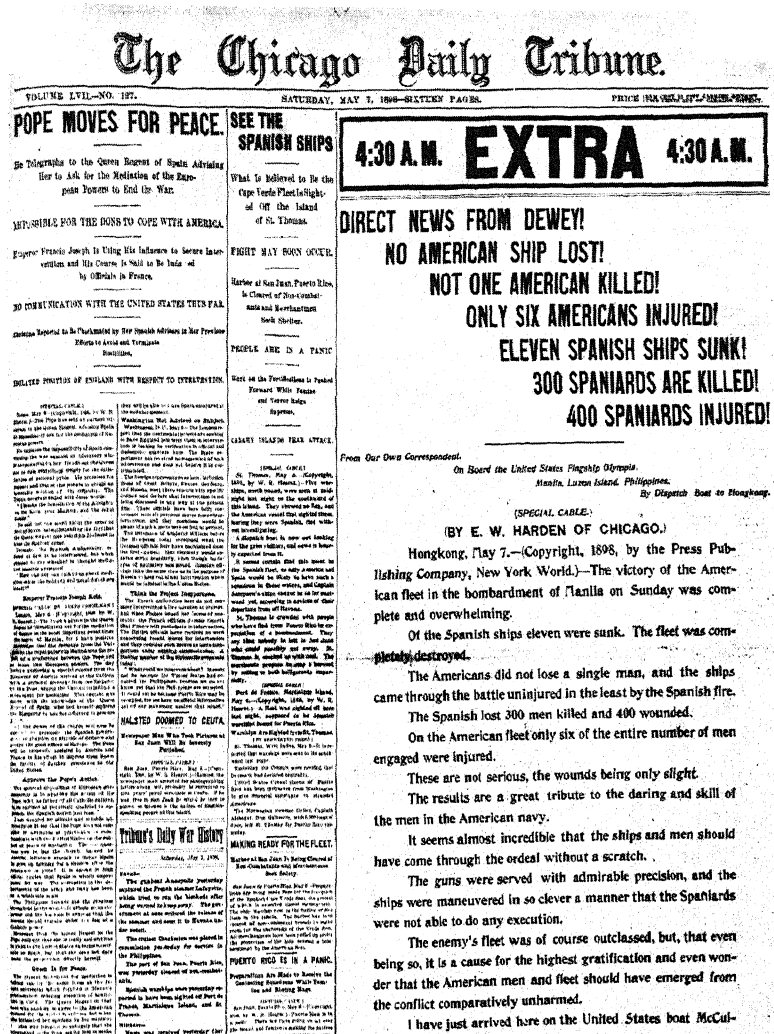
The *Tribune* correspondent in Cuba said that members of the board of inquiry were of the opinion that the *Maine* disaster was caused by some outside agency. The *Tribune* said that this had been proved and that its position in the matter needed no defense. Willis Gordon Oakley, a *Tribune* correspondent, got a letter through the Spanish blockade describing conditions in the interior of Cuba. Congress gave President McKinley a fifty million dollar defense fund to use as he saw fit.

"If President McKinley shows the white feather now he will never be forgiven," said the *Tribune* of March 9. "The country is unanimous that the sword be drawn against Spain."

Publication of letters from Europe under the pseudonym of "Marquise de Fontenoy" became a *Tribune* feature in March. They were to continue for sixteen years. In the local field aldermanic battles called for attention. Mayor Harrison sought the scalp of Alderman Ed Cullerton, and John M. Harlan and Hull House went after Alderman Johnny Powers.

Some prophetic artist of the *Tribune* staff drew a picture for the Sunday edition of March 13 illustrating the battles of the future. Airships were shown ramming each other in a "dog fight" over a great city.

A Heaton cartoon of March 20 pictured Uncle Sam asleep in a hammock, with cobwebs about his head, while over him stood the ghost of a *Maine* sailor. "In The Web of Spanish Diplomacy," was the caption. These lines from Macbeth followed:



The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVII.—NO. 127. SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1898—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE [illegible]

POPE MOVES FOR PEACE.

Is Telegraphs to the Queen Regent of Spain Advising Her to Ask for the Mediation of the European Powers to End the War.

IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE DONS TO COPE WITH AMERICA.

Emperor Francis Joseph Is Using His Influence to Secure Intervention and His Course Is Said to Be Indorsed by Officials in France.

NO COMMUNICATION WITH THE UNITED STATES THUS FAR.

Christian Reported to Be Threatening the New Spanish Advisers in Her Previous Efforts to Avoid and Terminate Hostilities.

ISOLATED POSITION OF ENGLAND WITH RESPECT TO INTERVENTION.

SEE THE SPANISH SHIPS

What Is Believed to Be the Cape Verde Fleet Is Sighted Off the Island of St. Thomas.

FIGHT MAY SOON OCCUR.

Harbor at San Juan, Puerto Rico, Is Cleared of Non-Combatants and Merchantmen Seek Shelter.

PEOPLE ARE IN A PANIC

Most of the Fortifications Is Pushed Forward While Famine and Terror Reign Supreme.

CANARY ISLANDS FEAR ATTACK.

4:30 A.M. EXTRA 4:30 A.M.

DIRECT NEWS FROM DEWEY!
NO AMERICAN SHIP LOST!
NOT ONE AMERICAN KILLED!
ONLY SIX AMERICANS INJURED!
ELEVEN SPANISH SHIPS SUNK!
300 SPANIARDS ARE KILLED!
400 SPANIARDS INJURED!

From Our Own Correspondent.

On Board the United States Flagship Olympia.

Manila, Luzon Island, Philippines.

By Dispatch Boat to Hongkong.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

(BY E. W. HARDEN OF CHICAGO.)

Hongkong, May 7.—(Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.)—The victory of the American fleet in the bombardment of Manila on Sunday was complete and overwhelming.

Of the Spanish ships eleven were sunk. The fleet was completely destroyed.

The Americans did not lose a single man, and the ships came through the battle uninjured in the least by the Spanish fire.

The Spanish lost 300 men killed and 400 wounded.

On the American fleet only six of the entire number of men engaged were injured.

These are not serious, the wounds being only *slight*.

The results are a great tribute to the daring and skill of the men in the American navy.

It seems almost incredible that the ships and men should have come through the ordeal without a scratch.

The guns were served with admirable precision, and the ships were maneuvered in so clever a manner that the Spaniards were not able to do any execution.

The enemy's fleet was of course outclassed, but, that even being so, it is a cause for the highest gratification and even wonder that the American men and fleet should have emerged from the conflict comparatively unharmed.

I have just arrived here on the United States boat McCulloch from Manila.

PUERTO RICO TO BE TAKEN

QUESTIONS OF THE HOUR.

Where is Admiral Sampson

Where is the Cape Verde fleet

What is Dewey doing at Manila

When will Puerto Rico be taken

When will Havana be bombarded

When will the Flying Squadron sail

When will the troops start for Cuba

One of the most memorable pages in Tribune *history was that of May 7, 1898, carrying, hours before any other American newspaper, the first news of Dewey's decisive victory over the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay.*

Tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow
Creeps on this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusty death.

A week later Uncle Sam had awakened and was calling for men to join the United States Navy. Congress was threatening to take the Cuban situation in hand and resolutions for armed intervention were ready.

A breezy volume, *The Story of a Malakand Field Force*, by Lieutenant Winston Spencer Churchill of the Fourth British Hussars, was reviewed on March 21.

On April 1 Spain refused to grant independence to Cuba and the President prepared to ask Congress for authority to intervene and establish a stable government on the island.

A *Tribune* cartoon showed Uncle Sam taking the white feather out of his hat and putting on the armor of Mars. President McKinley was a modern Cornelia, showing his jewels, pigs, stocks, Standard Oil shares, etc., with this quotation from Goldsmith's *Deserted Village* following:

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay.

Another cartoon was headed "Under Two Flags" and showed the *Tribune* building flying the United States flag, while the *Times-Herald* building flew the white flag.

In a page-1 cartoon of April 3 Uncle Sam was leading the singing of *My Country 'Tis Of Thee* in a little red schoolhouse.

Daily dispatches from "Ex-Attache" became a feature of the *Tribune* in April.

The aldermanic election was almost lost sight of in the war fever but the *Tribune* urged the people to keep out of the council all men who were not pledged against the Yerkes

traction schemes. The Municipal Voters League was the chief instrument in the effort to get a good council. The results of April 6 showed some progress, the *Tribune* said, in electing a council opposed to the traction interests, but many objectionable men were still in power, including two men who had voted for the Allen law while they were in the legislature.

The *Tribune's* Sunday circulation had now reached 172,882.

The Spanish fleet sailed and the American consul prepared to leave Havana. The *Tribune* carried daily at its editorial masthead the plank on Cuban independence adopted at the Republican convention in St. Louis. Congress on April 13 adopted a resolution demanding that Spain get out of Cuba at once and giving the President power to use armed force to bring peace there.

"What is wanted now is Action," said the *Tribune*, a slogan highly reminiscent of Civil War days.

Admiral Dewey was at Hong Kong and Rear Admiral William T. Sampson was at Key West. Commodore Winfield Scott Schley was at Hampton Roads. The Senate voted to recognize the Cuban republic and demanded the withdrawal of Spain. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt resigned to lead a regiment into Cuba.

"Remember the *Maine*" was the battle cry.

On April 19 the House joined the Senate in a resolution to free Cuba and the President sent an ultimatum to Spain. Saturday, April 23, was the day fixed. Spain dismissed the American minister on April 20 and the Sampson and Schley squadrons sailed. Correspondent Pepper was at Key West and a staff correspondent was sent to Chickamauga, where General Nelson A. Miles was to make his headquarters.

The war had begun, the *Tribune* said on April 20, telling in two-column black headlines of the call for 125,000 volunteers and the blockading of the harbors of Havana and

Manila. Illinois was ready to send its first quota of 6,000 men.

It was announced on April 25 that Spain had declared war. The *Tribune* began a daily bulletin history of the war on page 1. The news of the American joint resolution declaring war on Spain was announced on April 26. Illinois troops were ordered to a rendezvous at Springfield, the state capital. There were pictures and stories of goodbyes to soldier boys and sailors, and songs of marching men. The circulation jumped over 10,000 in one week. Ralph D. Paine sent dispatches from the flagship *New York*. Correspondent H. J. Whigham was sent to Cuba to find General Gomez, the insurgent leader, tell him of the war situation and find out his needs.

By May 1 troops were pouring into Tampa and it was rumored that Dewey had been ordered to take Manila. Almost on the heels of this rumor came the announcement that Dewey had won a great sea victory at Manila, sinking the Spanish fleet. The cable from Manila to Hong Kong had been cut and no details of the great story were available to the *Tribune* or any other newspaper. Manila was in Dewey's hands, it was stated on May 3, and the army was to send troops to take over the Philippine Islands. The insurgent leader, Aguinaldo, was at Hong Kong. The world was in suspense over this story, which had been shut off just as Dewey began to shell the city. The *Tribune* arranged to pool dispatches with the *New York World* and the *New York Journal*.

"Still waiting," was the only news on May 5 and again on May 6. Washington was also waiting to hear from Dewey. A great curtain of silence had been dropped over Manila.

On May 7 the *Tribune* printed its historic story of the Dewey victory, one of the greatest scoops in newspaper history. Its 5:30 a.m. edition carried news direct from

Dewey, sent by E. W. Harden, *Tribune* correspondent. No American ship or men had been lost. Eleven Spanish ships had been sunk and 300 Spaniards killed.

Correspondent Harden, reaching Hong Kong on the USS cutter *McCulloch*, a dispatch boat, with the details of the battle, had sent his cable to the *New York World*, and it had been sent on from there to the *Tribune*. While it was too late for the *World* morning edition it reached the *Tribune* office soon after 3 a.m., after the city edition had gone to press and 12,000 copies had been printed. These were destroyed and an "extra" was put on the street in two and a half hours. The story was a 3-column description of the battle by Harden, also a description of the battle by John T. McCutcheon, who was in Hong Kong. The *Times-Herald* got a dispatch at 5 a.m., based on a story from the *World*, but doubted its truth and did not print it. McCutcheon was not then on the *Tribune*, but his story was bought from the Hearst service.

The *Tribune* sent the details of one of the great naval victories of history to the authorities in Washington. Harden's dispatch had arrived ahead of Dewey's report. General Miles congratulated the *Tribune* on being the first to bring the glad tidings. The *Tribune* called Secretary of the Navy John D. Long between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning and told him the news. Columns of comment from newspapers and public men were printed on this news achievement.

Joseph Leiter closed his wheat deal, it was reported on May 8, with an estimated profit of $3,350,000.

Editor Kohlsaat, in his circulation war with the *Tribune*, offered to pay $5,000 if a committee of advertisers found that the circulation of the *Sunday Tribune* exceeded 120,000 for the first three months of the year. The committee found that the average was 161,628, and Kohlsaat had to send in his check.

Correspondent Whigham succeeded in his Cuban mission and penetrated to the camp of the insurgents on the north coast of Cuba. He learned the munitions needs of the rebels and brought a message from General Gomez to President McKinley.

The organization of the Rough Riders regiment by Theodore Roosevelt was told in the May 15 edition. A dispatch from Tampa gave the reasons for the delay in the Cuban invasion by the army. The army was not ready, not even the regulars.

The war was already making millions for Chicago producers in meat, bread and other supplies. A picture was printed on May 15 of crowds watching the *Tribune* bulletin boards for war news.

America had embarked on its imperialistic venture, it was reported on May 26, with the sailing of 2,500 army men for Manila. The President called for 75,000 more volunteers. Correspondent John Fay was at San Francisco with the first Philippine expedition.

The army moved against Santiago with 20,000 men and first reports of a naval engagement in Santiago bay were printed on June 1. Correspondents were warned by General Blanco to keep out of Cuba and three were arrested.

The *Tribune* called attention to the necessity of holding on to Cuba if the Panama Canal were to be built by America.

The first story of tainted meat for the army came from Tampa on June 2. Illinois soldiers had been made ill there, the *Tribune* correspondent reported. First Illinois men were sleeping in the open air at Chickamauga. On June 10 correspondent David B. McGowan wrote of the death of nine Illinois men at Camp Thomas, Chattanooga, and said the place was unhealthy.

The story of Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson's exploit in sinking the collier *Merrimac* in Santiago harbor to block Admiral Cervera's fleet was printed on June 5, from an Asso-

ciated Press dispatch. This ranked with the Dewey story as page-1 news.

The *Tribune* called for haste in sending American soldiers to the Philippines and to Puerto Rico. The insurgents under Emilio Aguinaldo had proved stronger than had been anticipated. The State Department hoped they would become allies and decided to annex the islands anyway.

The *Chronicle* attacked the jingoists and asked for some kind of a peace. The *Tribune* said that jingoism means self-respect and a readiness to stand up for the rights of a country when attacked. A special dispatch from Hong Kong on June 13 said that Manila had surrendered to the Aguinaldo forces and that Dewey had hoisted the Stars and Stripes there.

Affairs of the Board of Education received some attention in the *Tribune* of June 15. A new superintendent of schools was being sought. The *Tribune* advised the board to "shun politics and politicians." The Democrats thought that it meant the control of about 12,000 votes to have the "right" management in the school system.

Racing was going on as usual at Washington Park that summer, and golf at Onwentsia was a big attraction. Joseph Leiter, according to a June 16 story, had lost two or three millions in his failure to corner the wheat market, a complete reversal of the report of May 8, which credited him with a profit of more than $3,350,000.

American soldiers were now on Cuban soil. Correspondent Whigham was arrested in Havana and sent to prison. He was released later and wrote of conditions in the city. On June 25 it was reported that Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and Colonel Leonard Wood had led a charge of their Rough Riders over a hill eight miles from Santiago, with a loss of 17 dead and 43 wounded. Hamilton Fish of New York was among the dead.

The assault on Santiago was about to begin, it was stated

in the July 1 issue. A strike of stereotypers, Union Number 4, brought a temporary disaster to all Chicago newspapers at this time. They were not able to publish for five days. The next issue of the *Tribune* was July 6, and then it was only a four-page paper. The union men had made a demand for a 30 to 40 per cent increase in wages. The publishers co-operated to resist the demands which were considered unjust and inequitable. A new contract was finally made, with wages unchanged but with an arbitration clause added. By July 12 the *Tribune* was back to its normal twelve pages.

A new chapter in American history opened with the landing of the first American troops at Manila Bay on June 30, 1898. This was reported in the July 6 issue. Major General Wesley Merritt was the military governor of the islands. German ships were there waiting to see what the Americans would do.

The destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet was also reported in this issue of delayed news. The surrender of the city was reported on July 8.

The Hawaiian annexation treaty was passed.

The question arose as to whether Dewey had found a new foe in the Philippine insurgents under Aguinaldo. The Germans at Manila were given to understand that they must reckon with the British fleet if they moved against Dewey. Correspondent Harden was again on the job at Manila. "The United States has moved 2,000 miles into the Pacific," said the *Tribune*. "Mugwumps and Democrats are opposed. They should stop trembling."

"One flag, one cause, one country," was now the *Tribune* daily slogan, under the American flag.

America moved against Puerto Rico, which surrendered without a fight. Spain offered to negotiate for peace and it was first proposed that the United States abandon the Philippines and that Spain give up Cuba and her other islands in the West Indies. The President asked for expressions of

public opinion on this. The *Tribune* undertook to give him an answer. Congressmen, citizens and newspaper editors were interviewed. The prevailing sentiment, the *Tribune* reported, was to hold the Philippines and Puerto Rico until a war indemnity was paid, and that the Cubans be given a chance to govern themselves. The *Tribune* itself was in favor of holding the Philippines in the face of everything and keeping a secure foothold in the Orient.

"Let the war proceed with vigor," said the *Tribune* on August 1. "Take the Philippines. Keep all the islands. . . . The country has entered upon its imperial career."

Yellow fever was the chief enemy at Santiago. Five hundred cases were reported in the army there. Whigham wrote of army mismanagement and lack of proper attention for the sick and wounded.

Spain accepted President McKinley's terms of peace and the war was ended on August 11, 1898, after 113 days. The United States got Cuba, the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Guam at a cost of 141 millions. The American killed and wounded were given at 1,700.

"A new era is beginning for the republic," said the *Tribune* of August 14. "The Democratic mugwumps eye it with fear and the national expansionists with delight. The latter are not talking everlastingly about 'free institutions' like the former. Nevertheless the national expansionists have unbounded faith in the free institutions of this country and believe they are superior to those of any country in the world. They believe that facts will become as plain as sunlight after this nation has come out of its shell and shown the world how American institutions are not adapted exclusively to the American continent. The national expansionists are the missionaries who desire to disseminate far and wide the knowledge of the fundamental principles of American government."

Chapter Twenty-Seven

THE NEW MISSION FOR AMERICA

DESPITE the opposition of what was described as a "mugwump" minority, the *Tribune* pressed hard during the latter part of 1898 for a firm advance in the Pacific and Caribbean areas, the holding of all territory won by the war with Spain and the advance of the flag in trade and government. It was the manifest duty of this nation, the *Tribune* declared in many editorials and cartoons, to carry American liberty and justice into these benighted corners of the world. The Filipino rebels, who had been rescued from Spanish soldiers by the guns of Dewey, were not ready to accept American rule. The *Tribune* told them they had better take it if they knew what was good for them.

The issue of national expansion was taken into the fall campaign and support of the President in Congress was made the test of new action along these lines. The President won and soon after the Paris peace commission took a firm hand, the Philippines were taken and the army was sent in to force the natives into line with the new order. The *Tribune* said that this was the demand of the people, that a revolution in opinion had taken place, and that the old policy of national isolation must be abandoned.

In the home field the *Tribune* was engaged chiefly in fighting the Yerkes transportation schemes, both in Chicago and in Springfield. The paper took the lead in calling for a repeal of the notorious Allen law. The war brought Theodore Roosevelt into prominence as a presidential candidate.

The "Solid South" was born in the election, a political fact to be faced in the future.

At the close of the war and with the question of what to do with the Philippines before the nation, Professor Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard issued a warning. We have entered, he said, "upon the ancient path, worn by the bloody feet of hapless generations—the path that leads from trouble to trouble." He asserted we had been brought into entangling relations with the nations of the old world.

The *Tribune* called his observations "mugwump pulings" and said on August 27, 1898:

"Never again will this country have a chance to secure so much valuable territory at so little cost. If, through timidity, shortsightedness, or a desire to placate the mugwumps or Bourbon Democrats, the Philippines are allowed to slip through the fingers of the United States now, the loss will be irreparable. This country will withdraw from the Asiatic part of the Pacific forever."

A *Tribune* cartoon pictured Uncle Sam as the Colossus of the Pacific, with one foot in San Francisco and the other in the Philippines. Carl Schurz, who had backed so many *Tribune* campaigns now became a "mugwump" and opposed the national expansionist program.

Ten thousand men were sick in army camps and scandals began to be disclosed. The *Tribune* on September 1 printed the names of 1,299 who had died of fever in the camps. Frank O. Lowden, Roy O. West, Walter L. Fisher and other Chicago Republicans began to boom Theodore Roosevelt for President in 1904. Later in the month he was nominated for governor of New York. The *Tribune* spoke enthusiastically of him.

When Johnny Comes Marching Home was the popular song in these days. Many never came home, however, as more soldiers died daily of fever in the camps.

Congressman William Lorimer opened his campaign for

re-election, mixing "coon songs" and war pictures with his political talk.

Aguinaldo seemed to be determined to strike for the independence of his people and made a formal appeal to the United States and the other powers to grant freedom to the Filipinos. The *Tribune* said his appeal was preposterous, that if the United States stepped out of the islands they would be partitioned among the European nations. Dewey called for more warships and President McKinley decided to demand the Philippine group as a part of the terms of peace. The *Tribune* said on September 18, in discussing the growth of the expansion idea:

"These months of intelligent discussion have wrought a revolution in the American people themselves. Millions who at the outbreak of the war would have denounced the idea of holding or annexing a foot of Spanish territory came out of that campaign with the fixed belief that we could wisely or honorably not do less than hold every foot of Spanish territory that we have conquered. The great, expansive, inspiring idea of becoming a world nation had proved irresistible. The logic of events had compelled us to move on and out into the wider sphere of the powers that rule the earth. . . . Such is the story of the epoch-making idea of national expansion, which is the crowning glory of the war with Spain."

President William Rainey Harper of the University of Chicago said in his baccalaureate address the same day:

"The world's history seems to move in great cycles of twenty centuries each. Three of them have passed. The central figure in the first was old Babylonia; in the second, Syria and the Hebrew nation; in the third, which perhaps is just done, the central figure has been England. The central figure in the fourth cycle will be America. The question of individualism is still on trial; the real test of Christianity is still in the future, and the arena in which this great trial

shall be conducted is America. With this before us, surely no narrow spirit of patriotism should prevail. The doors of the world have opened to us and they have opened themselves. We have entered upon no policy of conquest, but if the needs of humanity, to whom America comes with the message of individualism, render it necessary to assume the protectorate of territory far distant from our own land, let us not hesitate to assume the responsibility, for it is the voice of God that is speaking to us."

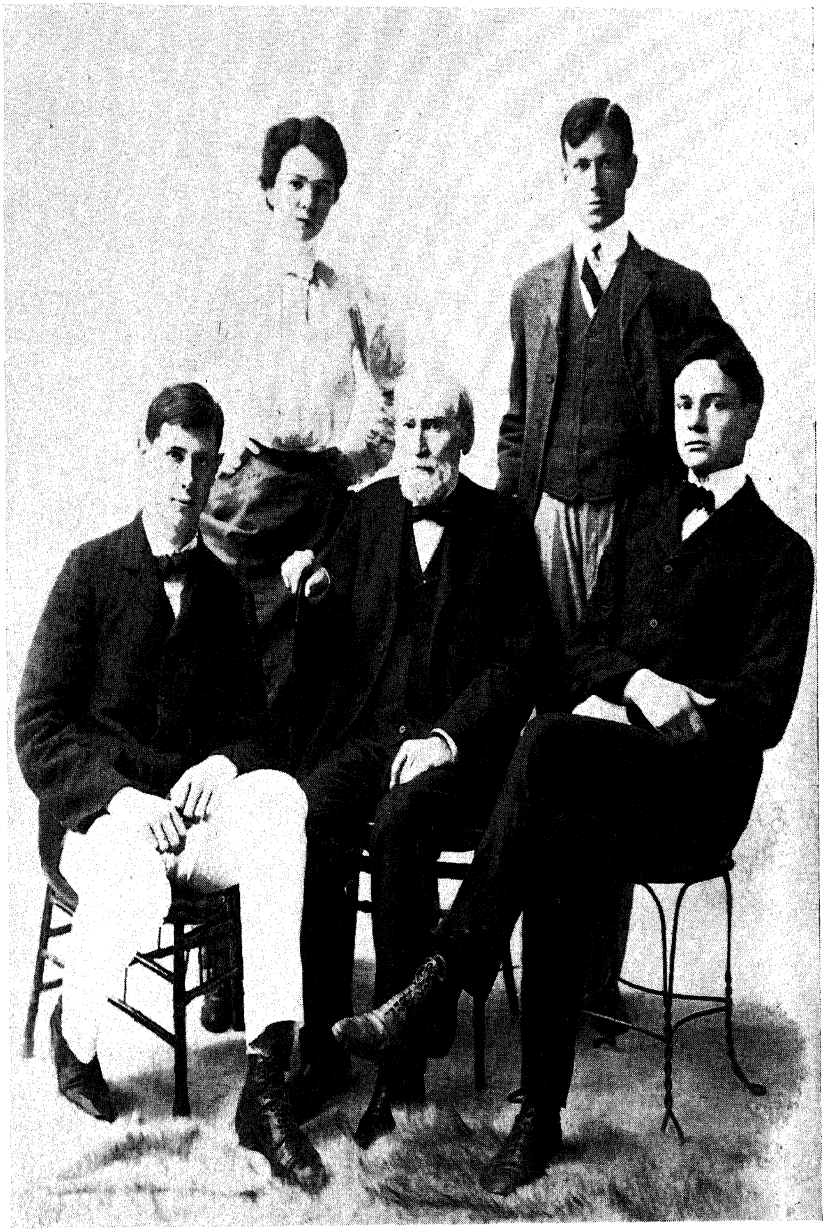
The *Tribune* and Charles T. Yerkes engaged in a sharp debate early in October over the merits of the Allen transportation law, which the *Tribune* was seeking to have repealed.

For 600 miles of streets, the *Tribune* argued, Yerkes was willing to pay 3 per cent of the gross receipts of his car lines, "less than one twentieth of what the paper has to pay for the rental value of the city ground it occupies." Yerkes in reply offered to bet $2,000 that his offer was as fair as the city's lease of school property, but the *Tribune* refused to gamble.

The American-Spanish peace commission was meeting in Paris. The *Tribune* said that "manifest destiny" had marked our course toward the Philippines and that Spain must not be allowed to balk it, that the country would be ready to go to war again if necessary.

Theodore Roosevelt began his campaign for governor of New York with an anti-isolation speech. The *Tribune* said this was a Republican keynote and supported his view. The paper said on October 8: "We can see by the fate of China how idle is the hope of courting safety by leading a life of fossilized isolation. We are yet ages from the millenium and because we believe with all our hearts in the mighty mission of the American republic so we must spare no effort and shrink from no toil to make it great."

We must prepare for war, the *Tribune* declared, and keep



Joseph Medill and his grandchildren: (seated l. to r.) Robert R. McCormick, editor and publisher of the Chicago Tribune *since 1914; Joseph Medill; Joseph Medill Patterson, editor and publisher,* New York Daily News *from its founding in 1919 until his death in 1946; (standing) Eleanor Patterson, editor and publisher,* Washington Times-Herald *since 1937; Medill McCormick, U. S. Senator from Illinois from 1919 until his death in 1925.*

the Philippines as a matter of humanity, justice and right. The President was urged to stand firm, as the question of the islands was still open in Paris.

Chicago was in carnival attire during the third week in October in celebration of the peace jubilee. The President was there, also General Miles. There were 100,000 visitors a day. The *Tribune* said it was a jubilee of victory and that the President could give the supreme touch to the event by announcing that the Philippine Islands are now American soil, for " this is the will of the people of the West."

" Chicago is rejoicing because the old national policy of isolation has been abandoned. The United States has taken a seat at the council board of the nations, and will hereafter have a voice in all that makes for the happiness and prosperity of the world, and because the new policy is of advantage to our own interests, for commerce will follow the flag."

England, the *Tribune* writer added, was the example for this country in the matter of expansion and colonial government and trade.

The death of James C. Hutchings, foreman of the *Tribune* composing room for 30 years, was recorded on November 1, 1898. He had been with the paper 39 years. With Thomas Sullivan who succeeded him as foreman, Elias Colbert and Joseph Medill, he had tried to save the *Tribune* files on the night of the great fire of 1871. But the flames were so great that they were forced to drop the files in the alley east of the building.

The *Tribune* denied a story printed in the *National Advertiser* that Robert W. Patterson, secretary and treasurer of the company, who was in Europe, was to remain there three years and that Alfred Cowles was to take his place. There was animus in the story, the *Tribune* said, as Mr. Patterson was coming home in November, and that there were no better friends than Cowles and Patterson.

Senator Cullom, an enthusiastic expansionist, called for the annexation of Canada as a logical development of the new era in United States history.

The fall election situation looked bright for the Republicans. A staff correspondent followed Theodore Roosevelt during the campaign. Another staff man reported on the situation in North Carolina, where the "red shirts" had frightened the colored voters away from a ticket and the polls.

The names of all the legislators who had voted for the Allen law were printed in the *Tribune* and the people were urged to vote against these men.

Henry Norman became the London correspondent of the *Tribune* and the *New York Times.*

The peace commission in Paris was working over the Philippine question. Spain insisted on retaining the islands and they had a large debt. End the Spanish quibbling, said the *Tribune* on November 6. "The United States has rescued the Filipinos by means of its army and navy, and the islanders will stay rescued in defiance of Spain and all its yawping, in defiance of Professor Norton of Harvard, and all his un-American twaddle, and in defiance of the whole corporal's guard of Eastern mugwumps."

The issue of the campaign, the *Tribune* said, was indorsing McKinley and his war policy. Chicago voters were called on to elect Republican Congressmen to sustain the President, declaring that the honor and welfare of the country were at stake in the election.

The election returns, reported on November 9, showed a Republican victory in the state and county and a probable Republican Congress. Roosevelt had taken New York by a big vote. The returns, according to the *Tribune,* meant that free silver had met another defeat, that the President had been sustained and that the cause of national expansion had been victorious.

The later returns showed a Republican Congress, also that the South had become solid for the Democrats. A *Tribune* cartoon showed the Republican elephant with trunk twined around the national capitol and the caption "What we have we hold."

The Republican gain in the West was seen as the doom of the Populist party. As to the South, the *Tribune* said its vote indicated its hereditary hate of the North, and that as the South could not win by war it had now taken the way of income tax and free silver to destroy Northern capital.

New members of the Illinois legislature were queried by the *Tribune* as to the repeal of the Allen law.

The Stars and Stripes went up in Puerto Rico. The President took a firm stand on the Philippine question. Apparently the election had decided the fate of the islands and the whole Pacific program of expansion.

Lieutenant Hobson and the other heroes of the *Merrimac* were thoroughly kissed by American girls on many public occasions after their return to the United States from a Havana prison.

Another hero of the day, ranking with Dewey and Hobson, was Arthur Poe, who ran 95 yards in the Princeton-Yale game, winning the game for Princeton in a Yale shutout. "Chimmie" Fadden reported this in the *Tribune* of November 9.

The *Tribune* announced on November 15 that there were enough votes in the legislature to repeal the Allen law.

President McKinley ordered troops to move against the Filipino insurgents.

"The patriots of America have abundant reason for thanksgiving," said the *Tribune* on November 23. "If Providence shapes the destiny of growing nations its finger can be discerned in all this [expansion] and we should give thanks for the larger domain and the larger destiny which the events of the year have brought us."

The "open door" policy, it was announced, was to be applied to the future trade of the Philippines. This was not to be free trade but equal opportunity. As November ended Spain agreed to surrender the islands for a payment of twenty million dollars.

"If the Filipinos know what is good for them," the *Tribune* said on December 1, "they will not for a moment think of putting themselves in the attitude of rebels by opposing the government that is planning to give them the blessings of justice and liberty."

An ordinance extending the street railway franchise for 50 years was introduced in the city council, with compensation of 3 per cent of gross earnings. The *Tribune* fought the measure and said that the alderman who voted for Yerkes & Company would not only put money in his purse but would become the subject of public contempt while he lived. The ordinance was finally killed by a vote of 32 to 31, which sent it to a hostile committee.

Henry Watterson, for the first time in many years, found himself in agreement with the *Tribune* on national policy. On the expansionist idea Watterson said:

"The old order has passed away. A new order has come upon the scene. The bucolic republic of Franklin and Jefferson has gone. The splendid government dreaded by Washington and Jackson is here. We must prepare to take our place in the procession—if need be at the head of the procession—of the nations."

The Louisville editor spoke of the need for providing an outlet for the energies of labor, "which has germinated seeds of discontent."

The American Federation of Labor declared against expansion as a policy, and the *Tribune* engaged in a debate with President Gompers as to the benefits that labor would receive from such a policy.

Japan and Russia were getting ready for war as the year

closed, and the Chinese were attacking American missionaries in Peking. Richard Henry Little was sent to Havana for the *Tribune*. Lieutenant Hobson was kissed by 163 women after his lecture at the Auditorium. This was a record for a day. Soon after this he was assigned to the Asiatic squadron.

The annual review of business was printed on December 31, 1898, showing an increase of 12½ per cent in volume for the year. The *Tribune* business editor said that 1899 should be a banner year for trade. Commercial clubs were eyeing rich new markets in the new world opened by the war.

Chapter Twenty-Eight

DEATH OF JOSEPH MEDILL

JOSEPH MEDILL, founder and editor-in-chief of the *Tribune*, died in his 76th year at San Antonio, Texas, on March 16, 1899. Newspapers generally in writing of his passing said an era in American journalism had ended, one that began with Horace Greeley, and that a great personal force in American life had passed on into new form. His monument, they commented, was the *Chicago Tribune*.

Medill worked to the last and denied the power of disease to hamper him. Daily he scanned the news reports and wrote instructions and suggestions to his editors in Chicago. A few hours before he died he sent a telegram to President McKinley urging the retention of the Philippines. His last words were: "What is the news this morning?"

After Medill's death a delayed letter came from him telling

of what he wanted the *Tribune* to do. He left this general counsel to his successors:

"I want the *Tribune* to continue to be after I am gone as it has been under my directions: an advocate of political and moral progress, and in all things to follow the line of common sense."

As the great editor passed from the scene, the American expansionist program which he had supported so vigorously was victorious and the Stars and Stripes went up in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines. American soldiers were dying in the Philippines to enforce the widening sovereignty of this country. With the flag went not only an expanding commerce, reflected in the business returns of the year, but a new policy of bringing help and enlightenment to the downtrodden and oppressed all over the world.

The Spanish flag was lowered in Cuba as 1899 opened. American military rule was extended to that island and also through all the islands of the Philippine group. The day of imperialism had begun. William Jennings Bryan and Carl Schurz were among the mourners over the dead isolation policy. They predicted that American liberties would be overthrown by this action.

Richard Henry Little, *Tribune* reporter, was on the scene in Havana, when the end of Spanish rule was celebrated. He sent in photographs and excellently written articles. This was the first assignment in which his articles were signed, a rare thing for the *Tribune* to do in those days. Little developed into one of the great reporters and feature writers of his time, and later became conductor of the *Tribune's* famous daily column, "A Line O' Type or Two," founded by Berton Leston Taylor ("B.L.T.").

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch of Sinai Temple denounced the mercenary spirit of business corporations and pointed his remarks with references to the "embalmed beef" scandal, which was just being investigated. W. J. Calhoun, member of the Inter-

state Commerce Commission, said that the railroad law did not operate successfully, and that more unselfish patriotism was needed in this country. The *Tribune* agreed with him.

The rebel leader, Aguinaldo, issued a proclamation on January 10, declaring the fight for Filipino independence would go on and promising to drive the American army into the sea. Senator Mason, who had been strong for intervention in Cuba, now became an opponent of the Philippine policy.

The triumphal progress of a Chicago girl was recorded by Grace Corneau, *Tribune* staff writer, who was on the SS *Arabia,* on which Lord and Lady Curzon (formerly Nancy Leiter of Chicago) were proceeding to India, of which country Curzon had just been appointed viceroy.

The question of ratifying the Spanish peace treaty was uppermost in Washington and the expansion debate was carried on daily in the *Tribune* columns. The President appointed a commission to investigate the islands and decide on the type of government to be set up. A Filipino republic was set up with Malolos as the capital. The treaty did not have enough votes to get through the Senate, it was reported on January 15, and an extra session was assured. England and the United States were standing together to drive Germany out of Samoa. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge made a strong plea for using greater force in the Philippines. It was our duty and responsibility, he argued. The *Tribune* printed extracts from Rudyard Kipling's new poem, *The White Man's Burden,* and said on January 27:

"Ideas of personal liberty and self government inherited from England since the days of Oliver Cromwell have made our government the mighty imperial power it now is. The instinct of expansion is in us, as it is in every nation that is not in a state of decay. We are a resistless world power solely because we have never given ear to paltry and puling sentimentality such as that advanced by Representative Johnson [who had attacked national expansion]. Nothing but a policy

of expansion has given us our present rank among the nations, with the power we now have of doing good by word, action and example and of helping and protecting the downtrodden and weak in other parts of the world."

An attack on Manila was reported on February 5, the first clash between the Filipinos and American soldiers. Twenty-two Americans were killed. This led the *Tribune* to new hope that the treaty would be ratified and a strong course taken.

"The viper strikes," said the *Tribune.* "Today the anti-expansionists must face the consequences of their own criminal folly. They were warned solemnly and repeatedly but took no heed. The noise of their own voices and the gratification of petty grudges against the President were more to them than logic or patriotism."

Later reports of the battle gave 50 Americans killed, 150 wounded, and 2,000 Filipinos killed, with 3,500 wounded. Shells from our warships had hit the insurgent trenches. The treaty went through the Senate by a margin of one vote.

"The United States," said the *Tribune* of February 7, "will proceed to govern the Philippines as England has been governing Egypt for many years, and is going to keep on doing for many years to come. This nation will care for them, teach them and seek to lead them to that point where they will be capable of self government. No man now on the stage ever will see any other than the American flag floating over the islands that Dewey's valor and American diplomacy have won."

In the army beef scandal the *Tribune* obtained a can of the meat in question from a soldier who had brought it back from Cuba. The meat was found wholesome and in good condition. It was thought that rust and corrosion and heat had done the work on much of the beef that had been given to the army.

An increase in customs receipts in Puerto Rico led the

Tribune to comment on March 1 that this reflected "rapid progress in Americanizing and benefiting our new possessions."

Germany had given up her Philippine ambitions and rumors of unfriendly relations with that country were discounted as the reports of "stock jobbers and sensation mongers."

Cecil Rhodes in an interview said that within a century the United States would control all of the American hemisphere except Canada.

The year just passed, the *Tribune* said on March 5, was the most eventful since Lincoln's administration. It compared those who opposed the war with Spain and with the Filipinos with "the same poltroon breed known as Tories in the war of the revolution. The troubles in the Philippines will be over within a year and they will enter on the greatest prosperity they have ever known. New Year's day of the next century will witness an expansion of our commerce with the people of these new American islands great enough to close the mouths of all the mugwumps and prophets of evil. . . . We are on the way of a longer conquest, which will end in victory, for the markets of the world."

In the same issue the *Tribune* printed the last poem of José Rizal, Filipino poet and martyr, who was executed by the Spanish government.

> *Country adored! With heart oppressed I say adieu!*
> *For all thy wrongs and sorrows break upon my view;*
> *For all that I leave is thine, my home and parents dear,*
> *My sacred haunts; I go to God with vision clear*
> *Of that fair heaven where none the despot's frown may fear.*

The Czar of Russia issued an invitation to a peace conference at the Hague, where disarmament of the powers was to be discussed.

The *Tribune* said on March 7 that nobody would be surprised if this conference proved a farce and that "probably only after a great European war will the several powers be in a proper frame of mind to go about a reasonable degree of disarmament."

Mayor Harrison began his campaign for re-election and Zina R. Carter, drainage commissioner, was nominated by the Republicans for this office.

Maude Adams was playing in *Lady Babbie* at Powers theatre.

The soldiers were ordered home from Cuba. Richard Henry Little said the people of that island were not strewing roses in the path of the Americans, and that the people were not yet capable of self government. He was sent to San Juan.

All lovers of freedom were called upon in a manifesto of the anti-expansion group to surrender the Philippines to its own people. This was signed by Professor Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard, Carl Schurz, Samuel Gompers, Bourke Cochran and many others. "This shows," said the *Tribune*, "a child-like innocence, a pathetic trust. If the United States withdraws, inter-tribal conflicts will reign and some European power will interfere and take over."

The army board of inquiry into bad meat came to the Chicago stockyards to hold hearings. Soldiers testified that the canned meat was unfit to eat. These hearings were printed in detail.

On March 17 the *Tribune* announced the death of its founder and editor, Joseph Medill. He had passed away the previous day in San Antonio, Texas, in his 76th year. The editorial page was turned with the black rule down its seven columns, and a half-column editorial announced the death. There was a two-column biographical sketch on page 7 and that was all. The editorial stated:

"Mr. Medill's capacity for work remained undiminished to the last. He died in harness. Though an invalid for three

of four years past, his hand remained upon the helm until death loosened its grasp. From his far away winter home in Texas, where he had hoped to find relief from suffering, came daily and almost to the day he died, editorial advice and suggestions by mail and telegraph. He kept in active touch with all the departments of THE TRIBUNE, was quick to seize upon all mechanical improvements, and even when afflicted with great personal suffering, and sometimes contrary to the advice of his physicians, he persisted in work with the same energy and enthusiasm which had characterized him in his more robust days. His example was an incentive and an inspiration to all associated with him, and his unassuming manner and genial bearing endeared him to all who looked upon him as their chief. He had labored long and lovingly and well. It is given to few men to labor so long and so successfully. But the busy brain has ceased to originate and suggest. The pen has dropped from the tired hand. The laborer is at rest. He leaves a reputation for fearless integrity, for honesty and independence of conviction, for moral courage and physical industry. His monument is THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, to which he gave all that was best and highest in him."

The news story stated that Mr. Medill had been in Texas since December and that he suffered from an organic heart trouble. He would not let his family come out to him, saying that he was all right and would be in Chicago in a few days. The family, however, had become alarmed, and on the previous Wednesday his sons-in-law, Robert W. Patterson and Robert S. McCormick, had started for Texas from Chicago. Mrs. Robert W. Patterson had also started from Washington. At the bedside when the end came were his grandson, Robert Rutherford McCormick, who had spent the winter with him, Dr. Toras Sarkisian, his private physician, and two San Antonio doctors.

The death of Medill caused wide newspaper comment.

"The memory of the veteran newspaper editor will be revered everywhere in Chicago," said the *Chicago Chronicle* the next day. "Flags will be lowered to half mast on all public buildings and over the school structures for a week. The council chamber will be draped in mourning at the Monday evening meeting. Mr. Medill's picture in the legislative room will be draped in crepe.

"In the schools special reverence will be paid to the dead. Trustee Jesse Sherwood told the members of the school board committee on grounds yesterday afternoon that the pupils should be impressed with the greatness of Mr. Medill's life. . . . In the house of representatives at Springfield Mr. Shanahan offered a resolution on the death of Mr. Medill. It was prepared by Speaker Sherman and was published yesterday morning. It was adopted by a rising vote. Under the resolution the house, as a further mark of respect, immediately adjourned."

Members of the Chicago Press Club, of which Mr. Medill was once president, held a special meeting which was attended by many editors and writers who had worked with and for Medill for many years. The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that in the death of Mr. Medill not only the Press Club, but also the press of Chicago and the whole country has suffered an irreparable loss. Mr. Medill was par excellence the veteran newspaper worker in Chicago. He organized the editorial staff of the *Tribune* in 1855 and with the exception of a few years during which he was mayor of the city and otherwise at work in the interests of the state and nation he labored at the oar from that time until his well rounded out career was terminated by death. As an employer of very many of our number and of a great host of newspaper toilers who preceded him on the journey to the tomb, he would have an especial claim upon our sympathies independent of his many sterling qualities of head and heart, his

successful career in his chosen field of action and above all as being the last one on the list of newspaper men who partly owned and dictated the policy of the newspapers of the city during the building up process and in the trying times when the integrity of the nation was in jeopardy. With him dies out the last remaining representative of the old order of things, the journalism of the city in its infant and adolescent stages, which gives place to that of the metropolitan city of the West."

Funeral services for Medill were held at his residence, 101 Cass Street, on March 21, with the Rev. Robert Collyer officiating. The courts were closed and many judges attended the obsequies, as did Mayor Harrison and committees from the Bar Association, the Union League Club, St. Patrick's Society, the Illinois Club, the Chicago Press Club, the Old Time Printers' Association, the Marquette Club and the Tippecanoe Club.

"I used to think," said Dr. Collyer in the course of his address, "in the early time that my friend was not a man with a tender and sweet nature. I was mistaken, as you know best who knew him best. You see he had a stern and hard day's work to do, a stern and hard battle to fight, and he must fight in full and strong armor. All such men must do that. But a gentle heart beat beneath the armor—gentle as Sydney's on the battlefield in the old times.

"And now do you ask me what was his faith in God, his religion? I answer, this all lay in his life, in his character, in his noble manhood, indeed, for that tells the whole story. In all these years I never asked him what he believed, for I did not care to ask. The revelation lay, I say, in the life he lived. His faith, for me, was proven by his work, and his work lay in the great journal to which he gave faithfully and honorably his life. This I have always said was the work it was given him to do by the Giver of every good and perfect gift. And now the work is done. The word was said to him also:

'Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee the crown of life.' And so I have come to my old home city to speak as I do now of my dear old friend and to testify to what I have seen."

Many columns of press comment from all over the country were printed on the life and services of Medill. These are a few excerpts:

The Journalist:—"Mr. Medill is almost the last of the great editors who have impressed their personalities upon their papers and through them upon the American people. He stood beside Greeley, Raymond and Dana, and in many ways he wielded a wider influence and surveyed a larger public. The Chicago Tribune, which is one of the few papers in this country, outside the New York Herald, which has an international reputation, is an enduring monument to his sagacity."

The Chicago Journal:—"Mr. Medill belonged to the same generation of journalists that gave Greeley, Raymond and Dana to the world. 'There were giants in those days,' and the stalwart courage, shrewdness of insight and devotion to the public welfare survived in the editor of the Tribune. No man of his time exercised a more decisive—or on the whole—a more beneficial influence on public affairs than Mr. Medill."

The Denver Republican:—"The death of Joseph Medill removes one of the landmarks of a departing era. The founder of the Chicago Tribune was by all the tests a great editor. He wielded a powerful influence in the development of the Mississippi valley, and his personal history is inseparable from the history of Chicago."

Robert G. Ingersoll said: "For many years he was a power, a great power for good. In my opinion he was the greatest, the most efficient editor in the western states. Mr. Medill lived a useful life and usefulness is the only true religion."

Mr. Medill's will was filed in the Probate court on March

27. The estate, which was estimated at about $2,000,000 net, was bequeathed in equal shares to two daughters, Mrs. Robert W. Patterson and Mrs. Robert S. McCormick. His stock in the *Tribune* was left in trust to Robert W. Patterson, Robert S. McCormick and William B. Beale, who were given full power to vote and manage or sell. Mr. Medill left $1,000 each to a number of old *Tribune* employes.

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